

"Green is Beautiful"

Ontario Golf Superintendents Association

SHAW CRESCENT - ETOBICOKE, ONTARIO M9C 3M4 - TELEPHONE 622-9929



MAY 1982



PAUL SCENNA
Galt Country Club
Cambridge, Ontario

SERIALS

JUN 5 1982

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARIES

GALT FIELD DAY

June 10

Hosts: Paul Scenna and
Norm McCollum

8:30 Shot Gun

2 o'clock Cambridge Turf Plots

6:30 Buffet Dinner

Cost: \$25.00 per person



ONTARIO GOLF SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION

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NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Barry Endicott

Chinguacousy Country Club, R.R. No. 1, Inglewood, Ontario L0N 1K0, Phone: Bus. (416) 838-3903 Home (416) 838-2724

EVENTS' 82

Galt Field Day and Turf Trials

June 10 — Galt Country Club and Cambridge Turf Plots

President, Greens Chairman, Superintendent
Golf Tournament

July 23 — London Hunt Club

OTRF Golf Tournament

August 6 — National Golf Club

Pro-Super Golf Tournament

August 13 — Weston Golf Club



Supers' Profile

by John Hutchinson



Fred Currah — Kawartha Golf Club — Peterborough

Fred Currah, course Superintendent, was busy last fall expanding the parking lot which is a good sign that the golfers must be enjoying the playing conditions.

In 1982 he will be busy constructing a new practise fairway and teeing area for 40 golfers. Also, he is rebuilding 1 tee and green lowering mounds to accomodate modern equipment.

Fred tells me that he is also converting 3 pieces of equipment to propane.

Bruce Burger — Dalewood Golf Club — Port Hope.

Bruce Burger is hoping to add additional drainage lines in 1982. We can't afford to close the course because of localized wet areas, so we are going to try and eliminate the worst problem spots.

Warren Vout — Whitevale Golf Club

We would like to welcome Warren Vout and his wife Pat to the area.

Warren was assistant Superintendent for Hugh Kirkpatrick at Westmount so he has certainly been well trained. He has also worked at the Dalewood G.C. and the Port Hope town club.

The Best of Success Warren

Rusty Warkman — Oshawa Golf Club

Rusty has had a busy 1981 season constructing 6 new greens and 2 tees, as well as, 40 new sand traps. The sand is being trucked in while the ground is frozen.

The greens were constructed to U.S.G.A. specifications. The seed mix used was 50% Penncross, 50% Emerald. Seeding was finished Oct. 10, 1981.

We are all looking forward to having a meeting here in 1982. Knowing Rusty, he will have everything in top shape for his members.

Steve Verrall — Catarqui Golf Club — Kingston

Steve has been Ken Wright's assistant at The National for the past three years. He has also worked with Steve Miller for 4 years and for Dennis Pellrene at the Abbey.

The Best of Success In Your New Position.

Shorty Jenkins — Bay of Quinte — Belleville Golf Club

Shorty is building 3 new tees, planting 1000 new trees and putting in 1600 feet of new irrigation pipe and is planning to play more golf.

Len Coward — Glen Lawrence Golf Club — Kingston

Len has just moved to this golf club from the Annandale Golf Club in Pickering. Prior to that he was Shorty Jenkins' assistant for 6 years.

The Best of Success In Your New Job.

Wes Dixon — Pine Crest Golf Club — Peterborough

Wes completed the installation of a new complete irrigation system on fairways, tees and greens in 1981 and is looking forward to getting it into operation in 1982. Wes has been involved in the golf business since 1948, so he can certainly offer a lot of practical advice to those who know him. Wes' son Bob is also involved in the business.

ON THE MOVE

Scott Dodson Chedoke Golf Course

THE BULL SHEET, official publication of the **MIDWEST ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS**.

Editor — Ray Gerber

Dear Ray,

I was scanning the local paper when an article on skin cancer caught my eye. I have been visiting a Dermatologist twice a year, for treatment of skin cancer on my cheeks and ears. The disease is common with people in outdoor work exposed to too much sunlight. One remedy is to apply a cream each morning, if you remember!

