

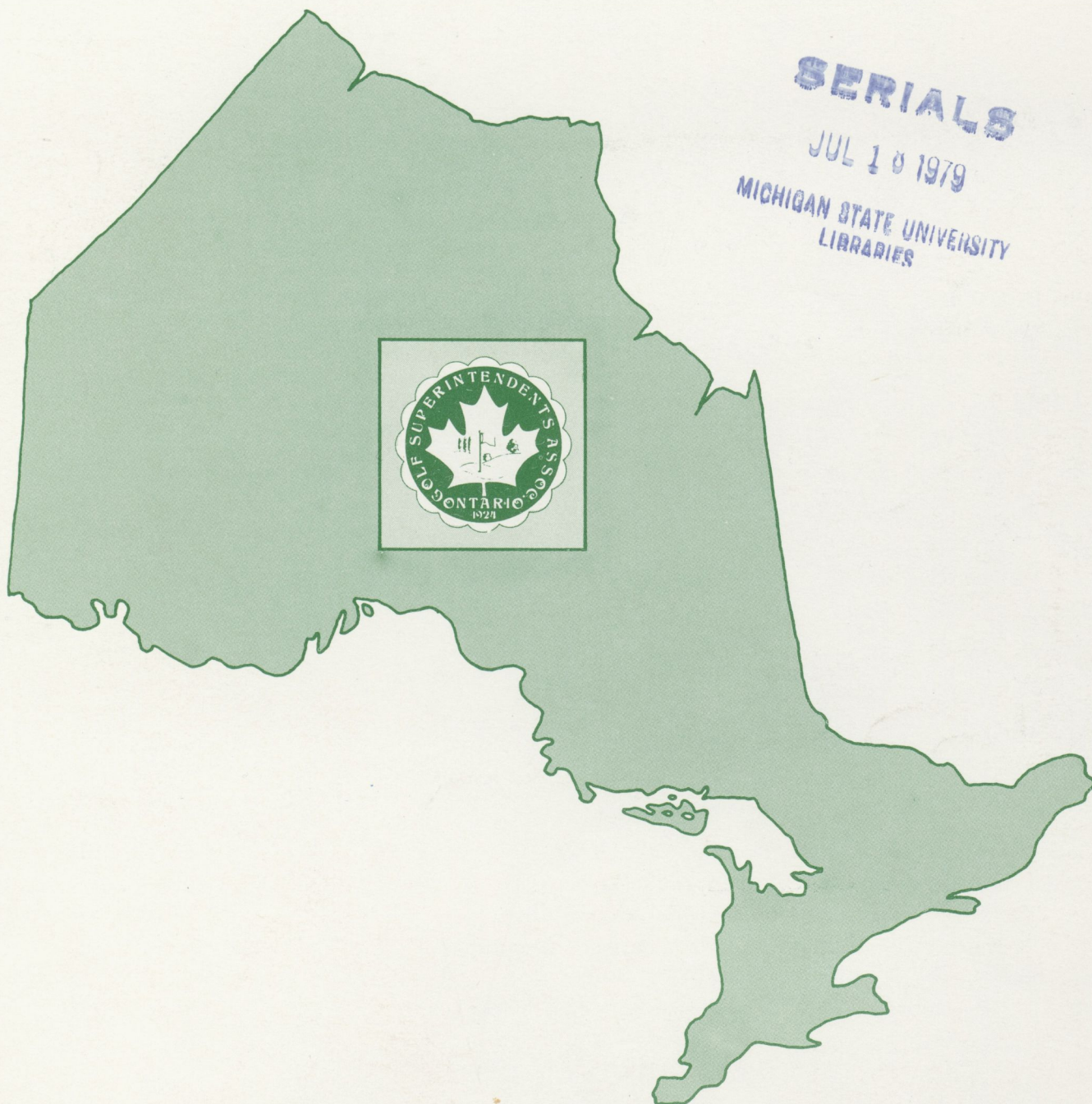
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EDITOR —

BOB BREWSTER

Weston Golf & Country Club
50 St. Phillips Road
Weston, Ontario, Canada M9P 2N6
Phone: Bus. (416) 241-5551

CO-EDITOR —

PAUL WHITE

Glendale Golf & Country Club
401 Mount Albion Road
Hamilton, Ontario, Canada L8K 5T4
Phone: (416) 561-1216

Published by the O.G.S.A. Furtherance of Knowledge and Recording Progressive Ideas of Turf Management.

