

SHORT CUTS

MIXING IT UP...Landscape managers mixing pesticides have more exposure than applicators, Dr. Bruce Augustin of Lesco told the audience at Maryland Turfgrass '87. "Be sure to use impervious aprons, gloves and maybe even a respirator when mixing," he said. He added that most turf pesticides used professionally can be bought retail. The only real difference is the concentration. Augustin said that windshield washer fluid has a higher toxicity than any pesticide you could use.

SPEAKING OF MARYLAND...Another speaker at Maryland Turfgrass '87, Dr. John Street of Ohio State University, said that landscape managers should concentrate on mixing nitrogen put on turf in spring and early summer. "The more nitrogen you put down, the more top growth you get," Street said. "Top growth shoots take priority over roots and rhizomes for available nitrogen in rapid growth situations. You don't want to take your turf into the summer stress period with bad roots." He added that more emphasis should be placed on fall and late-season fertilization. He said that spring green-up can be speeded up by two to four weeks with this type of fertilization, and that the greening-up period can be extended one to two months in the late season.

HEAR YE, HEAR YE...Knox Russell, landscape superintendent at the Bahama Princess resort in Freeport, calls it his "messenger plant." It's not uncommon to see initials carved in or other messages written on the clusia plant outside the front entrance of the hotel. "The leaves are soft," Russell explains. "It doesn't really hurt the plant."

'SUPER' GOLFER...Mike Apodaca, golf course superintendent at Revenaux Country Club in Springs, Texas, won the 1987 golf championship with a two-day total of 144. This was his second GCSAA golf championship, the first coming in 1982. Gary Bennett of South Carolina, who was one stroke back after the first day, finished second at 145. The championship was played at Fred Enke Municipal Golf Course and Ventana Canyon Golf and Racquet Club.

TREE MAN...Dr. Alex Shigo, the retired chief scientist for the U.S. Forest Service, has completed work on two books concerning proper tree care. *A New Tree Biology* provides new information on pruning, defects, fertilization timing, tree starvation and numerous diseases affecting trees. The second book, *A New Tree Biology Dictionary*, is an expanded index for the first book, providing terms, topics and treatments for trees and their proper care. The two-book set sells for \$61, which includes postage and handling inside the United States (\$2 extra for each set ordered outside the U.S.). Orders can be sent to: Shigo and Trees, Associates, 4 Denbow Rd., Durham, NH, 03824.

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ment tool.

"Go over aerial photos with new employees so they can get areas set in their mind," Lucas says. "But it's still not a substitute for going out in the field."

Lucas says superintendents need to follow a few simple steps to get a workable aerial photo of the course:

- Clear the course of all leaves and debris. The picture should be shot at a time when trees are dormant and no snow or ice is on the course.

- Avoid shadows. It's best to take the picture at noon.

- Take it on a day when the weather is clear.

- Allow adequate lead time for painting of the golf course.

How long this last step takes depends on the size of the course. Lucas uses a painting machine to paint an "X" about three feet across every irrigation head. He uses paint to outline all greens and fairways.

Use a reasonable scale for the photo. Lucas recommends that one inch equal about 80 feet.

"The photos can provide improved communication with crew members and greens committees," Lucas says.

To explain things, Lucas places a clear plexi glass sheet over the photo and draws on the glass rather than on the actual photo. For example, he will circle the areas which received wetting agents, how much, and what time the applications took place.

He does the same thing for tree maintenance by coding each tree with a number and letter. The number represents the hole; the letter shows the tree type.

He inputs much of this information into his computer so he can get printouts of work from past years.

CEMETERIES

Computers help cemetery managers

Preserving the nation's heritage is the responsibility of cemetery managers. Jan Burrows from the Cemetery Mapping Service says computers can help managers live up to that responsibility.

"Cemetery managers have the responsibility to create, maintain and preserve," Burrows told the Kentucky Cemetery Managers Association. "You are part of your community whether you have a monument or memorial park...20 acres or 100 acres."

At small cemeteries, landscape managers are sometimes asked to know where to find information on past burials. Families who come in