Perhaps we encourage the dry scaly skin, and the possibility of skin cancer, by coming in contact with the products we use. When it's hot, and we wipe the sweat from our brow. How many of our faces smart and burn from the drift of the pesticides being added to the tank?

Thiram 75 is a sulfur compound. Mycoshield is a tetracycline formulation. Both products were very popular in 1981.

Could these pesticides be absorbed by our exposed flesh at levels that are dangerous? Do they accumulate in our systems? We could be **SAVING THE TURF**, and **KILLING THE GREENKEEPER!!**

Dudley Smith

O.G.S.A. Welcomes Prof. Lee Burpee to University of Guelph staff

1971 B.A. Gettysburg College — Biology
1974 M.Sc. Pennstate University

—Nematology

1978 Ph.D. Pennstate University
—Plant Pathology Turf Pathology

1978-82 Plant Pathologist Bermuda
Dept of Agriculture and Fisheries
Turf Pathology

1982 Assistant Professor University of Guelph Dept. of Environmental Biology Turf Pathology
soil-borne diseases of cereal crops

New Members

Garry Hall

Six Foot Bay Golf Club,
Lakefield

Warren Vout

Whitevale Golf Club,
Whitevale

Paul Brown

Oshawa Golf Club,
Oshawa

J.L. Donahue Contracting

Mike Donahue,
Thornhill

Spring Meeting of O.G.S.A. and W.O.G.A. Whirlpool Golf Club Niagara Falls, Ont.

by Robert Kennedy

Stephen Miller presided over the meeting and introduced Bob Brewster president of the O.G.S.A. Bob complimented Bill Glashan (host) on superb putting greens. Winter kill throughout Southern Ontario was the main turfgrass problem with several courses using temporary greens. Keith Nesbit said that this is the worst conditions he has seen in years and feels that some areas might require resodding for best results. Dr. Lee Burpee, a new pathologist at the University of Guelph was introduced. Bill Glashan puts snow fencing around his greens because of cross country skiers and feels that the extra snow prevents desiccation. Hugh Kirkpatrick gets the same results by putting brush on his greens in the fall. John Piccolo feels that a heavy topdress-

ing in the fall seems to help prevent winter kill. Norm McCallum mentioned that water sitting on greens in the winter created problems in the spring. Norm also invited everyone to attend the Cambridge Turf Plots on June 10. Paul Dermott experimented with polyester fibre 12 ft. by 100 ft. strips on his greens with great results in the spring with no kill or desiccation. The product is excelsior fibre (erosion net) and it cost \$200/8,000 sq. ft. greens. Chaffer was also a problem and Roly Barnsley, Niagara Parks School of Horticulture, mentioned that chlordane gave no control. Diazinon gave a good fast kill when applied at the end of April and early May. Keith Nesbitt announced three O.T.R.F. projects.

1. \$4500 for chafer study;
 2. microclimate effects on sand greens and
 3. survey of grass related industry.
- Bob Heron spoke on the Canadian Golf Foundation.

Many Superintendents and guests enjoyed the fine golf course and beautiful weather. The low gross superintendent

was Hugh Kirkpatrick with a 77 and the low net Superintendent was Bill Glashan.


MEETING AT DOMINION GOLF CLUB

by Bob Brewster

Twenty four superintendents and their guests turned in nine hole cards for the opening meeting at Dominion Golf & Country Club. Only the back nine was open due to winter damage and wet conditions on the front nine.

Special thanks to Dorothy and Dan Uzelac for their fine hospitality for the day.

The Ontario Superintendents won the Labatts trophy and they were Dan Ardley with 34, Paul Scenna with 37, Rick Cylka with 39 and Bruce Vollet with 41 for a total of 151. The Michigan Superintendents Chris Meyers with 38, J. Delcamp with 38, Kurt Kraly with 38 and Ken Niblock with 40 for a total of 154.

