"We had a tremendous algae problem. To solve the problem we purchased an OTTERBINE® Aerator".

Bob Jackson, Superintendent MEADOWLANDS Country Club

"...The water quality and algae problem were cleaned up; so last year we purchased our second OTTERBINE Aerator".

Literally thousands of golf courses around the country are already benefiting from OTTERBINE® Aerators. These aesthetically pleasing, floating mechanical aerators help keep water hazards clean and clear by controlling algae and its unpleasant odor.

Available in a wide variety of models: OTTERBINE Aerators serve as an on-going water management tool. They reduce or eliminate the need for chemicals — And when water is used for irrigation, help to purify the water before it passes through the irrigation system.

Highly efficient, economical and self-contained; OTTERBINE Aerators are safety tested and approved by the Electrical Testing Laboratory. Simple to install and easy to maintain, their elegant beauty and "down-to-earth" practicality make them a welcomed addition to any course.

For more information call or write to:

Barebo, Inc.
P.O. Box 217, R.D. 2, Emmaus, Pennsylvania 18049 • 215/965-6018

Photo — Lehigh Country Club
Sixty-two years ago, a "greenskeeper" by the name of Colonel John Morley convinced 60 of his peers to gather at Sylvania Country Club in Toledo, OH. Morley's purpose was to launch a national organization to raise the status of his profession through education and cooperation. On September 13, 1926, the National Association of Greenskeepers of America (NAGA) was formed and Morley served as its president for the next six years.

From this humble beginning the Golf Course Superintendents' Association of America (GCSAA) has developed into an international group of high esteem. The International Golf Course Conference and Show in Anaheim, CA, is a shining example of the success of GCSAA and the economic importance of golf in the world.

To really appreciate the progress GCSAA has made, you need some background on its growth and development over 62 years. During this period, the group has carried three different names. Just 12 years after its founding, the NAGA began to move away from the title of greenskeeper by changing its name to Greenskeeping Superintendents Association (GSA). That year the association had 500 members. The term greenskeeper was laid to rest in 1951 with the change to the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA).

By 1957 membership had grown to 1,000. After nearly 30 years, GCSAA finally hired its first executive director and moved the headquarters from Illinois to Jacksonville Beach, FL. Between 1957 and 1970, the post-war golf boom helped GCSAA triple its membership. Land Grant universities and the Agricultural Extension Service started devoting more effort to golf course research and training superintendents. GCSAA strengthened its relationship with the United States Golf Association and the National Golf Foundation.

In the last two decades, operating from its headquarters in Lawrence, KS, GCSAA has increased its membership to 7,500. The conference now ranks among the 200 largest in the country.

Throughout its history, the secret to GCSAA's strength has been its deep roots at the chapter level. Created primarily through the cooperation of local organizations in cities like Chicago, Toledo, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and New York, GCSAA has built a national organization on top of a foundation of nearly 100 chapters. The chapters have helped the national get out of some pretty sticky situations in the past, including during the Depression, when the group lost $16,000 when its bank went belly-up.

On the other hand, GCSAA has accomplished things that its chapters could not have achieved on their own. The show is a prime example, not only for the number of exhibits, but for the large selection of educational sessions it offers. Another example is certification. The letters CGCS after a superintendent's name have national significance and have led, in part, to perhaps the highest salaries in the Green Industry. And by working with PGA and NGF, GCSAA has obtained for the superintendent a few well-deserved moments of recognition on television during tournaments.

As John Morley and the 60 other superintendents who gathered at Sylvania Country Club realized in 1926, you can't do it alone. Your reputation and skill can't improve if others in your profession stand still. To improve yourself, you must help improve the profession.

That's what GCSAA and its 100 chapters have done and continue to do. It's a record other associations would do well to follow.
“I’VE SEEN NO OTHER IRRIGATION TECHNOLOGY THAT COMES CLOSE TO MY $196,000.00 ANNUAL SAVING!”

ANNOUNCING! MAXI® System IV WITH EXCLUSIVE FLO-MANAGER™ AND “CYCLE+SOAK”.

