Rochester History-

(Continued from Page 15)

Said Venturi, "How do you play this, Indian file?"

In 1947, the first Walter D. Shelden Memorial Invitational Tournament was held at Rochester Golf & Country Club to honor Pop Shelden's immense contribution to the club. It has been held annually every year since and has been won by such golfing champions as Howie Johnson, Wally Ulrich and Jack Fleck. The latter was a three-time Shelden winner who went on to beat Ben Hogan in the 1955 U.S. Open. A bronze commemorative plaque in the clubhouse foyer explains, "The Walter D. Shelden Memorial Tournament...was conveived as an enduring tribute to Dr. Shelden's foresight and generous spirit."

In 1946, the same year as Shelden's death, the board approved the placement of a watering system. Drought conditions of the thirties had necessitated the cumbersome transportation of barrels of water to save the trees which Shelden had planted. A watering system seemed to be a reasonable improvement but it was expensive. The board solved that dilemma by installing slot machines (they were legal) in the clubhouse to help with the financing.

In 1962, a new clubhouse was opened but increased membership made renovations necessary within five years. The swimming pool was added in the fifties and paid for by members' contributions. The latest project updated and expanded the clubhouse just three years ago.

The golf course, itself, has remained fairly true to Tillinghast's original design. His plan had included the building of a lake between the ninth and tenth fairways. That lake was never built, but three years ago a lake was dug just east of the 17th hole. At the same time, an additional ten acres were purchased and two new holes were subsequently built. They are now ready for play and replace the old 13th and 14th holes. The lake will provide a water hazard for both. The land opened up by the closing of the old holes will provide space for development options, the exact nature of which has yet to be decided.

Rochester Golf & C.C. has hosted the following Minnesota Golf Association amateur events: Men's Amateur Championship, 1930, 1956, 1970 and 1989; Men's Four-Ball Championship, 1979; Women's Match Play Amateur Championship, 1938 and 1962; Women's Stroke Play Amateur Championship, 1952 and 1976, and the Junior Girl's State Championship in 1985. The 1967 Women's Trans-Mississippi was hosted by RGCC. USGA events include the 1993 U.S. Women's Mid-Amateur Championship and many local and sectional Men's U.S. Open qualifying.

On behalf of the staff at RGCC, we look forward to hosting the 1994 MGCSA Garske Scholarship Scramble.

> Have a great game. James D. Gardner Golf Course Superintendent

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	Rochester Golf & Country Club
Mon., August 8	
	Wayzata Country Club
Mon., Sept. 12	STODOLA RESEARCH SCRAMBLE
	Hazeltine National Golf Club
Mon., Oct. 10	Minneapolis Golf Club
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HOLE NOTES

Minnesota Superintendent Receives GCSAA Certification

James Johnson, superintendent of Rich-Spring Golf Club, has been designated a Certified Golf Course Superintendent (CGCS) by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA).

Johnson has been superintendent of the Cold Spring, Minn., course since 1989.

To become certified, a candidate must have five years experience as a golf course superintendent, be employed in that capacity and meet specific educational requirements of college credit or continuing education units. The candidate must then pass a rigorous six-hour examination covering knowledge of GCSAA and its certification program; the rules of golf; turfgrass management; pest management, safety and compliance, and financial and organizational management. Also, an on-site inspection of Johnson's golf course operation was conducted by two currently certified superintendents: Kerry Glader, CGCS, of North Star Turf, St. Paul, and Doug Veillette, CGCS, of Little Falls Country Club, Little Falls.

GCSAA, a 13,600-member international professional and educational association, instituted the certification program in 1971 to recognize outstanding and progressive superintendents. More than 1,300 active GCSAA members currently hold "CGCS" status.

Grasses — (Continued from Page 19)



spring growth is delayed and the plants are unattractive late into the growing season. Manual trimming with a string or electric hedge trimmer works well for a few plants. Large areas can be burned, if burning is permitted and closely supervised.

Established ornamental grassess rarely need fertilization or irrigation, except in cases of extreme drought or very sandy soil. Most grasses prefer full sun.

Because two of the most widely grown ornamental grasses (ribbongrass and Chinese silvergrass) have invasive rhizomes, a **false assumption** is that all grasses have rhizomes. The few grasses that have creeping rhizomes are listed in Table 4, all others form dense clumps and do not become troublesome. Invasive rhizomes can be a desirable asset for areas where ground covers are desired or to control erosion on slopes and along lakeshores.