Seventy eight superintendents and their guests sat down to a steak dinner to close the days festivities. 

PREDICTING DISEASES THE HYGROTHERMOGRAPH

By: Stuart G. Mills, CGCS

Superintendent
The Hamilton Golf & Country Club
Ancaster, Ontario

J. Douglas Rothwell, B.A.M.Sc.

Superintendent
The Royal Ottawa Golf Club
Aylmer East, P.Q.

One of the most important aspects of a golf course superintendent's job is to provide a disease free playing surface. A disease warning system could therefore be used to great advantage to reduce the number of fungicide applications as well as to improve the timing of the applications.

Two articles appeared in the June 1980 editions of Golf Course Maintenance and Grounds Maintenance by Frank Nutter, Jr., turfgrass. The articles were specifically directed at predicting the onset of disease in onset of Pythium Blight. Pythium can cause severe damage to golf course greens, tees and fairways in as short a period as 24 hours; hence the advantage to a reliable forecasting method.

We wished to determine if we could use this method to predict the onset of Dollar Spot. Dollar Spot has been the ma-

jor disease concern at the Hamilton Golf and Country Club on fairways since 1978. We, like many other golf courses found that we had developed a Benomyl resistant strain of Dollar Spot and the resulting damage was quite severe. Some of the samples analysed by Dr. Steve Fushtey at the University of Guelph were found to be resistant to 100 times the recommended rates of Benomyl application. The cost of applying non-systemic fungicides to our 36 acres of fairways made the forecasting method seem attractive, so we purchased a Hygrothermograph.

The Hygrothermograph (Fig. 1) is a recording device that records (i) the temperature in degrees Celsius and (ii) the % Relative Humidity on a continuous 24 hour basis for between 7 to 14 days. The results are recorded on chart paper (Fig. 2). The instrument was housed in a small instrument shelter similar to those used for meteorological weather stations, on the golf course not far from the clubhouse.

The first step in the use of this instrument to be able to predict the onset of disease is to establish a criterion based on the previous disease history of the club. We therefore examined the previous three years' weather and fungicide application records. We make extensive use of monthly weather summaries issued by Environment Canada on a subscription basis, for the local weather station located only some four miles away. (It should be

noted that not all stations issue reports for % Relative Humidity). We compared maximum, minimum and average daily temperature with the maximum, minimum and average daily % relative humidity records to determine if a correlation existed between any two of these parameters and the onset of Dollar Spot. We found a positive correlation between the maximum daily temperature and the maximum daily % relative humidity and the onset of Dollar Spot as follows: if the maximum daily temperature equalled or exceeded 25°C and the maximum % relative humidity equalled or exceeded 90% for more than 3 days in any 7 day period, our evidence suggested that Dollar Spot would occur. It is important to emphasize that it is not 3 consecutive days but any three days in a 7 day period.

Table 1 summarizes the data from 1978 to 1980. The boxed figures indicate the number of days in the week prior to visible disease that the values satisfied the criterion.

Having established our criterion, we looked forward to 1981. We are satisfied that the criterion we established was correct since in 1981 we sprayed our fairways 3 times compared to the 7 times the previous two years and we achieved excellent control of Dollar Spot.

The records for 1981 are shown in Table 2. The underlined dates indicate the periods when our criterion was satisfied and as a result we sprayed our

fairways on July 7th, July 27th, and August 13th. Note that the criterion was also met during the period from August 9th to August 14th but since this fell within the 10 - 14 day effectiveness of Rovral applied on July 27th no spray was necessary.

We experienced our most severe infestation of Dollar Spot in 1979 (Table 1). We sprayed our fairways that year as follows: on June 28th with 1991; the control was moderate on July 16th with PMAS; the control was limited on August 1st with Easout; the amount of Dollar Spot unexpectedly increased. This was subsequently shown to be due to Benomyl resistance. This then necessitated three more sprays well into the fall.