O.G.S.A. MEETINGS — 1979

Date	Course	Host
Friday, July 20	Mississauga Golf Club President, Greenschairman, Superintendent Day "9:00 a.m. Shotgun"	Paul Dodson
Monday, August 13	Victoria Park Golf Club Guelph, Ontario Pro, Superintendent Day "11:00 a.m. Shotgun"	
Tuesday, August 14	Thornhill Golf Club	Dave Gourlay
Friday, October 19	Weston Golf Club 10:00 a.m. Lunch, Golf	Bob Brewster
Wed. & Thurs. October 24 - 25	G.C.S.A.A. Pesticide Symposium Constellation Hotel	
Tuesday, December 4	Aurora Highlands Golf Club	Whitey Jones
Friday, December 7	Christmas Party Oakdale Golf & Country Club	Paul Dermott

"PRO - SUPT DAY"

August 13, 1979 — Victoria Park Golf Club. This year O.G.S.A. Class A, B, and D members may participate. Your Golf Professional will be receiving the entry forms.

O.G.S.A. MAY MEETING

About thirty-five members had an enjoyable day at Bill Glashan's Whirlpool Golf Club on May 15. It was raining steadily when we began the meeting but by the time we finished lunch it had let up and we got our round of golf in before it started raining again. See Bill even has the weather under control. The course played well and those in attendance will attest to the fact that the greens were, without exception in midsummer condition.

Genne McCann of Oseco Seeds gave an informative talk about coated seeds and Chris Burgess spoke about the new European style automatic reel grinders and described the high quality British made reels Skyway Lawn is now importing. The day was topped off by a great steak dinner and friendly conversation with fellow Superintendents.

IF YOU WEREN'T THERE — WE MISSED YOU!!

Come on out and PARTICIPATE.

Winners at Whirlpool Golf Club, May 15, 1979

George Garner	— 1st Low Gross	78
Shorty Jenkins	— 1st Low Net	68
Hugh Kirkpatrick	— 2nd Low Gross	79
Bob Heron	— 2nd Low Net	71
Bill Glashan	— 2nd Low Net	71
Jim Houston	— Supplier Low Gross	82
Ted Collier	— Most Honest Player	108

Other Scores —

Bill Glashan	80
Bruce Vollett	83
Thom Carters	83
Blake McMaster	87
Whitey Jones	87
David Gourlay	88
Ken Green	88

GALT FIELD DAY

Seventy people attended the Galt Field Day on a hot, humid day. The course was in good condition after being hit by a hard winter. Again the trip to the turf plots was very impressive. We would like to thank Paul Scenna and the Galt Country Club for another fine day and good hospitality.

Low Gross

Bill Bowen	71
Hugh Kirkpatrick	75
Ted Ellis	75
Graham Shouldice	77

Low Net

Bob Brewster	63
John Piccolo	65
Bob Heron	66
Ken Wright	66

Ass't Superintendents —

Low Gross

Peter Spencer	80
Greg Aljoie	84

Low Net

Dave Nicol	72
Gord Callan	72

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Phone: 899-3612

Guest Low Gross

Jack Fairhurst	76
Doug Heron	76

Low Net

Paul Domianczuk	65
Stu Pickens	66
Mac Frost	68

Other Scores

Doug Haskins	79
Bill Glashan	79
George Garner	80
Steve Miller	80
Bob Cherry	80
Dan Ardley	81
Bruce Vollett	82
Bill Fach	83
Shorty Jenkins	83
Barry Endicott	84
Bill Hynd	85
Joe Reid	87
Ken Green	87

PLEASE MAKE A NOTE:

The O.G.S.A. mailing address will be changed as of June 30, 1979 — New Address —

Ontario Golf Superintendents Association,
P.O. Box 312
Etobicoke, Ontario M9C 4V3

"Next Meeting"

"MISSISSAUGA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB"

