

(Continued from page 9)

Naga-Waukee is a public course with about 60,000 rounds a season.

"We're crowded all day, every day," Charlie points out. "It's jammed."

The Bog, which is marketed as an upscale course, charges \$108 for 18 holes of golf. At Naga-Waukee, the charge is \$25. Jim jokes, "Golf is free at Chenequa—for the price of a membership."

Their personalities are both the same and different, too. "All four of us are stubborn and somewhat opinionated," Jim admits.

"But it's rare when we have the same opinion," Pat adds.

"I don't think any of us is very serious," Charlie points out. His brothers quickly label him as the most care-free of their fraternal foursome.

"I'm the most intense," Jim admits. "I live the job more than my brothers."

"Each of us has different outside interests," Dan says. "We have different things that we do in our spare time. And we're all very family oriented."

Dan and his wife, Christine, have four children, ages 22 to 15. Dan likes to golf and to umpire and referee for various sports.

"And he's the neighborhood handyman," Pat interjects. "He's always doing something for a neighbor."

"And it's all for free," Dan adds. "I just enjoy being outside and working with my hands."

Jim and his wife, Patti, have two children, ages 16 and 13. Jim likes to golf, bowl and referee basketball. "And I like to watch sporting events," he adds. "I'd rather sit inside and watch TV than to be outside in the sun."

Charlie and his wife, Lori, have a 9-year-old son. He also has a 17-year-old daughter from a previous marriage. Charlie enjoys fishing, softball, and canoeing.

Pat and his wife, Debbie, have three children, ages 9 to 3. Pat spends his spare time watching football and coaching his kids. "With the job changes, we've built two houses along the way. That hasn't left much spare time," Pat points out.

Dan, Jim and Charlie enjoy ice

fishing. And all four brothers go deer hunting together each year. "The thought of all four of us carrying guns together is scary!" Pat admits.

"I also like to hunt for golf balls," Jim adds.

"The white nugget," Dan interjects.

"From little on, we've all liked to do that," Jim continues. "It's not for the ball. It's for the hunt. It's the challenge of proving that you can find them no matter where you go."

"I don't think any of us has ever bought a golf ball," Charlie chimes in.

And so our conversation draws to a close. "I think it's pretty neat that we can be in the same business and be as close as we are geographically," Pat says.

"That closeness also allows us to help each other out, and not just on the golf course," Charlie adds. "Whenever one of us has some roofing or painting or moving to do, the others are there to help."

"I think I can speak for all of us when I say that the golf industry has been very good to us and our families. We owe an awful lot to golf," Pat concludes. ♣



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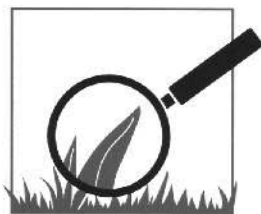
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Plant Growth Regulators Can Improve Turf Performance in the Shade

By Dr. John C. Stier,
Department of Horticulture
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Introduction

Research was started in 1992 to develop a management program which would allow a natural turfgrass athletic field to be used inside the Pontiac Silverdome, a covered stadium, for the 1994 World Cup soccer tournament. Lack of sufficient light was the main problem to be overcome. The fiberglass fabric covering the Pontiac Silverdome transmitted less than 10% sunlight, while shading from the seats reduced the actual amount of light on the floor of the stadium to less than 5% sunlight.

While the research was focused on athletic turf, the results also had implications for turf in reduced light conditions (RLC) on golf courses and lawns. A RLC is considered to exist when the amount of light is less than 30% sunlight or its equivalent. In some situations less than 50-70% sunlight can alter turf growth or physiology, quality does not generally suffer until a turf receives less than 30% sunlight. One of the main problems associated with turf in RLC is weak, spindly growth with reduced tillering and root growth. In plants, the hormone gibberellic acid (GA) is known to stimulate stem and leaf elongation. The premise for the research was that plant growth regulators (PGRs) which inhibit GA synthesis might improve turf quality in the shade by preventing excessive shoot elongation.