We are determined to protect our fairways from a repeat of this severe infestation in 1980. Table 1 details the applications of fungicides that year. This table serves as further proof that our criterion is correct for the prediction of the onset of Dollar Spot. In June 1980 we sprayed on June 5th and again on June 28th. The reasons for doing so was, that there were several days of high humidity prior to both these dates. However at that time we did not observe any Dollar Spot on our check plots. The reason is now clear - the conditions did not meet our criterion: despite the high humidity prior to the June 5th spray date, the temperature component was absent; both parameters of 25°C and 90% relative humidity were absent prior to June 28th spray. In effect we wasted both sprays.

We are confident that the Hygrothermograph is an excellent tool to enable the golf course superintendent to predict the onset of disease in turfgrass. The successful use of this instrument is predicated on the establishment of a criterion based on the disease history of his particular golf course.

IT'S AN EASY GAME: Everyone can learn to play golf. Once a player has mastered the grip and stance, all he has to bear in mind, in the brief two-second interval it takes to swing, is to keep his left elbow pointed in toward the left hip and his right arm loose and closer to the body than the left . . . and take the club head past his right knee . . . and then break the wrists at just the right instant while the left arm is still travelling straight back from the ball and the right arm stays glued to the body . . . and the hips come around in a perfect circle; and meanwhile, the weight must be 60 percent on the left foot and 40

percent on the right foot at the start . . . and at just the right point in the turn the left heel bends in towards the right in a dragging motion until the left heel comes of the ground . . . but not too far . . . and be sure the hands are over the right foot, but not on the toe more than the heel . . . and be sure the hands at the top of the swing are high and the shaft points along a line parallel with the ground . . . and pause at the top of the swing and count one, then pull the left arm straight down, and don't uncock the wrist too soon. Pull the left hip around in a circle . . . but don't let the shoulders turn with the hips. Now transfer the weight 60 percent to the left foot and 40 percent to the right . . . and tilt the left foot so the right side of it is straight . . . watch out for the left hand, it's supposed to be extended . . . but not too still or the shot won't go anywhere . . . and don't let it get loose or you'll smother the shot . . . and don't break too soon but keep your head down . . . then hit the ball. That's all there is to it!

The Inner Game of Golf W. Gallwey

THE RISK OF SPRAYING 2,4,5-T

Environmental activist groups have been demanding the ban of 2,4,5-T on the premise that it increases the risk of developing tumors.

Dr. Richard Wilson, a Harvard Scientist, disputes the 2,4,5-T and tumors theory, however. He recently calculated the risks associated with spraying 2,4,5-T and found that if a person worked at applying 2,4,5-T with a backpack sprayer for five days a week, four months a year for 30 years, his/her chances of developing a tumor would be 0.4 per million.

In comparison, other risks associated with developing a tumor are:

Chances per Million	
Smoking Cigarettes	1,2000.0
Being in a room with a smoker	10.0
Eating 1/4 lbs. charcoal broiled steak per week	0.4
Drinking 1 can of diet soda with saccharin per day	10.0
Drinking milk with aflatoxin or 4 tablespoons of peanut butter per day	10.0
Drinking one can of beer per day	10.0
Sunbathing	5,000.0

With data comparisons such as this, it is hard to understand how and why society can be brought to such a controversial fever by a few self-interest groups over the use of a product that is closely watched and highly regulated.

Calibration Formulas

by Barry Endicott

Metric units are here to stay, whether we like it or not. Thinking in metric is not very easy for us old dogs so we tend to use conversion tables, past records and experiences, or guess and hope. Conversion tables can be very confusing, creating a greater chance for error. Past records and experiences are satisfactory as long as all variables remain constant (chemical formulations, container sizes, equipment). Guess and hope is what usually happens when these variables change and especially if you are using a new chemical for the first time.

In the past year or so all chemicals which I have purchased have come in metric containers with metric labels and I have a new utility vehicle and spraying equipment. I could see I had only one satisfactory alternative — to go cold turkey and **Think Metric**. I set-up calibration formulas for all my different spraying equipment, put them on cards and filed them for future reference.