PRESIDENT, GREENSCHAIRMAN, SUPERINTENDENT DAY
SHOTGUN TOURNAMENT

BUFFET BREAKFAST	7.30 A.M.
TEE-OFF	9.00 A.M.
COCKTAILS	3.30 P.M.
DINNER	4.30 P.M.
GUEST SPEAKER	DR. JOE VARGAS
HOST	PAUL DODSON
COST	\$120.00 per team

NEW MEMBERS

The Association welcomes the following new members:—

Ted Ellis, Greenwood Golf Club, Sarnia, Ontario
Hugh Moulton, Windsor Park Golf Club, Copetown, Ontario
Charles Egleston, Niagara Chemicals

THORNHILL GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1979
GOLF — 1.30 p.m. — 2.30 p.m.
MEETING — Curling Lounge - 7.30 p.m.
DINNER — 8.30 p.m. Jacket and Tie Required.
COST — \$12.00

NEW MEMBER POSTINGS

NEIL ACTON — Green Acres Golf Club
BRENT McCAFFEREY — Carry Place Golf Club
ROBERT LABBETT — Beaverdale Golf Club
JOHN WOODHOUSE — Pine Orchard Irrigation Ltd.

If any member has any objection to the above persons applying for membership in the O.G.S.A. the Secretary must be notified in writing within 30 days.

Answers to the Tree Test Game — 1. Pear; 2. Beech; 3. Pine; 4. Date; 5. Locust; 6. Palm; 7. Elder; 8. Tulip; 9. Basswood; 10. Cucumber; 11. Sandal; 12. Yew; 13. Spruce; 14. Fir; 15. Poplar; 16. Rubber; 17. Cork; 18. Umbrella; 19. Dogwood.

MEMORIAL FOR NICOL THOMPSON

We were saddened to hear that Nicol Thompson passed away in May. Nicol was Professional and Course Superintendent at the Whirlpool Golf Club from the time it opened until his retirement seven years ago. He was a great golf enthusiast and we all remember his many trips to the prize table at our meetings.

Nicol was very active in the Western Ontario Greenkeepers Association serving on the Board of Directors and as President.

He is survived by his wife Marian, daughter Mrs. Jane Flake of Fort Erie and a son Stanley Thompson of Cold Lake, Alta.

SPRING REPORT FROM WINDSOR AREA

By Bill Fach

The overall spring condition of most of the courses in the south western area are quite good compared to Toronto standards. But to us Southerners' the damage we received from crown hydration during the middle of March was a real change for this area. With this and the heavy tree damage caused by freezing rains early in that month, our course was not in good condition compared to other years. But due to the warm weather we received in May most of these damaged areas have filled in, thus providing the golfer with reasonable playing conditions.

Other problems many superintendents in the area have had, due to the unreasonable low winter temperatures, is their share of irrigation breaks. This lead to many hours spent on irrigation repairs thus other important jobs, like overseeding, airfying, etc. had to be delayed.

SPRING REPORT FROM LONDON AREA

By Al Draper

From all information I have received, Southwestern Ontario came through the winter very similar to the Toronto area.

In March when we looked at our courses after the snow had gone, the greens looked great. Then the snow came again and after it had melted we were able to see the damage. Any courses with POA lost the grass completely in the low lying areas.

Due to the lack of snow cover the high areas suffered from crown hydration.

More than anything I think a lot of POA was lost in this area due to direct low temperature kill. Even some areas of bentgrass were lost due to crown hydration, coupled with direct low temperature kill.

Typhula definitely was a problem on tees and fairways.

Now that we finally are getting some warm weather, the POA is starting to germinate and the courses are recovering from one of the hardest winters we have experienced, for growing grass.

HANDLE FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS WITH CARE

Flammable liquids such as gasoline, acetone, lighter fluid, lacquer thinner and paint thinner require special care in use and storage. These substances change rapidly from liquid to vapors which can burst into flame from even a small spark. Because the vapors are often heavier than air, they can travel considerable distances along the ground, creating unseen fire hazards far from the place they are being used.

Also worthy of special handling are other liquids such as alcohol and turpentine. While they do not produce the fumes associated with the substances above, they are still dangerous and will burn rapidly if ignited.