As more golf courses are built in wooded areas and as trees mature on older courses, RLC are becoming more common turf management problems than ever before. In addition, indoor driving ranges and municipal/professional athletic facilities are becoming more common. One of the most prevalent types of facilities being built are indoor soccer rinks. While indoor facilities currently rely on artificial turf, there is tremendous interest in using natural grass instead of artificial turf. Due to the lack of space in their country, the

Japanese are even planning for golf and athletic facilities to be placed in high rise buildings. Of course, indoor facilities may have to rely on artificial lighting. In the 21st century we can be sure to see more turf in RLC than we have in the past.

The objectives of the research were to: 1) Determine the effect of the PGR flurprimidol on Kentucky bluegrass at several levels of RLC, and 2) Determine the effect of various "photoperiods" on turf quality.

Materials and Methods

Washed Kentucky bluegrass (20% blend of each 'Trenton', 'Rugby', 'Midnight', 'Kelly', and 'Aspen') was sodded onto a sand:peat (85:15) mix in wooden boxes (4'x4'x6" depth) on October 9, 1992. The sand particle size range was consistent with USGA specifications for putting greens. The

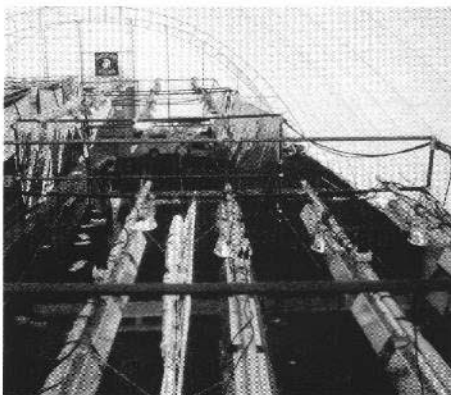
pH of the root zone mix was 7.8. Starter fertilizer (13-25-12) had been applied to the root zone mix prior to sodding to supply 3# P₂O₅/1000 ft². The wooden boxes had holes drilled into the bottom for drainage. The turf was maintained at 1.25" height and irrigated as necessary.

The turf boxes were moved into the Indoor Turfgrass Research Facility (ITRF) on Dec. 13, 1992. The 6,000 ft² ITRF was constructed in August 1992 to simulate the environment inside the Pontiac Silverdome (Stier et al., 1993). The ITRF was covered with a fiberglass fabric which transmitted approximately 10% sunlight. Six turf boxes were moved into each of six RLC (Table 1). Artificial light was supplied for six of the environments using 400 W high pressure sodium lamps. The quality (wavelengths) and quantity of light on each

Table 1. Light regimes for testing flurprimidol effects on Kentucky bluegrass.

Light source	Photoperiod (hr)	% Daily total of full sunlight (summer)	Light energy (W m ⁻²)
Ambient	10-12	2-5	10-20
HPS lamps†	12	13	40
HPS lamps	24	30	50
HPS lamps	15	30	75
HPS lamps	24	51	75
HPS lamps	24	73	110

† High pressure sodium lamps, 400W



Lamps for the lighting study were suspended on scaffolding inside the ITRF.



The Indoor Turfgrass Research Facility (ITRF) and preparation of portable plots on October 1, 1992

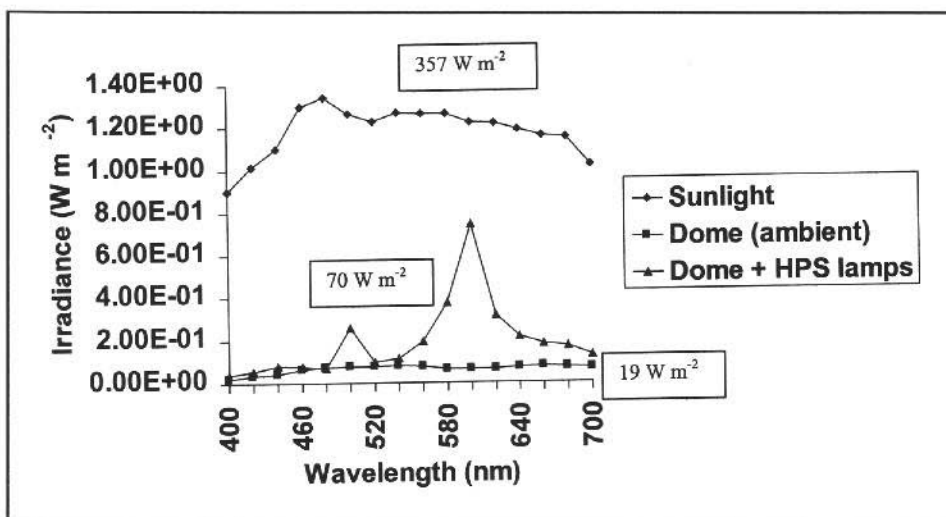
turf plot was measured periodically using a LiCor 1800 spectroradiometer (Figure 1). An equation was derived from these measurements and outdoor solar radiation measurements to determine the average daily quantity of light energy impacting the turf. During the next seven months, the turf was fertilized monthly with 1 lb N/1000 ft², and bimonthly with approximately 1 lb K/1000 ft². Irrigation was supplied as necessary to prevent moisture stress. Flurprimidol (1 lb ai/A) was applied at six week intervals from 18 Dec. through 10 April, 1993, and irrigated into the turf according to label instructions. Plots were mowed with a reel mower set at 1.25". Plots were mowed as needed to prevent more than one-third the leaf tissue from being removed at any one mowing (generally once to twice per week).