NEW! FLO-MANAGER
Rain Bird introduces Flo-Manager, a new technology that automatically manages the flow demand placed on the pumping system for maximum efficiency and lower energy costs and operating times.

“Flo-Manager gave the Desert Inn an 18% energy savings. Our charts have proven its everyday value.”

—Gary Myers
Golf Course Superintendent
Desert Inn Hotel & Casino
Las Vegas, Nevada

NEW! “CYCLE+SOAK”
Rain Bird’s solution to water run-off. “Cycle+Soak” controls water output to poor drainage areas and prevents costly overwatering, flooding, pooling, and evaporation automatically. All this, using less water for a healthier golf course.

NEW! MAXI System IV
Everything earlier MAXI systems had, with even more potential for saving water, power, time and lots of money. Linking thousands of rotors, valves and sensors, it comes complete with ET sensitive response capability, optional weather station and the ability to control lights, gates, fountains, and more.

RAIN BIRD®

Ask your distributor about convenient Rain Bird financing.

Rain Bird Sales, Inc.,
Golf Division,
145 N. Grand Avenue
Glendora, CA 91740
(818) 963-9311.
FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This, my inaugural message as STMA’s new executive director, gives me the great pleasure to report that our first international conference and trade show was a great success. All of the educational sessions were well attended and I heard nothing but praise from those attending for the quality of the presentations, the demonstrations, and the trade show exhibits.

On behalf of STMA, I would especially like to thank Carol Thomas and her staff at Dodgertown for all of their fine efforts in helping make our conference a great success. I would also like to thank the exhibitors for their support and the sports turf managers from across the country who attended the meeting.

Florida is a shining example of the potential of the sports turf industry. One speaker estimated that more than three billion dollars will be invested in Florida sports turf over the next ten years. The Florida sports turf managers attending the conference were also professionals in every sense of the word. I know the exhibitors were impressed with their professionalism, as well as that of the sports turf managers from other parts of the country.

STMA has come a long way, but as I look ahead there is still a lot of work to be done. This year STMA is planning to conduct four regional conferences, in addition to our second annual international meeting. Watch for upcoming announcements in sportsTURF magazine regarding dates, places and times.

I am anticipating the same kind of support and growth for these activities that we have had in the past. 1989 promises to be another great year for STMA and the sports turf industry.

Mark Hodnick

COCKERHAM ELECTED PRESIDENT

Steve Cockerham, superintendent of agricultural operations of the University of California at Riverside, is the new president of STMA. Cockerham has been a golf course superintendent, sod farm manager, county agent, turf researcher and sports turf consultant during his career. He is also a past president of the American Sod Producers Association and the California Chapter of the American Society of Agronomy.

Currently, Cockerham is the academic administrator of agricultural research at UC Riverside and turf consultant to the Los Angeles Coliseum. His research specialties are managing high-traffic turf and the adaptability of turfgrasses to Southern California. He holds a bachelor’s degree in agronomy from Purdue University and a master’s degree in weed science from New Mexico State University.

“I’m grateful to have been elected president of an association with such importance,” said Cockerham. “So much rides on what STMA can do for all types of sports facilities across the country. The only way it can be effective, however, is for all sports turf managers to join and contribute to the cause. We need you as much as you need us.”

David Frey, director of property for Cleveland Stadium Corp. in Cleveland, OH, was elected first vice president. Dr. James Watson, chief agronomist and vice president of The Toro Company, was voted in as second vice president.

The final two officers are secretary Twyla Hansen, grounds manager at Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln, NE, and treasurer George Rokosh, director of buildings and grounds for the College of DuPage, in Glen Ellyn, IL.

FLORIDA LAUNCHES FIRST LOCAL CHAPTER

“Florida Chapter Number One” is the name of the first officially recognized chapter of the STMA, launched in December by seven Miami-area sports turf specialists. “We talked about forming a chapter for months,” said pro tem chairman Tom Mascaro. “We needed a reason to get together regularly to discuss sports turf problems on a regional basis, but we also wanted to be part of STMA.”