Formula No.1 — E-Z-Go Utility Vehicle
— 100 gallon Smythco Sprayer * nozzle size 8004

$$\frac{455 \times A}{8} = B$$

455 — No. Litres of water in 100 gal. tank
A — No. Grams or Litres of chemical applied per 100 sq. metres according to directions.
8 — No. Litres of water to cover 100 sq. metres at 40 psi, 3rd gear low range.
B — No. Grams or litres of chemical required per tank.

Example problem: Dollar spot on bent grass greens

Control: Daconil 2787 Flowable Fungicide use 185-275 ml per 100 sq. m.

Application Rate used: 200 ml. or .2 Litres per 100 sq. m.

Formula:

$$\frac{455 \times A}{8} = B$$

$$\frac{455 \times .2}{8} = 11.4 \text{ Litres chemical per tank.}$$

Conversely, maybe I only have 10 Litres of Daconil on the shelf. I could use the formula to calculate the rate of application.

$$\frac{455 \times A}{8} = B$$

$$\frac{455 \times A}{8} = 10 \text{ Litres}$$

$$A = \frac{10 \times 8}{455}$$

$$= .175 \text{ litres or } 175 \text{ ml. per } 100 \text{ sq. m.}$$

Recommended rates range from 185 -275 ml. per 100 sq. m. so 10 Litres added to a full spray tank might be ineffective.

Nozzle sizes have a greater effect on chemical calibrations than you might think. I have two sizes of nozzles, No. 8004 and No. 6502. I use the larger No. 8004 nozzle for fungicide applications because I want to apply a larger quantity of water and most fungicides which I use are wettable powders so there is less chance of plugged nozzles. I use the No. 6502 nozzle for herbicide and insecticide applications because with these chemicals I don't require as much water and because most of these chemicals form solutions or emulsions, they are easily passed through the nozzle.

Formula No.2 — E-Z-Go Utility Vehicle
— 100 gallon Smythco Sprayer * nozzle size No. 6502

$$\frac{455 \times A}{4} = B$$

As you can see by using No. 6502 nozzle size formula No. 1 and No. 2 are quite different.

Recalibration:

Every season your spray equipment should be re-calibrated and your formulas should be up-dated. Worn spray pumps and nozzles could have a big effect on the final outcome. Wettable powders are very abrasive and can wear out pumps and nozzles very fast.

Predicting Diseases — The Hygrothermograph

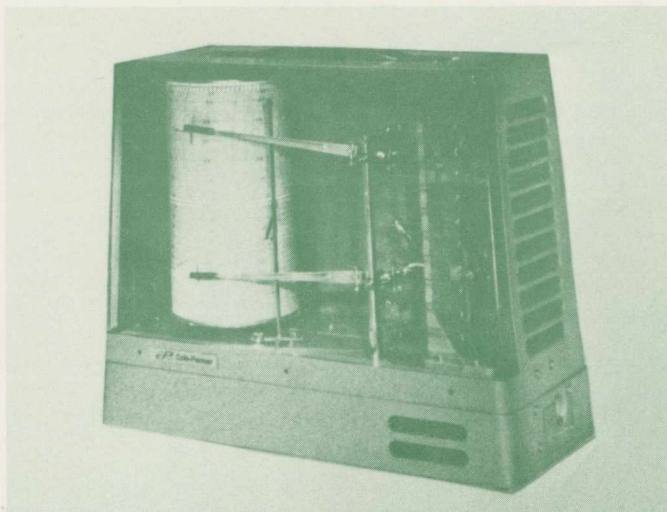


Figure 1. Hygrothermograph Model No. 8368-00-DA, purchased from Cole-Parmer, Chicago, Ill.