Traffic was applied to the plots by having an approximately 250 lb person walk across each plot 50 times two of every three weeks while wearing soccer cleats. Plots were rated monthly for color, quality, and density. Traffic was applied from December through March, followed by a recovery period from April through July.

Discussion and Conclusions

Flurprimidol treatments resulted in higher quality turf than turf left untreated (Table 2). Flurprimidol greatly enhanced turf color, turgidity, and uniformity. The increased turgidity allowed a much better quality of

Figure 1. Spectral analysis of light sources for testing Kentucky bluegrass under reduced light conditions. Data collected approximately 12 pm, August 23, 1993, East Lansing, MI.



cut compared to untreated turf which tended to bend in front of the reel, resulting in a scraggly turf. Turf subjected to traffic did not survive at 2-5% sunlight, while 13% simulated sunlight was nearly sufficient to provide an acceptable turf when treated with flurprimidol. Interestingly, PGRs did not enhance turf quality when maintained under a 24 hr photoperiod; the turf was lighter green than turf maintained at a similar or lesser light intensity under 12 or 15 hr photoperiods. Apparently the continuous light caused a lesser amount of chlorophyll to be generated in the plants although overall turf density and growth did not appear to be impaired.

The research is important because it helps to define the minimum levels of light necessary for growing turf under varying management practices (e.g., PGR applications, nitrogen rates, etc.). An eventual goal of this research program is to define the minimum amounts of light necessary for different grass species when maintained under different conditions (e.g., putting green, athletic field, etc.). With this type of information, golf course superintendents and other turf managers can measure the amount of light in a given situation and make the appropriate adjustments (e.g., at 12% sunlight, with PGR treatments, a 1/4" cutting height may be needed while at 18% sunlight, with PGR treatments, a 3/16" cutting height may provide acceptable turf of a 'Penncross' creeping bentgrass). Related research is showing that with proper species/cultivar selection and refined management practices, it is possible to maintain turfgrasses in high wear areas under RLC on a long term or even permanent basis (e.g., golf domes or athletic fields in covered stadia). 🌿

Literature Cited

Rogers, J.N., III, J.C. Stier, J.R. Crum, T.M. Krick, and J.T. Vanini. 1996. The sports turf management program at Michigan State University. p. 132-144. In Earl F. Hoerner, (ed.) *Safety in American Football*, ASTM STP 1305, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1996.

Stier, J.C., J.N. Rogers, III, J.R. Crum, and P.E. Rieke. 1993. An indoor sports turf research facility for World Cup 1994. p.164. In *Agronomy abstracts*. ASA, Madison, WI.

Table 2. Flurprimidol effects on Kentucky bluegrass quality under reduced light conditions (adapted from Rogers et al., 1996).

		February 8, 1992		July 19, 1993	
		Turf Quality [†]			
Light treatment, W m ⁻² , Time	% Full sunlight	No PGR	PGR [*]	No PGR	PGR
10, 10 hr	2-5	4.7	4.8	1.0	1.0
40, 12 hr	13	7.3	7.7	1.8	4.0
50, 24 hr	31	7.3	7.7	5.3	5.3
75, 15 hr	30	7.7	8.3	4.3	6.0
75, 24 hr	51	7.8	8.2	5.7	5.0
110, 24 hr	73	7.5	7.8	5.7	4.7
LSD (0.05)		0.7	0.7	1.3 [§]	

† Quality was rated on a 1-9 scale; 1=necrotic turf/bare soil, 9=dark green, dense, uniform turf, 5=acceptable quality.