The problem was STMA never had chapters before, so Mascaro, Dale Sandin (Orange Bowl) and Ed Birch (Broward County Schools) approached the board during the conference at Dodgertown. Not only did the board approve the chapter concept, it recognized Florida Number One as the first chapter and agreed to recognize a chapter to be formed in the Chicago area by Mike Schiller of the Glenview, IL, park district.

Mascaro said the new chapter will meet monthly at the Fort Lauderdale Research and Education Center. John Cisar, extension turf specialist at the center, handles meeting arrangements.

“Every part of the country has its own unique problems,” explained Mascaro. “The only way to solve them is to get together frequently and discuss them. We might also be able to help convince local universities and the extension service to conduct research into local sports turf problems.”

CATCH THE ACTION

Mark your calendar:

March 21 — Western Sports Turf Institute
California Polytechnic Institute and University, Pomona, CA.

June 21 — Midwest Sports Turf Institute
Harper College, Palatine, IL.
A Revolution in Landscape & Irrigation Technology

Broadleaf P4 is a super efficient water-absorbing polymer which absorbs and retains water at the roots of growing plants until it's needed. P4's crystals hold up to 400 times their weight in water, up to 10 times more than other polymers. Over 95% of this stored water is available to roots "on demand" allowing for healthier plants with less water, less labor, and increased aeration, making your landscape projects easier to maintain.

- **Cuts plant watering in half or more.**
  Saves valuable labor time and cuts water usage up to 75% — reducing your costs and adding to your profits.

- **Great for all species of plants.**
  Increases shelf life of all plants and minimizes losses and callbacks. Promotes more extensive root mass development. Reduces transplant losses.

- **Cost efficient.**
  A cost-saving way to get the optimum effectiveness from water, plant foods and fertilizers, while greatly reducing nutrient leaching. One application works for 5 years and more! Available in 10 and 25 pound boxes, and 55 pound bags for commercial landscape contractors.

For more information, call or write to:
Broadleaf Industries, Inc.
7014 Manya Circle
San Diego, CA 92154
(619) 424-7880 or (415) 747-0416.

The Polymer that Professionals Use... Beware of Imitations
Of all the sports played on turf, golf brings the player into closest contact with some of nature's most spectacular scenery. From the sport's beginnings in Scotland, golf course architects and superintendents have sought to blend the acres of turf necessary for golf with the surrounding native landscape, regardless of the location. In doing so, they have helped preserve the relationship between man and this earth during a period of massive urbanization.

Creating and maintaining golf courses is a continuous process of give-and-take. In exchange for the plants, soil, and water that are taken from an area to build and maintain a course, golf courses can enhance the remaining native landscape and generate a greater public awareness and appreciation of it.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.

Creating and maintaining golf courses is a continuous process of give-and-take. In exchange for the plants, soil, and water that are taken from an area to build and maintain a course, golf courses can enhance the remaining native landscape and generate a greater public awareness and appreciation of it.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.

Creating and maintaining golf courses is a continuous process of give-and-take. In exchange for the plants, soil, and water that are taken from an area to build and maintain a course, golf courses can enhance the remaining native landscape and generate a greater public awareness and appreciation of it.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.

Creating and maintaining golf courses is a continuous process of give-and-take. In exchange for the plants, soil, and water that are taken from an area to build and maintain a course, golf courses can enhance the remaining native landscape and generate a greater public awareness and appreciation of it.

The Desert Mountain Development Company is keenly aware that it must take as little as possible from nature and return as much as possible. This responsibility covers more than 8,000 delicate acres of the Sonoran Desert which lie within the city limits of Scottsdale, AZ.

As its name implies, Desert Mountain Development and its three golf courses are perched in mountainside canyons of granite ranging in elevation from 2,700 to 4,900 feet. Dramatic desert plants such as cactus, acacia, brittlebush, yucca and sage in the lower approaches yield to scattered juniper and pine at the higher elevations. To the south is a panoramic view of the Valley of the Sun.