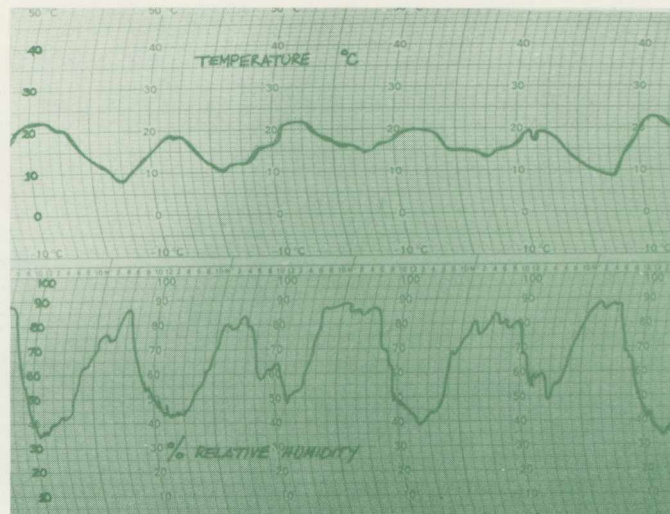


Figure 2. Chart recording of Temperature °C and % Relative Humidity.

Spray Dates	No. Days Prior to Visible Disease					
	Max. Daily Temp. °C			Max. Daily Rel. Humidity %		
	20	25	30	80	90	100
1978						
June 26	7	4	0	5	2	0
July 19	7	7	0	3	2	0
1979						
June 28	5	2	0	3	2	0
July 16	7	6	0	5	5	0
Aug. 1	6	3	0	7	5	0
Aug. 7	7	4	0	6	5	0
Aug. 20	4	2	0	4	2	0
Sept. 2	6	3	0	6	6	0
1980						
June 5	0	0	0	4	3	0
June 28	4	1	0	3	1	0
July 12	7	4	0	4	3	0
July 22	7	7	4	7	4	0
Aug. 6	7	7	0	6	6	0
Aug. 20	7	3	0	5	4	0
Aug. 25	7	6	0	6	5	0

TABLE 1.

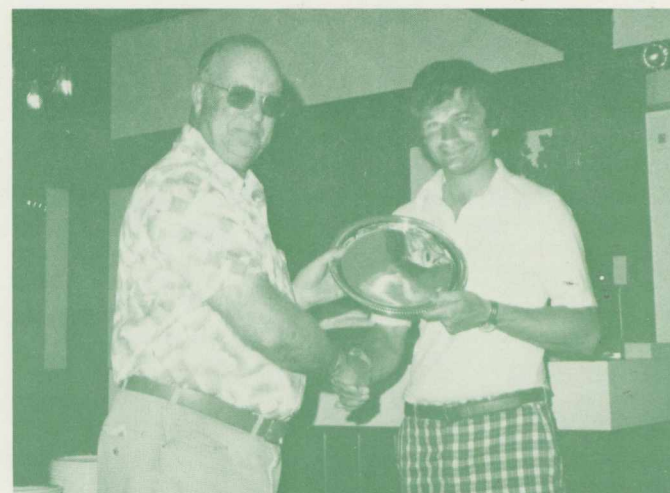
1981		
Days of the month when		
	Temperature $\geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	Rel. Humidity $\geq 90\%$
June	5,11,15,16,18,29,30,	9,10,12,13,14,17,20,28,29
July	3,4,6,7,10,11,12,13,15,17,18,19,20,25,30,31	1,3,13,17,18,19,20,24,27,28,31
August	1,2,3,4,5,6,9,10,11,12,13,14,21,22,23,29	1,3,7,8,9,10,11,12,18,19,24,25,26,27,30,31
Sept.	1,2,7,12,13,14	1,2,3,5,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,17,19,20,21,22,30

\geq greater than or equal to

TABLE 2.



Hugh Kirkpatrick accepts first prize from Barry Britton at Whirlpool Golf Club.



Bob Brewster, president of OGSA, accepts a silver plate from Keith Nesbit, president of OTRF. This plate acknowledges OGSA as a co-founder of OTRF.