* The plant growth regulator (PGR) flurprimidol was applied at 1.0 lb ai/A on Dec. 18, 1992 and 1 Feb. and 10 April, 1993, according to label instructions.

§ Interaction between PGR and light treatment occurred on this date. The LSD value is for comparing among light treatments within a PGR treatment and between PGR treatments at a given light treatment.

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By Steve Millett
Department of Plant Pathology
University of Wisconsin-Madison

created by

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IUDKTQDHT KXPWOFG KUPI

This wordsearch was created by a very special person. Can you figure out who it is? The puzzle should provide you with some hints that will help you solve the cryptogram. In the cryptogram, J = D, K = C, D = A, and Z = Q. Good luck! 🍀

B	C	S	N	U	X	E	L	P	I	R	T	S	F	S	R	Y
C	E	U	E	U	S	J	I	G	Q	R	E	L	L	E	H	S
R	D	D	S	V	T	S	G	V	B	N	A	A	I	C	R	D
A	Y	N	K	H	L	S	Q	T	I	I	U	F	N	E	E	R
N	S	E	U	N	M	A	F	T	L	N	I	E	M	A	G	I
K	C	O	L	O	I	A	V	S	A	R	R	O	L	A	U	L
S	R	E	O	O	P	F	N	M	E	W	O	I	Y	Z	A	L
H	A	L	T	L	F	M	E	A	E	R	T	Z	N	Q	G	P
A	P	R	D	S	F	L	O	U	G	R	Y	R	M	K	U	R
F	E	P	A	S	L	S	Q	C	N	G	O	V	Q	A	C	E
T	R	E	T	A	R	R	Y	T	G	E	R	L	K	Z	C	S
B	S	L	Z	E	O	R	U	G	A	N	S	I	L	H	A	S
W	O	W	T	T	E	Q	V	P	Y	P	I	B	N	E	F	V
B	A	L	O	T	C	B	K	Q	B	R	P	P	O	D	R	B
S	I	R	T	S	E	M	O	S	N	A	R	E	P	C	E	S
F	O	A	R	E	E	L	B	L	A	D	E	S	T	A	A	R
T	B	E	F	R	O	T	E	R	U	B	R	A	C	S	L	J

*Please turn to
page 41 for the
answers to both
puzzles!*

ACCUGAUGE
AERIFIER
BATTERY
BEDKNIFE
BFH
BOLTS
CARBURETOR
CRANKSHAFT

CUSHMAN
DRILL PRESS
FILTERS
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RANSOMES
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ROLLERS
SAE
SAWZALL

SCRAPERS
TAPPETS
TINES
TORO
TORQUE WRENCH
TRIPLEX
USS
VALVES



A SUMMER SUMMARY

By Monroe S. Miller

The tenderloin of the 1997 golf season—June, July and August—will be remembered, I predict, as a good one. Green Bay could have used more rainfall; LaCrosse and Madison wished they could have sent them some. While some courses up north were doing occasional hand watering, courses in some southern places were shoveling sand back in bunkers. For our course, that happened a dozen times, way more than normal.

July was just plain wet in our town. Rainfall was twice normal, but it came in torrents and often with high winds. In addition to lots of time in sand bunkers, the steady drone of Homelites and Stihls was all too familiar as downed trees and limbs were cut up and removed. George Magnin spent late July and August removing the wood from over 30 trees tipped over by a tornado that ripped through the course. That was the second time for such a disaster for Cherokee in less than ten years.

But as I visit with colleagues around the state, course conditions seemed pretty good most of the summer. Players told me the same thing, and sales reps were wishing for better fungicide sales, perhaps the surest sign of all of a good season for golf course superintendents.

In all quarters, the temperatures were moderate, the inevitable heat waves were of shorter duration, and only a few 90 degrees were visited upon us.

