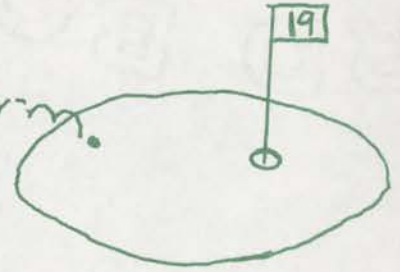


The Birdie

"Better Than Par For The Course"

GEORGE CARSON



Vol. 1 No.4 Michigan and Border Cities Golf Course
July 9, 1968
Superintendents Association

Golf Day, Tuesday, Sept. 10th. Jim Tilley has informed me of some misunderstanding in regard to the tickets sent to each of the members. Each member was sent \$55.00 worth of tickets. Each member will be billed for \$20.00. The additional \$35.00 worth of tickets will be sold and the money turned in or the unsold tickets will be turned in.

From the desk of Bill Rahling, M.S.U.

Flood Damage

The excessive rainfall occurring June 21 through June 28 caused the worst flooding in southern Michigan in recent years. Many acres of commercial sod, golf courses, and lawns are completely submerged.

Damage from flooding may result from erosion, deposition of soil and debris, or direct injury from submersion.

Erosion results from flood waters moving at high velocity and generally occurs adjacent to river banks. The only solution for erosion damage is reestablishment. Deposition of soil and debris occurs more in slow moving or standing water. Wood, metal and similar debris must be removed to avoid interference with mowing. Another concern is the deposition of silt and fine sand, which can kill turf by burning or may restrict further water movement into the soil. The upper layer of a heavy deposition should be removed with shovels or scrapers, but complete removal would involve serious mechanical injury to the turfgrass. A light soil deposition should be washed from the grass leaves by irrigation as soon as possible. The affected area should also be aerified to improve water and air movement between the soil and atmosphere.



Direct submersion injury results from lack of soil oxygen and can occur within a matter of hours. Under these conditions the lack of soil oxygen causes a die-back of the root system. This results in an inhibition of water and nutrient uptake, and the plants actually wilt under water! Temperature is an important factor in the survival of submerged turfgrass. High light intensities and high temperatures cause a build-up of heat in the standing water which drastically decreases the chances for plant survival.

Certain turfgrass diseases are promoted by excess water. Among these are Helminthosporium leafspot, Rhizoctonia brownpatch, and Pythium. Outbreaks of these diseases are often severe when warm weather follows flooding. Appropriate fungicides include Fore 80% WP, DYRENE 50% WP, and PANOGEN TURF FUNGICIDE for leafspot; Dexon 35% for Pythium; and PCNB 75% WP, FORE 80% WP, and TERSAN OM for brownpatch. Algae is also associated with waterlogged soils. Algae is a green plant which readily invades wet bare soils where turf is thin enough to the extent that sunlight reaches the soil. This growth can become so thick that proper water and air movement is restricted. Breaking up the surface crust and making a light application of hydrated lime will alleviate this problem.

Employment! I.M.A. Brookwood Golf Course on Davison Rd in Flint has an opening on the golf course for one full time employee. Complete Union benefits. For information call Jim Heister, Telephone: 234-4633 Flint, Michigan

