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And once activated, forms a vapor zone that keeps weeds from emerging for up to 20 weeks.

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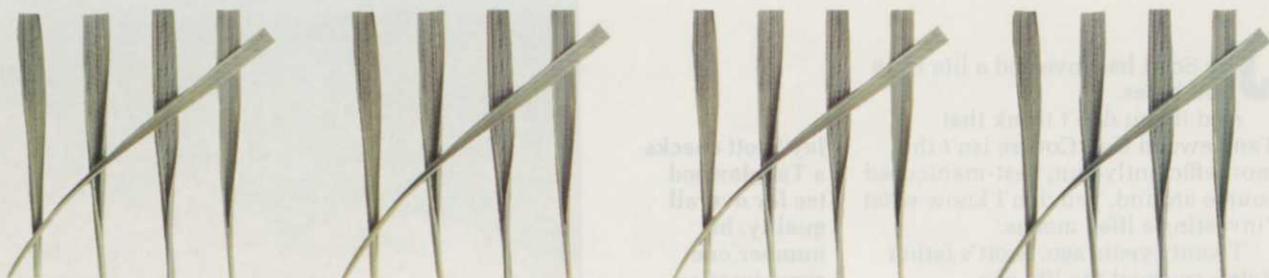
Team™—(bifenox+trifluralin, Elanco Products Company)

Refer to the Team label for complete use directions.



There's only one thing more impressive than Team's strengths.

Its weeks.



LANDSCAPE PROFILE

Reedy row-sprigged Tifway 419 bermuda. The crew also rebuilt a few greens and changed the contour of others.

A focal point

Among the vast changes, none is as dramatic as the picturesque lake that highlights the first hole. Reedy ordered it built immediately for aesthetic purposes.

Other smaller bodies of water have been extended, like the pond to the right of the green on the par 3, 172-yard seventh hole that is perhaps the course's visual highlight.

Reedy has taken an idea from Pete Dye and added some cross-tie work along the pond's bank. He's also added a number of bunkers, upgraded the Toro irrigation system, rebuilt the driving range and started

a tree-spading program.

Room for improvement

Reedy readily admits he and his crew have more work ahead. Play has increased tremendously and traffic problems are apparent. Membership has grown by 200 percent in two years thanks to the improvements and resulting population boom in the adjacent Castlewoods development.

Surprisingly, despite the Jackson humidity, Reedy has few disease problems. He is experiencing a war against the pine bark beetle which has taken out a number of the course's pines.

He says the course will be in top condition for the State Amateur championship coming this summer, should Castlewoods be chosen. Right now, the course is in the top two.



Castlewoods' superintendent Stanley Reedy has wanted to work on a golf course since his teen years when friend Pat Sneed told Reedy how rewarding the job is. Reedy later married Sneed's sister, Dot. Sneed is superintendent at Tupelo (Miss.) CC.

That makes two of the top four state tournaments held at Castlewoods.

Come to think of it, Stan Reedy has a right to be proud.

MAKING A LIVING

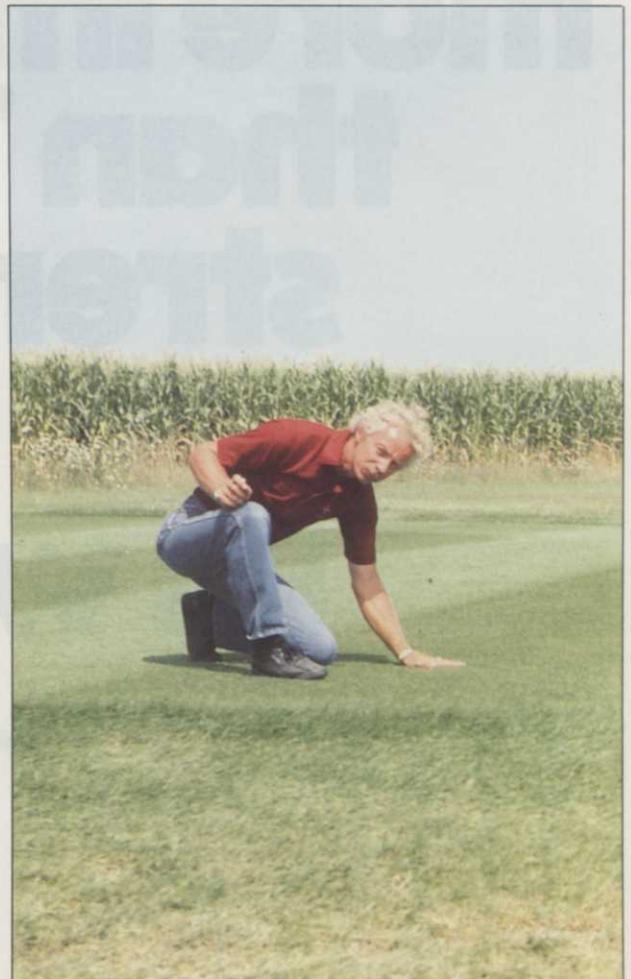
Owners of public golf courses, like Jay Scott of Tanglewood, depend on greens fees for a livelihood. They might make the best superintendents of all.