As I write this, the feeling of fall is in the air at our course. Queen Anne's Lace is everywhere, small acorns are falling from oak trees and golden rod is in full bloom. There is algae in Lake Mendota and fat milkweed pods along the railroad tracks at our southern edge. Crabapples are turning red and so is the sumac.

I suspect there isn't a golf course superintendent in Wisconsin who hasn't noticed the silence at dawn—the birds aren't singing their jubilant songs anymore. And the sunrise is much later now; there isn't much light

at 5:30 a.m. these days. The angle of the sun in the sky has changed, and the shadows all fall differently.

The dragonflies are everywhere, it seems, in this late summer of 1997. The crickets are chirping away on the warm days, and the cicadas' and katydids' monotonous call is a reminder of the late summer time.

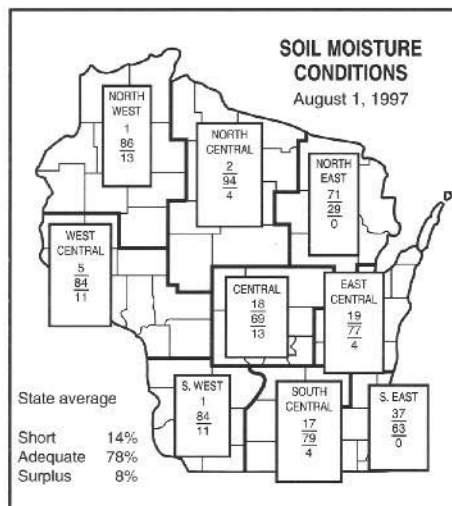
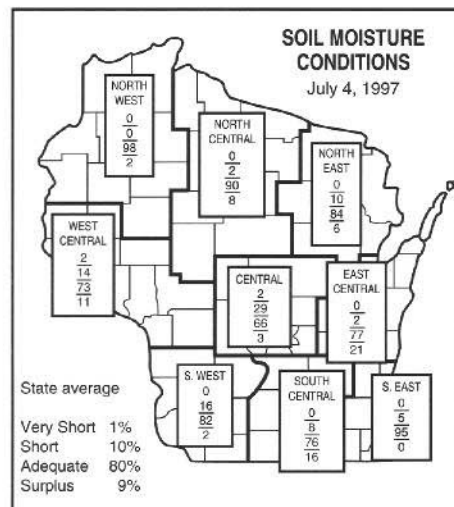
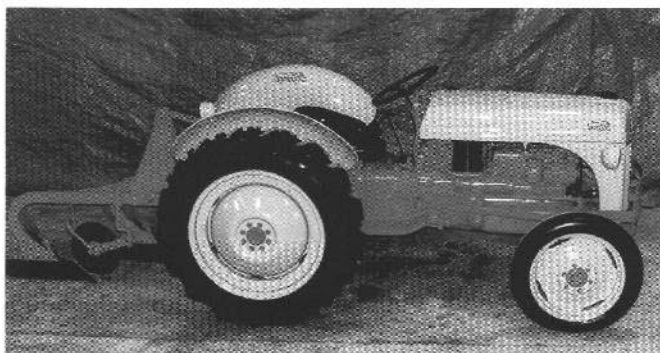
The morning fog and misty dawns come more often, and there is an unmistakable haze in the air. The dusty August scent makes me glad I don't suffer from hayfever and allergies, and I can enjoy smelling the tangy, spicy aroma of plant pollen.

Back in the long days of June and July, I think of summer as being endless. These late days of August bring on the melancholy reminder that it is now almost over; summer is not endless and soon (too soon?) the golf course will be white with snow.

Data from the Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service follows as a reminder of how the season's weather was.

Romey Orth would love to have the 1952 8N Ford recently refurbished by The Bruce Company employees in the Wisconsin Golf Course Museum. The black and white photo here doesn't do it justice—in full color it looks brand new. Or better!

Lee Bruce's dad, Leonard Bruce, was a Ford implement dealer in Middleton and bought this tractor and a two-bottom plow for his son to plow gardens and do landscape work. The



kid's goal was money enough to attend a Boy Scout jamboree.

For years and years after that the trusty old Ford was used in the company landscape, nursery and sod operation. Last year Arnie Sieg and his crew in Racine decided to refurbish and restore the tractor to its original condition. Obviously they succeeded.

From such humble beginnings, Lee has built a company that on any given day is conducting business

all across the country. He's an all-American success story.