OVERSEEDING GOLF COURSE FAIRWAYS

J.L. Eggens, Associate Professor, University of Guelph

At the present time overseeding golf course fairways is not usually successful because:

1. annual bluegrass re-invades the overseeded areas and crowds out the overseeded grasses through superior plant competition.
2. there are no post-emergent herbicides which will selectively remove annual bluegrass from creeping bentgrass swards without unacceptable injury to the creeping bentgrass and newly overseeded grasses and
3. pre-emergent herbicides may not be safely used for 8-10 weeks after overseeding, long after annual bluegrass has successfully reinvaded the overseeded area.

The mechanical overseeding operation (including seed germination and seedling development) is usually very successful (Eggens 1979). Research by Dr. C.M. Switzer, University of Guelph, has shown that competition from existing annual bluegrass plants can be eliminated by treating the fairways with the non-selective herbicide such as Glyphosate. Glyphosate is usually applied at 1.5 to 2 lb (active ingredient) in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre (after omitting at least one mowing) four to seven days prior to the overseeding operation. Do not use gramoxone where thatch is heavy because of the tendency of gramoxone to remain in the thatch layer and kill the overseeded seedlings as they push through the thatch layer. The Glyphosate-treated turf dies over a 10-14 day period will provide a reasonably good playing surface for golf for three to five weeks or longer. As Glyphosate does not kill the annual bluegrass seed in the fairways, it subsequently germinates to reinfest the fairway.

Pre-emergent herbicides have provided some control of annual bluegrass in established turf. However Turgeon (1974) has shown that pre-emergent herbicides are somewhat ineffective in reducing the amount of annual bluegrass in the turf where conditions are favourable to its growth and development. Post-emergent herbicides such as Po-san (Goss and Zook 1971) and Endothal (Turgeon et al 1972) have reduced annual bluegrass content of golf course fairways but the limits on season of application, the susceptibility of perennial turfgrasses to injury and the unacceptable discoloration of the turf sward has limited their use. Ingratta et al (1978) found that annual bluegrass can be selectively removed from Kentucky bluegrass turf with a granular formulation of linuron at 6.7 kg/ha when applied postemergence. They found however that because of phytotoxic residues in the soil, overseeding could not take place for three months after linuron treatment.

Golf course fairways are usually overseeded with creeping bentgrass because of its desirable characteristics as a fairway grass. However no specific studies on the competitive ability of the

available creeping bentgrass cultivars has been carried out. Generally Seaside is used because of low seed cost. However, because of the superior vigor and aggressiveness of the newer cultivars against annual bluegrass, a blend of the recently developed cultivars should be used or included in a blend with Seaside. Kentucky bluegrass cultivars may be used successfully on golf course fairways where the mowing height is 3 cm or above and the growing conditions too hot and dry for creeping bentgrass culture. Some Kentucky bluegrass cultivars compete more successfully against annual bluegrass than others with A-34 (Bensun), Sydsport and Touchdown the most successful competitors at the 2 cm (3/4 inch) mowing height of the Kentucky bluegrass cultivars evaluated. Perennial ryegrass is often used as temporary or emergency cover and again considerable differences exist in the competitive ability of the cultivars. Under uniform annual bluegrass competition Omega has a higher dry top weight (ie competed better with annual bluegrass) than Derby, Manhattan and Yorktown at both the 2 and 4 cm (3/4 and 1/2 inch) mowing height. Sabre rough bluegrass is a strong competitor against annual bluegrass and may find use on regularly irrigated moist fairways mowed at 2 cm.