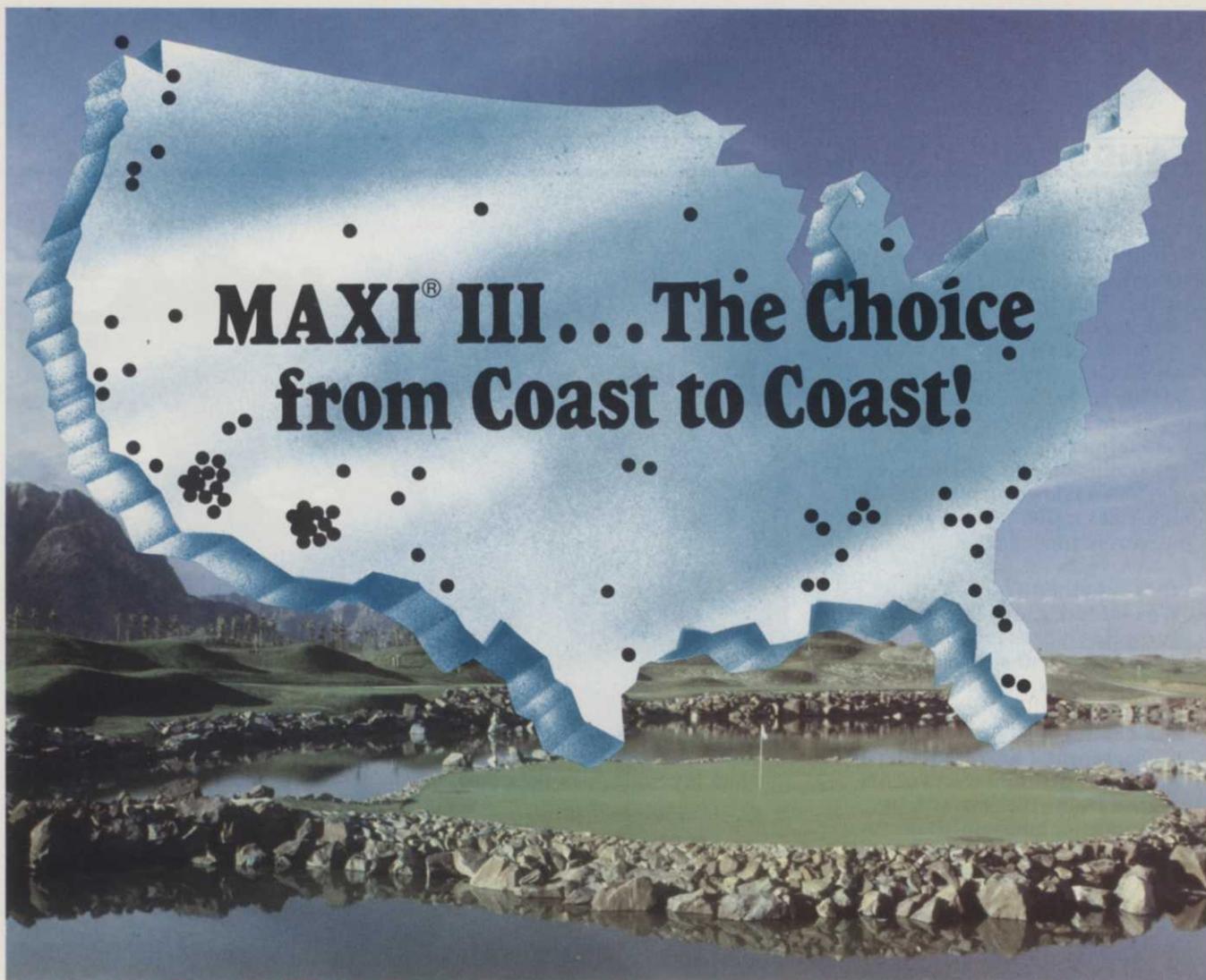
Jay Scott has invested a life in 18 golf holes.