Remind your employees of these rules for safe storage and use:

- ★ Never use or store flammable liquids near heat or flame.
- ★ Never store gasoline in a residence or vehicle, and always use tightly capped and labeled metal cans for storage. Never use plastic or glass containers or anything that could be mistaken for a beverage container.
- ★ Keep flammable liquids out of the reach of unauthorized persons, especially children.
- ★ When refueling gasoline-powered equipment, turn it off and allow it to cool first.
- ★ Never use gasoline to clean anything.
- ★ When siphoning gasoline, use a pump, not your mouth.
- ★ Follow directions carefully and choose non-flammable products when possible.
- ★ When using flammable liquids, especially paint sprays, removers, synthetic cleaners and quick-drying paints, be sure the area is well ventilated. Vapors from these substances build up quickly in closed rooms, creating unsafe breathing conditions and a threat of explosion.
- ★ If a fire involving flammable liquids should occur, use ONLY a Class B or ABC fire extinguisher (foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical). Water can cause the fire to spread or explode.

—From Forefront.



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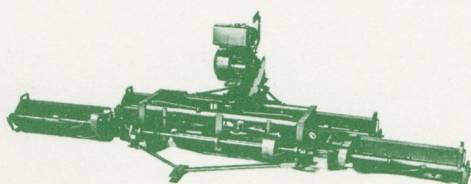
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HOW I MANAGE MY TEES AND GREENS

By Bob Brewster, Golf Course Superintendent

The greens at Weston are a mixture of Washington bent, pennncross bent, and poa annua grown on a heavy clay soil. The average size of the greens are 6000 sq. ft. or approximately 2½ acres. We do not follow any set program for the greens as all the maintenance is done according to the weather conditions and the amount of growth.

MAINTENANCE

The past two years we have had winter kill on four or five greens each spring. These greens do not drain well and the areas where the golfers walk off the greens and the center areas have been receiving the damage. We have renovated these greens by airfying, top dressing and overseeding with a mixture of Manhattan perennial ryegrass and pennncross bent grass.

The greens are mowed seven days a week from the 1st of May till the end of September. We are using the Toro triplex greens-mower set at 3/16" in spring and fall and 5/32" throughout the summer months. We are using wheeled rollers and the combs are set slightly into the turf. The ball marks are fixed before the green is cut and it takes us approximately two hours to mow 20 greens. Another daily maintenance practice is changing the holes.

FERTILIZING

The fertilizing is done on a basis as to the amount of clippings being removed from the greens, tournament schedules and weather conditions. In 1978 we fertilized the greens as follows:

May 9 — ¾ lb. of N
June 13 — ¾ lb. of N
July 1 — Phosphorous
July 27 — ¾ lb. of N
Aug. 24 — ¾ lb. of N

For the season of 1978 we used approximately 3 lbs. of N per 1000 sq. ft. The greens are supplemented in the fall with an application of sulphate of potash.

SPRAYING

There is no specific program for the spraying of greens. We spray our greens only if necessary and do not follow a preventative program except for the snow mould treatment in late fall. We try to use a contact fungicide on the greens at all times. In 1978 our spraying program was:

June 16 — Polygram C - dollar spot
July 6 — Daconil - Ontario Amateur
July 17 — Diazin - chinchbugs
Aug. 10 — Chlordane - cutworms - 1 oz./1000
Aug. 30 — CAD - dollarspot
Oct. 20 — Snow mould - pink
Nov. 20 — Snow mould - gray

AERIFYING

We aerified our greens the first week of August in 1978. We set up a date in the roster in the spring so all our members would be aware. This enables the members to plan some games at another club during that week. It takes us 2½ days to do our 20 greens. We have been raking all the cores from the greens. This is due to the heavy soil and we try to followup with a top dressing. A week after aerifying we were hit with cutworms that reopened all our aerifying holes that had grown over nicely.

TOP DRESSING

In 1978 we top dressed our greens 5 times during the season. The final top dressing took place the 3rd week of November. We have been using straight sand for the last three years and matting the sand in with the use of a golf cart. It takes us approximately 10 hours to do all the greens. Although we put the flag to the front of the green we still find the golfers want to play the green regardless of the sand.