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Snow Mold Research Report 1993-1994 Winter Season

Treatments were applied at three locations: Nursery green at Duluth -22 October, Fairway at Edinburgh USA - 2 November, Green not in play at Stillwater - 3 November and a Nursery green at Northfield - 3 November. Additional treatments were applied 17 November at two Metro locations. Products were measured, mixed and applied at 45PSI to four replicates at each site in 2 gal./1,000 sq. ft. The 4 by 10 foot plus were scored for percent disease (mycelium and sclerotia) and a 2nd record was made to record the level of live or dead turf about 3 weeks after the first notes were taken. This began 8 March and continued through 7 May.

Disease level was high at Duluth, 99% mycelium and 90% dead turf in the UTC (untreated controls), while Edinburgh had 6%. Stillwater had 3.3% and Northfield had no disease. The first three sites were observed a 2nd time and with so little disease meaningful observations were not possible: however, the plots that had disease levels at or near the UTC level were those plots that performed poorly at Duluth also. The usual phytotoxic symptoms associated with mercury and PCNB were present in the sites with no or little disease. This tip burn/mercury symptom is leaf tip injury and is removed in the first or 2nd mowing. The pale green grass color/PCNB symptom does not last long and, with renewed growth, color returns, a bright green normal grass color. Neither of these symptoms are much of a negative and may be seen only if you have side by side plots.

Several products have acceptable levels of disease control and this is now the 2nd year for such performance. The standard mix of Caloclor + Chloroneb + PCNB (1 oz + 2 oz + 2 oz) had 0.5% disease and a range of performance of +/-0.5, a high level of control and little variation in the 4 replicates. Other good performers are: Prostar + PCNB (4.3 oz + 4 oz), or Chipco 26019 + Daconil 2787 F (4 fl oz + 8 fl oz) and (2 fl oz + 8 fl oz)or Chipco 26019 + PCNB + Daconil 2787 F (4 fl oz + 4 oz + 8 fl oz) or at(2 fl oz + 4 oz + 4 fl oz), or Vorlan +PCNB + Daconil 2787 F (2 oz + 4 oz)+ 4 fl oz), or the new product from Zeneca ICIA5504 in combination with either Daconil 2787 F or PCNB (0.7 oz Plus either 8 fl oz or 8 oz), and combinations of PCNB and Daconil 2787 F or Daconil 2787 75W or Daconil 2787 WDG (2 oz + either 8.6 fl oz or 6 oz 75W or 6 oz WDG).

Products with low disease score and a small range are judged to be best. The small -/+ following the Average Disease Score indicates the lack of or presence or mycelium and the superscript "s" indicates sclerotia of Typhula ishikariensis were present. The development of mycelium indicates some disease activity occurred, while the formation of sclerotia indicates a greater level of disease development. Color and grass growth scores three weeks after the initial readings indicate a strong relationship between disease/mycelium and dead turf. The UTC had 99% disease and 90% dead turf and the standard three way treatment of Caloclor + Chloroneb + PCNB had 0.5% disease and 0.5% dead turf.

The results of '93-'94 confirm the results from '92-'93. The winter disease agent this season was nearly all *Typhula ishikariensis* and little *Microdochium nivale* (Fusarium nivale or Gerlachia nivalis) was present. This species of Typhula is the more difficult one to control and is the most common Typhula in Minnesota. *T. incarnata* is also present some years, but is easier to control. Lower levels of disease control in the '92-'93 season are attributed to more Pink Patch or Pink Snow Mold. PCNB offers some control on both Typhula and Microdochium and therefore can improve both the control of Grey by Daconil 2787 and Pink by Chipco 26019 or Vorlan. The use of Daconil alone allows for development of Pink and the use of Chipco or Vorlan alone allows for the development of Grey, while a low rate (2 to 4 oz) of PCNB alone is not adequate.

The results of the last two years indicate that we have several choices for winter disease management. Some may be tempted to do nothing and hope for a winter season with no damage. I don't recommend that. Others who have open winters and little long term snow cover may wish to direct products towards the Pink group and those with more snow cover should consider the Grey types. A large area of Minnesota will have the potential for both and I cannot predict which species will be the most common. Early spring/late winter loss of turf can be due to Microdochium species, an early application of Chipco 26019, Vorlan, Fungo 50 or Tersan 1991 may be important to those who have good winter survival, but then experience rapid turf loss.