And if you don't think that Tanglewood Golf Course isn't the most efficiently-run, best-manicured course around, you don't know what "investing a life" means.

Twenty years ago, Scott's father Ralph spurned the life of a

Jay Scott checks a Tanglewood tee for overall quality, his number one consideration.





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LANDSCAPE PROFILE

Delaware, Ohio, farmer and decided to build a golf course. Ralph is now retired. Son Jay, daughter-in-law Sue and son Bob run the course. It is their livelihood.

"It was Dad's idea," says Jay, a central Ohio twang in his voice. "It was his way of keeping the family together. Twenty-one years ago, we were farmers."

Farming didn't agree with Jay, for one. So Tanglewood opened with nine holes in 1967. Two years later, the second nine opened.

What's pythium?

"We told Jack Kidwell to build us a course that makes money," Scott remembers. "Our schooling was strictly from experience. Turfwise, it was a phone call to Jack every day of the week."

"There was a time we didn't know what pythium was. For five years, learning turf was strictly question after question after question. Of course, there's no way you could do that today without a professional."

His family has prospered because Jay treats golf course superintendent-ing as a business.

Everything is costed out. "With the greens fees from the 280 people that go through here on a typical day, I can control weeds the whole year," he observes.

Selling good turf

Tanglewood is 20 miles from Columbus, Jack Nicklaus and Muirfield. That means the competition to attract golfers is intense.

"I don't have a scenic course," Jay admits. "If I want golfers, I have to sell good turf. And there are no more excuses left for not having a beautiful course. We've got too many good products at our disposal."

Tanglewood greens are Penn-cross. Tees are half ryegrass, half bluegrass. Nine fairways are Merion bluegrass, the rest half rye, half blue. All are due to be completely renovated with Roundup non-selective herbicide during the next three years.

"This fall, we're going with 100 percent ryegrass," says Scott. "Prograss herbicide kills everything but rye, it will kill poa annua either pre-emergence or post-emergence,



Sue and Jay Scott relax for a moment amid Tanglewood's fleet of golf cars.



A 21-foot, nine-gang tractor mower races between trees.

and it will thin bluegrass so much that the rye will take over.

"I'm leaning more to the idea of 100 percent rye being a great salvation. The only problem is red thread, so you just have to plan on four applications of fungicide a year."

Tees and greens are in impeccable shape. "There's no way I can improve on them," Scott says. They are mowed at $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, respectively.

Fairways, which are mowed at $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch, however, need some

improvement. "I only give them half an inch of water a week. But, eventually, I'd like to have them up to the level of the tees and greens. And I'm not afraid to spend any amount of money to do it."

Tricks of the trade

The course does not have an over-abundance of trees. But none have been planted nearer than 21 feet from another. Why? "Because we use nine-gang, 21-foot mowers, and we can zip between them."

Tanglewood is one of the few



PGA West is high on CBS II rye

2nd hole, PGA West, LaQuinta, CA

This Pete Dye designed course uses CBS II blend for uncompromising quality in desert overseeding

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course. The people who play here demand perfection. If the difference between CBS II and cut-rate ryegrasses is a matter of pennies, the choice is simple . . . CBS II . . . there simply is no better blend at any price!

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How New Generation Trimec[®] Can Help You Capitalize On Your Professionalism

BROADLEAF HERBICIDE

“Every turf professional who has ever been tempted to say, ‘If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it,’ will enjoy the comments of the retired superintendent of Southern Hills, and his present-day protege.”

Everett Mealman, *President*
PBI/Gordon Corporation

The prestigious Southern Hills Country Club in Tulsa was the first country club in the world to use the original Classic Trimec Broadleaf Herbicide. They began using it in 1969 and, in the intervening years, the club has continued to maintain its world-class status in the field of immaculately manicured and challenging golf courses.