Overseeding success and the reduction of annual bluegrass in golf course fairways may be improved by the following;

1. overseed during the period mid-June to early-July rather than during August to allow herbicide treatment of the overseeded area during September.
2. If overseeding takes place into turf which has not been killed out with Glyphosate, reduce the mowing height to 1-2 cm to reduce shading of the seedlings from the competing mature grasses.
3. Tupersan may be used at overseeding time to reduce annual bluegrass seed germination.
4. Use urea as the nitrogen carrier and avoid excessive amounts of available nitrogen. For creeping bentgrass fairways, reduce the amount of nitrogen supplied late August, September and October and supply nitrogen as a dormant application early to mid-November.
5. Reduce phosphorus to limit annual bluegrass seed production and seedling establishment. Control potassium applications to that required by the turf for good growth. While the role of potassium in annual bluegrass dominance is not well understood, Waddington et al (1978) found that the highest potassium treatments used in their study markedly increased the annual bluegrass content of the Penncross creeping bentgrass turf when compared to the lower potassium treatments.
6. Carefully control irrigation to reduce moisture available for annual bluegrass germination. When grown under a hardened condition, creeping bentgrass is very drought tolerant.

7. Overseed the fairway in three directions, longways, crossways and diagonally. Do not use excessively high seeding rates. Adequate overseeding rates for the Roger's slit or disc overseeder are 20-25 lb per acre for Kentucky bluegrass and 8-12 lb per acre for creeping bentgrass when overseeded in three directions.

Eggens, J.L. 1979. The response of some Kentucky bluegrass cultivars to competitive stress against annual bluegrass. Can. J. Plant Sci. 59:1123-1128.

Goss, R.L. and F. Zook. 1971. New approach for Poa annual control. Golf Superintendent: 46-48.

Ingratta, R.G., G.R. Stephenson and C.M. Switzer. 1978. Selective control of annual bluegrass in Kentucky bluegrass turf with linuron. Can. J. Plant Sci. 59:469-473.

Switzer, C.M. 1977. Turf Renovation. Ontario Golf Superintendents Association Field Day, Cambridge Research Station, Cambridge, Ontario.

Turgeon, A.J. 1974. Annual bluegrass control with herbicides in cool-season turfgrass. Proc. 2nd. International Turfgrass Research Conference: 382-389.

Waddington, D.V., T.R. Turner, J.M. Duich and E.L. Moberg. 1978. Effect of fertilization on Penn-cross creeping bentgrass. Agron. J. 70:713-718.



"I know how you feel! I missed a 2-inch putt once."

I'LL NEVER FORGET WHAT'S-HIS-NAME

Doesn't it feel good when someone remembers your name? George Bell, a Westborough, Mass., memory expert, offers this advice for remembering names.

1. When you're introduced, ask the person to repeat his name.
2. Repeat the name yourself. This will improve recall by 30%.
3. Use the name in your conversation with the person.
4. Look at the face. Most of us remember faces better than names, so study the face and choose one outstanding detail.
5. Associate the name to the face. Form a mental picture, using an active image.
6. Use the name when saying goodbye. This final reinforcer assures you that you know the name.

Credit: Divot News

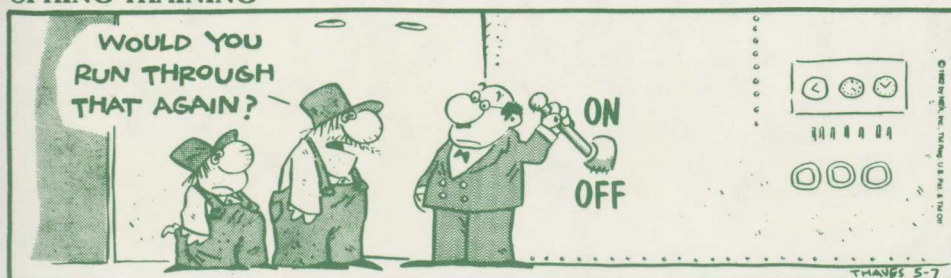
NOTE

Anyone wishing an invitation to the Ontario Turfgrass Research Foundation Golf Tournament held at the National Golf Club on August 6 and who feel may be overlooked on the mailing list should call the office for information which will be forwarded.

Paul Dermott

JULY
Newsletter Material
Deadline July 15, 1982

SPRING TRAINING



UPCOMING EVENT

President, Greens Chairman,
Superintendent Golf Tournament
London Hunt Club
Friday July 23



"Green is Beautiful"
Ontario Golf Superintendents Association