VERTICUTTING

Verticutting is done periodically throughout the season. We have the verticut heads for the triplex greensmower and we have then set up as to tickle the green rather than heavily thatching. We verticut our greens twice, doing them in the opposite direction.

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HOW I MANAGE MY TEES & GREENS (Continued from Page 6)

WATERING

Our watering system has been converted to automatic irrigation. The pop ups around the greens are now operating in pairs rather than having them all coming on at once around the green. This gives us better pressure in the farthest areas of the course where the pressure was lacking before and also better control of the amount of water we want to put on some greens. Most greens receive 10 minutes a night, while some only require 5 minutes each night. The irrigation methods have really changed in the last eight years. The night water man when I first went to Weston felt that the more water he put on the green the better, so he used to leave the water on the green until it formed puddles and started running off like creeks. We used to water greens and tees one night and fairways the next night. This would take 8 hours a night. When we converted to rotary pop ups with a manual valve we cut down our night watering to 4 hours per night on greens and tees and 5 to 6 hours per night on fairways. Then a year later we were watering greens, tees and fairways all in one night.

After the installation of the pop ups around the greens there was a great improvement in the greens and aprons as the coverage was far superior to the quick coupling systems. Hopefully the automatic system will also improve our greens by having complete control.

TEES

One of the main improvements on our tees has been a rebuilding program to accommodate extra play. The par 4 tees are a mixture of bents while the par 3 tees are mostly bluegrass. We mow our 2 acres of tees with a triplex greensmower 3 times a week. It takes approximately 5 hours to mow the tees. The tees are aerified once a year and verticutting has been done the last 2 seasons. We usually follow a preventative spray program for dollar spot and we also treat the tees for snow mould in the fall. The divots on the par 3's are seeded weekly and divots on the par 4's are done once a month. Our fertilizer program is the same as the greens except we put a lb. of N per 1000 on the bluegrass tees, per application.

With the management techniques we follow throughout the season we are able to give our members good greens and tees throughout the year.

FAIRWAY & ROUGH MANAGEMENT — St. George's Golf & County Club

Presented by Bill Hynd, Golf Course Superintendent

Watering Procedures: We irrigate fairways daily throughout the heat of summer and on an average use 16 million gallons of city water. We water manually and with our eye on Poa Annua some areas will tend to be over-watered rather than under-watered.

The watering operation, manually, causes the most concern of any operation in turf management. Training new men to do this seemingly simple task can be a headache. It is one area where we lack complete control.

Fertilizing: Careful, balanced feeding, aided by soil testing, is the most important feature in fairway management.

Fertilizer requirements will average 2 lb. N and 1 lb. Aulphate Potash in the fall.

We use natural organics and Amm. Nitrate.

We have practiced dormant feeding from time to time, but with no appreciable improvement in early summer.

Excess watering usually means more fertilizer. This didn't happen last year, 1978, as we only used 2.2 lbs. N.

I favour steady, slow growth - a lean condition. Recovery from disease problems may be more rapid stimulating lean fairways rather than nursing sick, succulent turf back to health.

Over-stimulation is poor management. Excess grass growth in May is sure death for Poa Annua in prolonged heat in July and August, this is my experience at St. George's.

Inset Control: Minor Atanius Spretulus damage in 1976, and spot treat only. Most fairways have had no insect control treatment the past 16 years.

Fairway Budget:	Fertilizer	\$ 6,000
	Fungicides	
	Herbicides	3,000
	Pesticides	
	Water (city)	14,000
		<u>\$23,000</u>

Over the years I find for every dollar spent on fertilizer, 50¢ is sufficient for all other chemicals - a 2 - 1 ratio.

Compaction: This has increased over the years since we have increased the golf cart fleet from 7 Cushman carts in 1963 to 45 Melex carts at the present time.

You often get caught in the dilemma of doing a job of aerifying and have the members on your back, or wait until later when it finally catches up on you. Sometimes it's difficult to define how far to go.

—Cont'd on Page 8A

FROM THE EDITOR

After a cool and wet spring with very little growth in the Ontario areas, we are finally into some warm temperatures. If you didn't have any "brownies" this spring consider yourself very lucky.