Yet in 1987, Southern Hills is changing herbicides. How can you account for such a surprise decision in a world where it is so commonplace to say, *If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it!* . . . It’s a matter of professional integrity!

Robert Randquist, the course superintendent, is charged with the responsibility of maintaining weed-free turf. But he must do it within the constraints of two basic parameters. First, he must be environmentally responsible; and secondly, he must be as efficient as possible in deference to the realization that the greens committee understands the value of a dollar.

And these overall considerations have caused Randquist to drop Classic Trimec just as Leslie Snyder, his predecessor, discontinued the

weed-control program he was using prior to 1969 when he switched to the original Classic Trimec. “In the early days we kept 2,4-D, dicamba, and Silvex in the shed,” recalls Snyder, “and we sort of played it by the seat of our pants. But between these chemicals and keeping a close watch, we managed to keep the course in immaculate condition.” (Snyder carried a two handicap in those days, which he insists was the result of his field trips to inspect the turf.)

How Southern Hills Got Started With Trimec

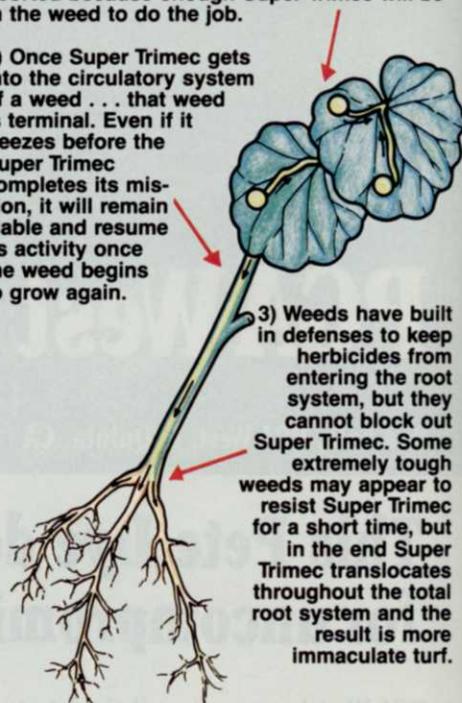
Suffice to say, PBI/Gordon conclusively proved to Snyder that Classic Trimec would deliver immaculate weed-free turf more efficiently than his intuitive green thumb regimen, when you measured the cost of chemical and the labor cost of re-treatments.

When Randquist became superintendent of Southern Hills in 1979, he inherited Snyder’s Classic Trimec program and the turf where world-class winners have been tested to the limit: Sam Snead in the 1945 Tulsa Open; Babe Zaharias in the 1946 U.S.

Schematic drawing shows why Super Trimec outperforms other herbicides.

1) Super Trimec has unparalleled power. It is able to penetrate the toughest of weed leaf cuticles so rapidly that even if it rains 15 minutes after spraying, the control will not be aborted because enough Super Trimec will be in the weed to do the job.

2) Once Super Trimec gets into the circulatory system of a weed . . . that weed is terminal. Even if it freezes before the Super Trimec completes its mission, it will remain viable and resume its activity once the weed begins to grow again.



3) Weeds have built in defenses to keep herbicides from entering the root system, but they cannot block out Super Trimec. Some extremely tough weeds may appear to resist Super Trimec for a short time, but in the end Super Trimec translocates throughout the total root system and the result is more immaculate turf.

Women’s Amateur; Tommy Bolt in the 1958 U.S. Open; Bob Murphy in the 1965 U.S. Amateur; Bill Hyndman in the 1968 Trans-Miss; Dave Stockton in the 1970 PGA; Hubert Green in the 1977 U.S. Open. Raymond Floyd in the 1982 PGA . . . and who can say what name will be atop the leader board after the final round of the 1987 USGA Women’s Mid-Am?



SUPER



"After a tour of Southern Hills with Robert Randquist and Leslie Snyder, I'm tempted to say that if I could start all over again at the beginning I think I'd study to be a Golf Course Superintendent. What a supreme satisfaction it would be to manicure holes like

number 9, center right and number 10, bottom right. The container Leslie is holding is the original Trimec which we labeled *Fairway Broadleaf Herbicide Containing Trimec.*"

Everett Mealman



"Certainly our Trimec weed control program wasn't broke and didn't need fixing," laughs Randquist, "but we did continue testing other herbicides, just to be sure, and the tests revealed a herbicide that was better than Classic Trimec . . . It was Super Trimec!"

