

The great dwarf Bluegrass that stands below the rest.

NUGGET BLUEGRASS

Nugget Kentucky Bluegrass was discovered in Alaska near the old mining town of Hope on Cook Inlet.

In tests by leading turf research workers, characteristics of Nugget have proven to be outstanding, with exceptionally uniform performance over a broad area.

DWARF CHARACTERISTICS

Nugget is a decumbent, dwarf type cultivar of Kentucky Bluegrass. Its leaves grow close to the ground and at cuts as low as 3/4 inch Nugget still displays excellent turf quality in both appearance and strength. Nugget has exceptionally uniform regrowth, remaining neat and even if left uncut for longer than usual lengths of time.

SHADE ADAPTABILITY

Nugget's tolerance to powdery mildew contributes to its superior performance in shade as compared to other bluegrass varieties.

DISEASE RESISTANCE

In broad tests, Nugget has consistently ranked outstanding in resistance to Helminthosporium Leafspot. Nugget also shows good tolerance to Stripe Smut. It has also shown resistance to leaf rust, powdery mildew, and snow mold.

APPEARANCE AND COLOR

Along with its uniform growth, Nugget's appearance is enhanced by its fine leaf texture and unusually deep, dark green color.

SEED QUALITY

Only Certified Blue Tag Nugget Kentucky Bluegrass, free of poa annua and bentgrass, is marketed. Only Certified Nugget is a direct progeny of the Alaska-grown seed.

Nugget... The Kentucky Bluegrass that survived Alaska. Try it where you live.

Write today for more information on Nugget, the dwarf grass that stands below the rest.

Name _____
Address _____ Zip _____
City _____ State _____

nugget

Box 217, Albany, Ore. 97321

Golf Course Builders Elect Ball Pro As President

A builder of 50 golf courses since he retired from big league baseball 11 years ago has been chosen president of the Golf Course Builders of America.

Robert E. Chakales of Richmond, Va., will direct association activities through March, 1973. He succeeds Robert Vicent of Benton, Pa., who presided in 1971, and becomes the third president of the Golf Course Builders organization which is headquartered in Washington, D. C.

Chakales' 50 courses, all built east of the Mississippi, have been constructed since 1961. He is cur-

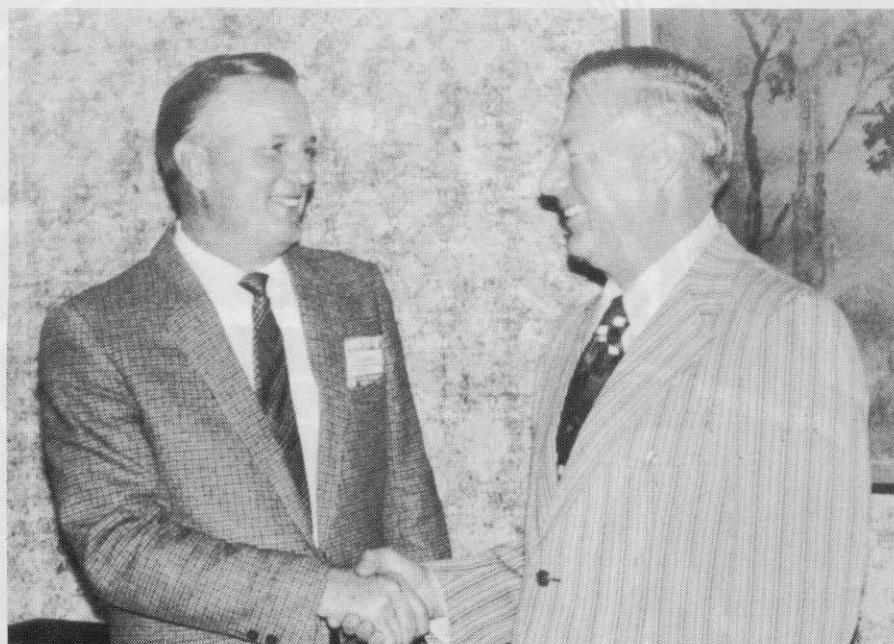
rently associated with R. E. Chakales & Associates.

He began his big league career with the Cleveland Indians under manager Al Lopez, was traded to the Washington Senators in the mid-fifties and pitched for manager Charlie Dressen. He retired from baseball in 1960 after a year with the Boston Red Sox.

As a retirement activity, he built his own Par-3 golf course in the Richmond area, but became so interested in golf course construction that he went into the contracting business full time.

In addition to his activities with GCBA, he is a member of the Mid-Atlantic and Virginia Turf Association.

Bob Chakales, Richmond, Va., (left) receives a congratulatory handshake from Bob Vincent, Benton, Pa., retiring president of the Golf Course Builders of America as he prepares to take over as the association's president for 1972.



Fertilizer Pollution Nil Says MSU Scientist

A Michigan State University soil scientist has concluded that the potential contribution of turfgrass fertilization to water pollution is insignificant "if common sense is used."

Dr. Paul Rieke made the observation in a talk at the annual Midwest Regional Turf Conference at Purdue University in early March. About 600 golf course superintendents, sod growers, architects and developers and industry and university personnel were in attendance.

The researcher reported that work done at Michigan State University showed that no more than 1.5 pounds

of actual nitrogen should normally be applied per 1000 square feet at any one time. This is especially true when water-soluble (fast acting) nitrogen is being applied.

Excessive annual nitrogen rates showed that no more than 1.5 pounds irrigation should be applied judiciously, especially on sandy soils.

Low nitrogen requiring grasses, such as creeping red fescue, should be planted on sandy soils in areas where water sources (around lakes and along rivers) could be contaminated by leaching of nitrogen, he continued.

Rieke pointed out that most soils have a high capacity to hold phosphorus, so leaching of phosphorus under turfgrass conditions may not be a significant pollution problem.