Chipco 26019 or Vorlan with Daconil 2787 F is a good choice in much of Minnesota and the addition of PCNB to this program strengthens both side of the treatment target. The Metro area should have good results with this recommendation; as you move north in the state the addition of PCNB is more important. Prostar or ICIA 5504 (when registered) in combination with either Daconil 2787 or PCNB is another good choice. Daconil in '93'94 was a better choice then PCNB due to the fact the most disease pressure was from Typhula species. Products like Banner, Bayleton, Rubigan and now Sentinel are not good choices for most of Minnesota due to the fact that Typhula ishikariensis is not controlled.

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Candid Camera at Tianna Country Club





This month's featured foursome, left to right, James D. Gardner, Monty "Hack" Montague, Dan "Sandman" Miller, Scott "Mr. Happy" Leistmau.

Joe Buege powers one off the 5th tee.



Host Tianna C.C. superintendent Bill Cox receives expert advice from Plaistad's Steve Young.



Cushman Motor Co. sales representative Dennis Hendrickson chats with Greg Hubbard, CGCS, of Manitou Ridge Golf Club.

HOLE NOTES

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Bentgrass Decline-

(Continued from Page 20)

Since a reduction in root systems and a decline in turf quality are the two primary symptoms of bentgrass decline complex, Lucas used these two characteristics as benchmarks to determine the efficacy of his fungicide applications.

"With the combination of CHIPCO ALIETTE plus Fore, we found healthier, stronger roots, which indicated that the fungal pathogens were being controlled," says Lucas. "In addition, this combination resulted in healthier turf that had better color and a measurably higher quality rating."

In tests conducted at certain times during the summer, Lucas found that check plots typically had 50 percent brown patch, while the CHIPCO[®] ALIETTE[®] plus Fore[®] plots had zero brown patch.

In addition, check plots typically had a turf quality rating of 4.5, while plots treated with the combination were rated at 7.5 or above on a scale of 1-9 (with 9 being best).

Lucas also discovered that turf canopy temperatures in plots treated with the new combination were significantly cooler than those of check plots treated with the new combination were significantly cooler than those of check plots. Because healthier turf remains cooler than stressed turf, this indicated that plots treated with the CHIPCO® ALIETTE® plus Fore® combination were being protected from the destructive effects of summer decline complex.

"This is the first fungicide treatment I've seen that can actually provide higher quality turf during the summer by controlling the root and crown rots that cause summer turfgrass decline." —Lon Lucas, Ph.D.

When Does 1 + 1 = 3?

One of the most intriguing elements of the new fungicide combination, according to Lucas, is the fact that the two products somehow enhance efficacy. In scientific terms, this reaction is called "synergy."

Although the exact mechanisms are not fully understood, the new fungicide combination appears to offer this type of synergistic reation. CHIPCO[®] ALIETTE[®] and Fore[®] were applied alone at half the lowest recommend-



ed rate. In both cases, there was zero percent brown patch control. But when the two were applied *in combination* at this same rate, there was 55 percent brown patch control. The combination of the two products applied at the full recommended rates provided 100 percent control.

APPLICATION:

Timing: Application every two weeks has given the best control.

Rates:

4 oz. CHIPCO[®] ALIETTE[®] WDG + 8 oz. Fore WP (Note: combinations of CHIPCO[®] ALIETTE[®]

WDG with Fore[®] flowable are not compatible.).

Cultural Control

Dr. Lucas' ongoing research has shed new light on how summer turfgrass decline gets started. For cultural control, he suggests clearing away bruch to improve air movement around greens, using oscillating fans to create cooler, drier turf surfaces, and summer aerification (with hollow tines if possible) to loosen compacted soils, improve air penetration, and encourage root growth. In addition, he emphasizes that it is important to maintain correct fertility and add small amounts of nutrients regularly during the stress period – especially on high-sand content greens.

Good News Travels Fast

As might be expected, news of this new fungicide combination has rapidly spread among superintendents as well as the academic community.

Just about everywhere I go, people know about the combination and ask me for more information," says Lucas. "We are doing more work to determine how best to use this treatment in a turf management program."

Lucas adds that superintendents who have heard of the combination are eager to try it, and those who have tried it plan to use it again next year.