Professionalism Causes Switch To Super Trimec

As a dedicated professional, Randquist really had no choice. He had to drop Classic Trimec and go with Super Trimec.

Super Trimec is indeed a remarkable breakthrough in herbicide chemistry. We discovered in working with radioisotope tracer studies that formulations can make a difference in performance. In our experiments, we discovered the secret of how to combine certain esters with dicamba, which can be held firmly in place because it is in acid form. No one else has ever been able to do this, and of course this secret process is the basic building block of Super Trimec.

The spectrum of Super Trimec is so broad that we have not yet found a broadleaf weed it won't control; the penetration is so powerful that visual response begins to occur almost overnight; it is so flexible it can be applied virtually anytime when the temperature is above 40 degrees F. — even if the temperature starts to go down an hour after application; it is so active that only one gallon is required to cover four acres.

Groundskeepers who have been on a Super Trimec program for two years report that they spray only once a year, with an occasional spot treatment.

Super Trimec, of course, is labeled for professional use only — but you *are* a professional, so capitalize on your professionalism. Use Super Trimec. Reduce your costs and improve the quality of your weed control.

Do you need a herbicide that does not contain 2,4-D?

In some local areas we are seeing an interest in a herbicide that does not contain 2,4-D. If you're in such a boat, we can help you with a D-FREE Trimec.

To all intents and purposes, the weed control of our D-FREE Trimec is very much like our Classic Trimec. It costs a little more because of ingredients, but it does have the same synergistic activity that makes Classic Trimec so effective. If you have any questions about any of our Trimec formulations, call Toll-free 1-800-821-7925. In Missouri call: 1-800-892-7281.



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LANDSCAPE PROFILE

grassy weeds."

Berry uses a preventive program to treat cutworms and grubs. He also stops problems from developing by paying close attention to soil nutrition.

Berry, a strong believer in the use of potassium, uses 2½ lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. once monthly of 0-0-50 sulfate of potash.

He also uses 3 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. of soluble potash each time greens are sprayed. By keeping phosphorus low, he has eliminated poa annua.

Cost considerations

"We figure fertilizer use at a price per acre," Berry says, "and we have found that on the turf we have developed on our 27 holes, the IBDU is less costly than most nitrogens."

Robert C. Klinesteker, golf course superintendent at the San Francisco Golf Club, Calif., agrees. "We have to watch all maintenance costs," he says, "because we operate with union personnel."

Wages are \$10.54 per hour for a crew of nine on the 18-hole course.

Klinesteker first used slow-

release nitrogen in 1984, because he wanted density and steady growth.

"I didn't want a flush of growth," he explains. "We don't have help on weekends; we mow Friday and we can't have high fairways by Sunday."

Klinesteker used two applications of Par Ex 24-4-12 on fairways and tees this past season.

"We applied the slow-release at the 1 lb. rate," he says. "We like the residual which produces good results on our very drouthy and very loamy sand."

He previously used urea and ammonium sulfate and had problems with rank growth.

Klinesteker had four years of golf course experience in Michigan before coming to the California club as superintendent in 1982.

His biggest problem on the course has been growth of English daisy. He has practically killed out this weed pest by using Banvel, which also helps control poa.

Because of this, and a soil nutrition program, fairways and tees

are beginning to develop acceptable turf stands.

Management for this area is year-round. The Golf Club has some 500 members, although only 120 are active golfers.

"We can irrigate at will because the sand readily absorbs the water. But with slow-release nitrogen sources, we have found that we don't need to water as heavily," Klinesteker says.

He verticuts tees once monthly; and double verticuts greens each week.

Greens are cut six days each week with a walking mower; fairways every two weeks in summer at 7/16-inch height or at ½-inch. "Crew members," he says, "do a better job of repairing ball marks and other surface injuries. Riding crew members do not stop as readily and make the needed repairs."

Both superintendents couple good cultural practices throughout with their soil nutrition program; problems are fewer and less likely to develop.