Speaking of how The Bruce Company has grown, they are building golf courses just about anywhere the game is played. They are very successful, and a key to their success has been close supervision, mostly from the boss himself or from Dave Weber. It reached the point where driving to construction sites was out of the questions due to time constraints. Commercial airlines weren't much better.

So they purchased their own aircraft. It is used, but to look at how well kept it is, you would never believe that. So the photo here will give you a clue. Painted in the company's distinctive white and red colors, the signature **B** on the tail of the plane gives it away every time!

I wonder if Lee has ever been tempted to land it on a new fairway?!

Just about when you think you have heard it all in golf, something more outrageous makes the news. The latest, from the view where I sit, comes from Las Vegas (no surprise).

Shadow Creek, one of the most exclusive golf courses in the world and one that is usually played only by the highest of high rollers at the Mirage Hotel casinos, is going public—for a tidy price.

It is an acclaimed golf course designed by Tom Fazio that is rated among the top 10 courses in America by Golf Digest. Shadow Creek began offering a limited number of tee times last July 15. For a cool grand—\$1,000—a guest will receive a tee time at Shadow Creek and a suite at one of the Mirage hotels, which includes the Mirage, the Golden Nugget and Treasure Island. The rule is that a maximum of two players may participate in each tee time, but it costs another \$500 for the second player. As a charitable gesture, a caddie is included in the price!

If you recall, the owner of Shadow Creek was a speaker at the USGA Green Section Conference a few years ago when the GCSAA conference was in Las Vegas. He gave a thorough narrative about the creation of the course, and he was accompanied by his pal Kenny Rogers. I remember all that because I sat right behind them. Rubberneck, you know!

I've had some feedback from Andy North's *Golf Journal* article that was reprinted in our last issue. It turns out quite a few people missed it in the *Golf Journal* and were grateful to read it in *The Grass Roots*.

Prominently mentioned any number of times by North was Dr. Stephen Snow, the physician who removed the tumor from his face. One day in mid-July a man stopped in our shop to see about the possibility of having our staff aerify a soccer field in the village. He introduced himself as Stephen Snow and told me that he was a member of Blackhawk; that's why he came by.

I thought for a second and then asked him, "Do you know Andy North?"

He smiled widely and replied, "I sure do. Have you read his article in the *Golf Journal*?"

I showed him the last issue of *The Grass Roots*, North's article and Scoville's (he works at the clubhouse) cartoons. Before Dr. Snow left with the news that I wasn't going to aerify the soccer fields ("It was worth a try!" he said) he had given me the once over, checking out where I'd had some skin cancers removed from my nose and ears!

(Continued on page 19)



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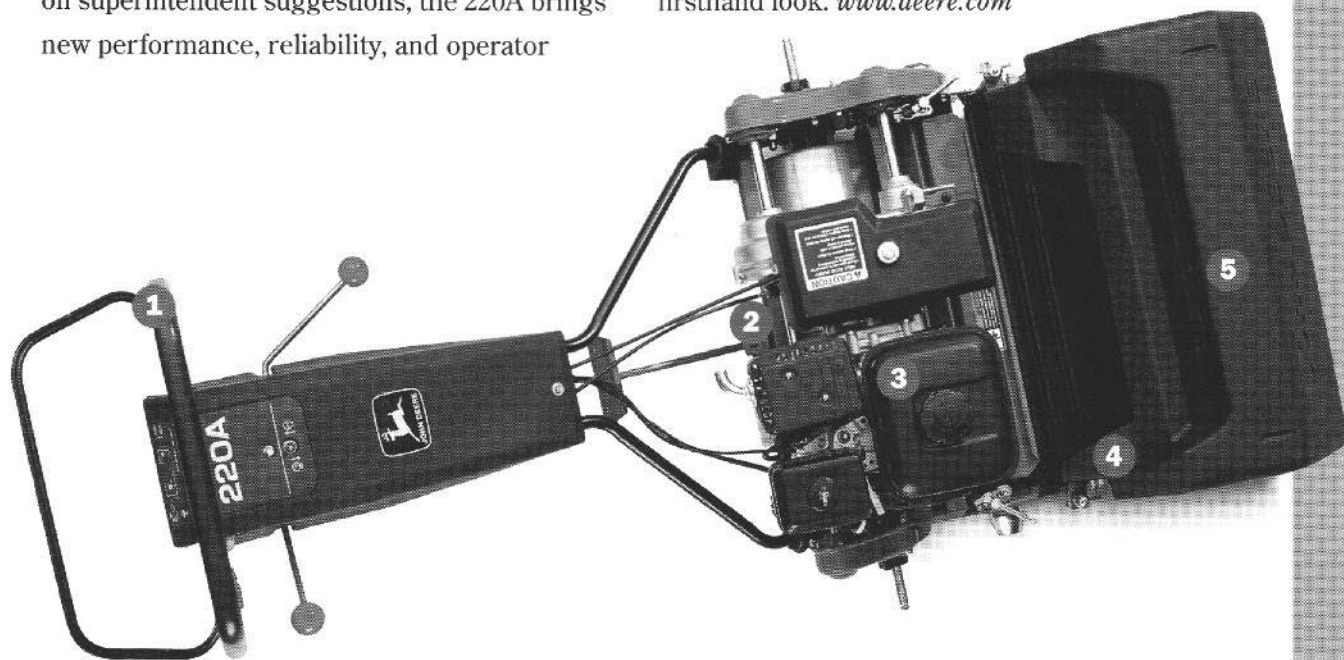
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(Continued from page 17)