I would like to explain to our members what the Board of Directors have been doing lately. The ONTARIO TURFGRASS RESEARCH FOUNDATION is in the final stages. The founders are Alan Beeney, Paul Dermott and Keith Nesbit. The by-laws have been completed and the founders should be choosing their first Board of Directors shortly. All money raised will be used for promoting turfgrass research in Ontario.

In May a meeting was held at Duke Lawn Equipment with representatives from Duke Lawn Equipment, Richard Duke, Toro, Turf Care Products, Mark Waldeman and Jacobsen, Sramotor Ltd., Jim Barkey in attendance. They felt that they would sooner donate a sum of money to the Ontario Turfgrass Research Foundation rather than have an equipment show which has been a failure the past two years. We also wanted to get their feelings on having a two or three day symposium in January with an equipment show when the Canadian Conference is held outside the province. They would like to see the symposium held outside the Toronto area, either in Niagara Falls, Hamilton, London, Windsor or Kitchener and they would like to assist us in planning the symposium. In the next issue we will have information on the Jacobsen Training School for Mechanics, Toro Mechanics course and the Cushman Mechanic course in Omaha. Also, Duke Lawn will be holding their "Lawnarama" in Burlington in late August this year.

I would also like to mention that the proposal for dividing the Ontario Association into regions is at a standstill. The Association would be divided into 4 or 5 regions. Each region would hold their own meetings with possibly the Galt Field Day and the President, Greenschairman Superintendent Day being attended by all regions. Each region would have 2 people in their area serving on the Board of Directors. Unfortunately, no work has been done on this project. I think this idea has a lot of merit and hopefully we can get someone on the Board of Directors next year that will give some time and effort to get this project going in 1980.

Last year, at the annual meeting a vote was taken on allowing Assistant Superintendents to be members of our Association. Unfortunately, it did not have a majority vote although we are gaining. I believe the final count was 13 in favour and 10 against. I feel that the Assistants should be allowed into our Association. It would make our Association stronger, help to educate our Assistants, and produce better Turf Managers in this business.

Attendance has been down at the meetings lately, it seems the only people that are attending are the Board of Directors and the sales companies. You will find that the so-called "TORONTO-CLICHE" is fast disappearing. A lot of time and effort is put into planning these meetings and only you the member can benefit if you attend. We have tried to plan our meetings and give notice far in advance so you can get the day off.

We are now allowing companies to advertise in our newsletter. The cost for advertising is \$175.00 for a full page; \$75.00 for a ½ page; and \$40.00 for a ¼ page. Anyone interested in advertising may contact the Editor. Advertising for next issue must be received no later than August 1, 1979.

TRY THIS TREE TEST GAME —

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1. What is a double tree? | 8. The tree used in kissing. | 15. The tree used to describe a pretty girl. |
| 2. What tree is closest to the sea? | 9. The fisherman's tree? | 16. The tree used in wet weather. |
| 3. Name the Longing tree. | 10. The tree you pickle. | 17. The tree used in a bottle. |
| 4. What is the calendar tree? | 11. The tree worn in Oriental countries. | 18. The tree that protects you from fierce heat of the sun. |
| 5. The Egyptian Plague Tree. | 12. The personal pronoun tree. | 19. The tree that barks. |
| 6. The tree we offer to friends on meeting and parting. | 13. The neatest tree. | |
| | 14. The tree that keeps you warm. | |

Answers to Quiz on Page 4.

HOCKEY ACTION FROM SUPERINTENDENT'S DURING 1978-79 SEASON



Our C.G.S.A. President — Bob Heron

FAIRWAY AND ROUGH MANAGEMENT (Cont'd.)

Slicing tines may look like you are doing a job without disrupting play, but frankly, I think this is a waste of time.

3/4 coring tines I find is the most effective way to relieve compaction - 2 passes if necessary. Once a year is sufficient for most areas and September-October is most suitable with enough drying days to dragmat and break up the plugs the same day.

Localized compacted areas developing through the busy playing season can be effectively relieved by using 5/8 tines on a Ryan Greensaire without disrupting playability, verticutting and dragmatting plugs will complete this operation.

Disease Control: Dollar Spot is the main problem disease affecting fairways and actually is more troublesome than greens and tees. Last year, 1978, was easy to control, while 1977 was a trial.