WT&T

BENTGRASS SHOWCASE

Having a premium playing surface is a must at Stonehenge Golf Course in Tennessee, so bentgrass fairways were the obvious choice. Being on the Cumberland Plateau made it a little easier.

Kee the ball out of the rough at Stonehenge Golf Course in Fairfield Glade, Tenn., and a golfer can play bentgrass from tee to green. That's a rarity that far south.

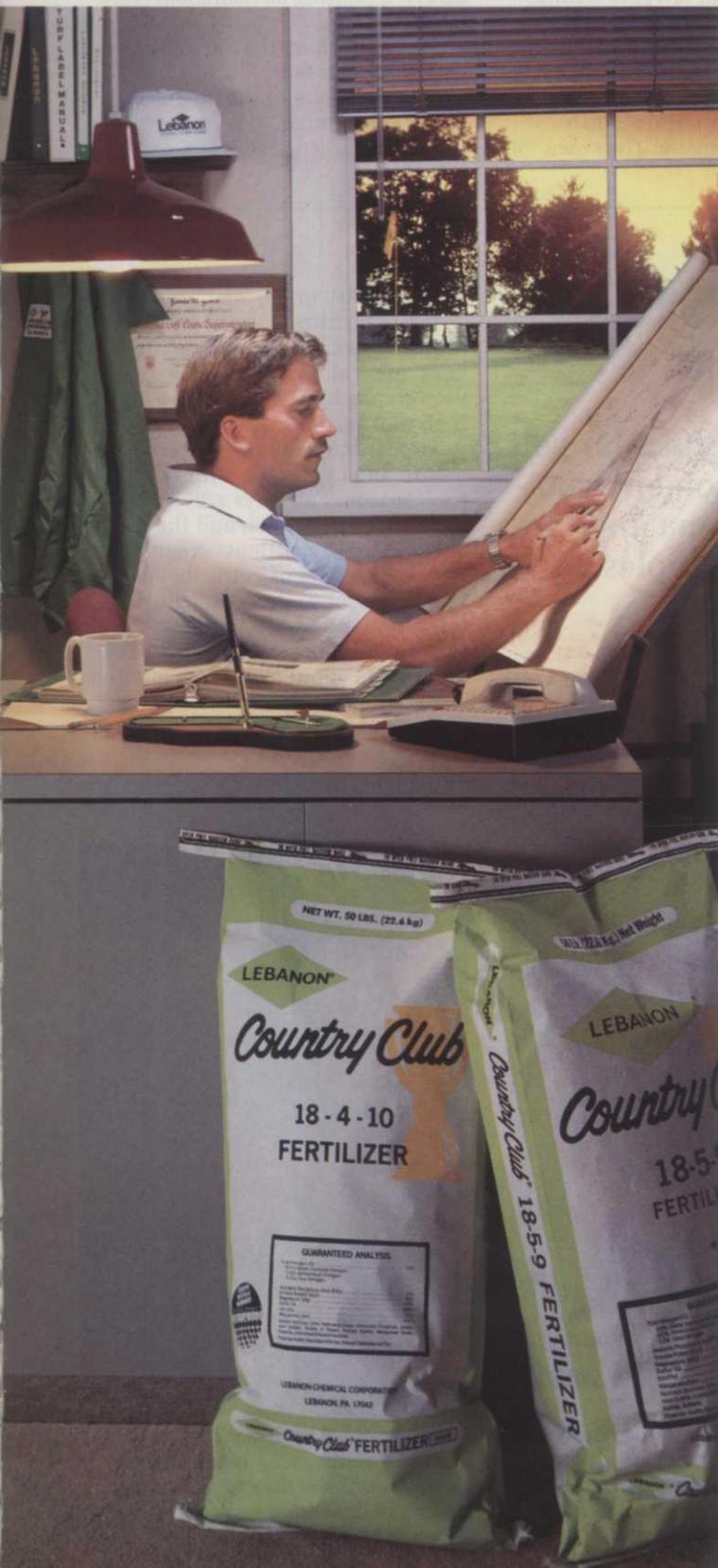
Stonehenge is one of three 18-hole resort courses. The decision to establish bentgrass fairways is a result of a combination of elevation and a strong disease maintenance program.