It is a very small world.

The subject of skin cancers was in the news recently as data on a skin cancer treatment was released. A few of the many thousands of people who get melanoma each year have a natural immune reaction that keeps this cancer from coming back.

Now scientists are bottling that protection and testing hundreds of melanoma patients with an experimental vaccine they hope will keep this killer cancer at bay.

It is too early to predict how well the vaccine called gm2 will work. While initial experiments suggest it is potent, doctors only recently began Phase III test—the biggest hurdle any medicine must pass—with 850 patients. Scientists are cautiously excited about the possibility of an effective vaccine.

New immune system discoveries have led to approaches that were not possible even five years ago. The National Cancer Institute is funding

the Progenics experiment and a trial of a competing melanoma vaccine—Ribi Immunochem's Melacine.

Melanoma strikes about 40,300 every year, and 7,000 die. Sun exposure is the main cause, and the most at risk are people who had even one bad sunburn as a child.

Surgery often cures early melanoma, but up to 30 percent of early—to intermediate-stage patients will suffer a recurrence in a few years—because the surgery missed tiny cells waiting to grow into new, even deadlier tumors.

The idea is for these patients' immune systems to catch and kill the leftover melanoma cells before they become a threat. Research shows that about one in 20 patients can do this naturally.

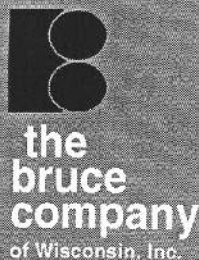
Their immune systems develop antibodies to gm2, a substance on the surface of melanoma cells. The antibodies track down this so-called antigen and then kill its host cells. Researchers purified gm2 to give to patients whose immune systems don't react to the antigen on their own.

An early study of 122 patients, released in the early summer, found those vaccinated with gm2 remained cancer-free for 33 months vs. 17 months for unvaccinated patients.

The study was too small to be statistically significant, but it inspired the NCI to fund the 850 patient trial that could provide the answer by 1999. And any success with melanoma could prompt vaccines against other killer cancers whose cell surfaces also bear a variety of antigens.

The best days of the year are on us. The battle cry "GO, PACK, GO!" has even more meaning this year for our hometown team, the World Champions. And the world will be watching their new grass field with great interest. Soon the familiar strains of "Varsity" and "On, Wisconsin!" will be heard all across the state from Camp Randall. The kids are back in school, there are fewer golf players, and the temperatures are conducive to hard work.

Have fun! 🏌️



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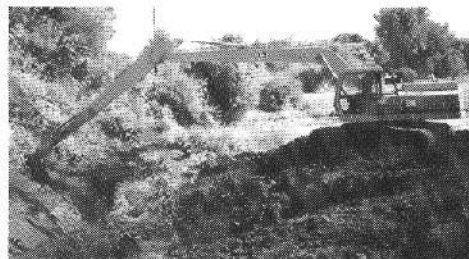
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