Systemic Fungicides worked good for three years before losing control, this despite one low application of 1/2 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. on most fairways, 1 oz. on others.

I have used C.A.D. - P.M.A.S. the past 2 years with success, half and half - 5 gal. total on 40 acres of fairways, usually 6 applications at 2 week intervals.

Dollar Spot probably gets more attention than it deserves in this area. I don't know of anyone wiped out, and yet it commands respect.

Weed Control: As we proceed through this short talk the problems become easier to control. Poa Annua fairways just don't allow weeds to intrude unless there is injury through winter kill or summer wilt - I have more trouble with my home lawn.

Knotweed is the most troublesome weed and can be controlled easily when the plant is young. The mature knotweed plant may be more difficult to control and I usually favour spraying with Killex about the end of August which will retard the plant sufficiently to allow the resurging Poa Annua to crowd it out.

Thatch: Thatch isn't a problem at St. George's except on No. 7 fairway, which is noted as our chronic wilt fairway in heat of summer, through lack of water penetration.

Well, on July 4, 1977, there developed several wilt areas. Initially I looked for insects eating the roots, but it was definitely a thatch problem, shallow rooting and soil structure in compacted layers.

The only course of action feasible was to aerify with the Greensaires so as not to disrupt the playing surface, and we spent 6 1/2 hours with 2 machines aerifying the right side of the fairway. Although root depth didn't improve much, water penetration was good and no serious wilt problems have developed since through 1978.

Since the soil structure was poor we went a step further on a 4,000 sq. ft. section, we decided to modify the soil by adding 180 cu. ft. of peat moss and resodding, Penncross. The root depth of this section is now superior to the other areas.

In summary, the biggest problem over the years, which we have no control of is winter injury on Poa Annua fairways. Disease and summer wilt demand strict attention but should be controlled without too much anxiety.

WETTING AGENT USE IMPROVES WATER, SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

BY ROBERT A. MOORE

President, Aquatrols Corp. of America

Nature may be great, but it certainly isn't perfect. And, as if it weren't enough that Nature itself involves many conditions non-conducive to good growth, man has worsened the situation by his destructive use of the soil. Such are the unfavorable natural and man-made conditions encountered by the golf course superintendent. It is essential, therefore, that certain compensations be made to promote and facilitate efficient and healthy plant growth.

Water is vital to the very existence of life on this planet. It is essential, not only to plant growth, but is involved in every plant function as a constituent, reagent and solvent, without which turgor could not be maintained.

How much do we really know about water, its control and use, and the effect of its presence on plant life? One thing we know is that the high density surface tension and tensile strength of water within a plant allow

the suction forces within the plant to pull the water to the top of the plant. However, these same properties of water can cause distribution problems and, consequently, puddling and dry spots.

In golf course management, because of increased golf activity and limited water resources, it has become of vital necessity that a new and enormously useful tool be recognized: Soil Wetting Agents. These agents compensate for problem conditions by physically changing water, by making it "wetter," through the lowering of tensions. Wetting agents are far more economical to use than soil amendments and can be applied more generally and to larger areas. If scientifically prepared, they are biodegradable, environmentally safe and effective in all types of soil.

Water, in one way or another, is related to almost every operation or problem on the golf course. Through utilization of soil wetting agents, many of these problems can be relieved and water management operations made more efficient and economical. Under low tension conditions, water percolates faster, puddling is reduced,

and with the resultant better drainage, formerly soggy roots become less prone to disease. University test data has shown wetting agents to be the most effective means of eliminating problem areas in the soil.

Increased recognition and use of soil wetting agents as a tool for turf management is resulting in many benefits and savings. The rapid and uniform dispersion of amended water throughout the soil profile controls localized dry spots, reduces puddling, allows for better aeration and drainage in the root zone, lessens compaction and saves up to 50 per cent in water used on all types of soil. Improvements and saving such as these can only mean better and more successful turf.

In always seeking to improve the turf, the golf course superintendent who does his homework should be aware of each new and better means of turf management in order to achieve the most practical and effective result. We are confident that wetting agents will play a major role in the development of more effective maintenance programs.