"We were working to make this a showcase course, and this type of turf provides a premium playing surface," explains superintendent Harold Franklin. "We knew establishing and maintaining the bent would be difficult and



The Cumberland Plateau offers the opportunity to combine scenery with challenging golf holes.

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Jim Jones, C.G.C.S.

LANDSCAPE PROFILE

public courses using some higher-priced materials. Most can't afford them. But Scott's not afraid to spend money, if he knows there is a long-term payoff.

"I'm working with Elanco," he mentions. "I'm using Rubigan on greens with poa to see if we can slowly convert them to bentgrass without damaging their playability."

"I wouldn't last too long at a country club," he claims. "I couldn't put up with a greens committee long—doctors and lawyers telling me how to grow grass. I don't know a thing about medicine or law; how can they know anything about turf?"

The Scotts dream of the day when they can sell their farmland to a development company. They own 150

acres, which is worth about \$1650 per acre now. Each acre would be worth about \$75,000 (\$25,000 per one-third acre) if a housing development were to materialize.

But until then, they are happy to live off greens fees.

"It's fun to be in the business now," Jay admits. "It's very lucrative."

SLOW RELEASE, FAST RELIEF

Slow-release nitrogen sources are perfect for golf course situations in both warm-season and cool-season areas of the country. La Paloma and the San Francisco Golf Club are examples.

Kent Berry has a thing for Jack Nicklaus-designed courses. He spent seven years at Muirfield in Ohio before becoming head golf course superintendent at La Paloma Country Club, a new Nicklaus course.

La Paloma is a 27-hole facility, serving a resort of private homes and public hotel facilities. It was built literally on top of the desert floor.

Errant balls land in the desert. The newly sodded or seeded greens, tees, fairways and roughs are an oasis in the desert. Few golf courses match its beauty.

Berry joined La Paloma as superintendent just two years ago when construction began. The first 18 holes opened for play in November, 1984; the last nine holes last August.

"We irrigate daily," he says, "and find that this, along with close mowing speeds the activity of any plant food applications."

Berry says that by doing this, he sees response of a slow-release nitrogen in one week, compared with the usual four weeks in other geographic areas.

Since he waters every night with effluent, he uses IBDU (Estech's Par Ex brand), which depends on water for its release to the soil.

"We like the slow-release," Berry

says, "and we don't develop any thatch or burn. We feed greens every four weeks and keep them cut at 1/8-inch. This gives us good control of clippings and no growth surges. We even feed in cold weather since this nitrogen can handle our temperature



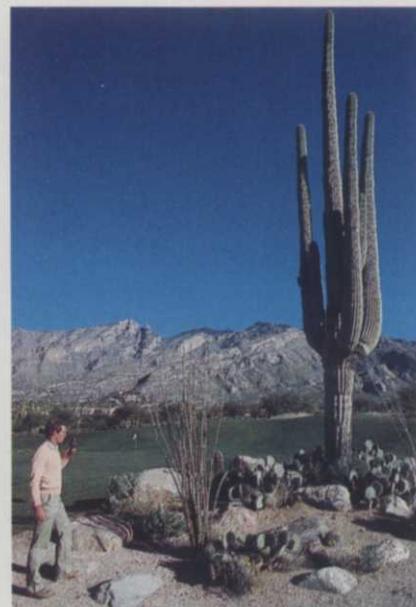
Robert C. Klinesteker, superintendent at San Francisco Golf Club, uses a careful soil nutrition program coupled with herbicides to reduce English daisy and build strong fairway turf.

extremes (110 to the 30s)."

Some fertilizers, he explains, require lots of mowing. The IBDU does not. Yet, in less than two years, new greens have developed 6- to 8-inch root systems.

He verticuts fairways every month and overseeds with ryegrass each season. Fairways are maintained at 3/8-inch and the rough at 1 1/4-inch. He verticuts greens every two weeks. Greens get 1/2 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. at each feeding during the summer and 1 lb. in the remainder of the season. Fairways are treated about every two months.

"We have a strong turf," Berry says, "and few weeds. We use very little pre-emergents. At times we will spot spray a few broadleaf and grassy weeds."



Kent Berry, superintendent at La Paloma, manages 27 holes laid on top of the desert floor. All turf has been newly sodded or seeded during the past two years.