More than 2,000 acres of the land will be left untouched. The remainder is master-planned and zoned for the golf courses, plus over 5,000 homes, resorts, offices, and commercial retail development.

Conservation is the key to the planning and development at Desert Mountain. The master plan, devised by Taliesin Associated Architects, an Arizona firm founded by pioneering modern architect Frank Lloyd Wright, seeks to preserve the beauty of the desert. No hill is flattened, no majestic saguaro cactus is disturbed, without careful consideration of the effects on aesthetics and ecology.
for it. They want this area to be part of the
desert character instead of making it look
like somewhere else. Desert Mountain
Development is a fabulous example of this.”
The community is planned around the
three golf courses, appropriately given
names reminiscent of Arizona’s native
American Indian heritage: Cochise,
Geronimo and Renegade (warriors). Jack
Nicklaus sought the challenge of designing
the three courses and won the opportunity.
The project began in 1985 with Renegade,
located in the foothills, and now continues
with the highest course, Geronimo.

Cochise has very soft, smooth slopes with
dramatic elevation changes. For Geronimo,
I’m planning the course to feature very
severe, steep banks. There will be big eleva-
tion changes, deep ravines and plateaus.”
His plan for Renegade was even more
unique. “Renegade is like many courses in
one,” Nicklaus reveals. “You have a choice
of two flags at every green—one with a
demanding target area and the other con-
siderably easier. The biggest advantage of
this concept is that the average golfer and
the good golfer can play together...yet be
equally challenged. It’s ideal for family play
flag course from the back tees is the lon-
gest in Arizona. The United States Golf
Association has given it a handicap rating
of 77.6, reportedly making it the toughest
course in the country.
The white flag course is more forgiving
with ratings ranging from 69.5 to 74.1 from
the women’s tees and 65 to 75.1 from the
men’s tees. Renegade carried more than
20,000 rounds in 1988.
Nicklaus brought out superintendent Phil
Shoemaker from Muirfield Village Golf Club
in Dublin, OH, to manage the courses dur-
ing construction. Shoemaker didn’t have to
look far to find his assistant. Ron Ruppert,
a fellow Rutgers graduate, was the assistant
at Desert Highlands, four miles away.
Upon completion of Renegade, Ruppert
took over as superintendent so Shoemaker
could concentrate fully on Cochise and
Geronimo.

“Renegade is like two golf courses in
two courses, was the site of the first Desert
Scramble last April. The televised event
matched Nicklaus and partner Lee Trevino
against Greg Norman and Ian Woosman.
The two teams played to a cliff-hanging tie.
The tiebreaker was played on the com-
pleted 18th hole of Geronimo.
Describing the overall design concepts of
the Cochise and Geronimo courses, Nick-
lauz explains, “It’s my intention to create
Geronimo as the strong-looking golf course,
with Cochise being the soft-looking one.

continued on page 18
February, 1989 17
Desert Mountain
continued from page 17
had to be moved during construction were relocated rather than destroyed,” Ruppert explains. “When we walk the course, we are checking the condition of the native plants at the same time we check the turf. They are equally important.”

The challenge of maintaining turf in the relatively hostile environment is immense. “We have 301,000 square feet of Penncross (bentgrass) greens,” states Ruppert. “That’s nearly twice as much as some golf courses.” Greens range in size from 5,500 to 26,000 square feet. Each one is constructed to USGA Green Section specifications. “We even have two large greens with bunkers in the middle!” Every foot is mowed at 1/8-inch with walk-behind greensmowers.

“It took me a month to figure out the best pin placements for the dual greens,” says Ruppert. “The white flags have to be aligned differently from the yellow to maintain the right amount of difficulty for both levels of players.”

Renegade’s multiple tees are Tifway 419 growing in sand atop of the native decomposed granite soil. Altogether, they cover four acres. The wear on every tee also has to be planned in advance so that the bermuda has time to fill in divots. Regularly topdressing with sand keeps the tees smooth and level. Ruppert’s crew mows them with greensmowers at 1/4-inch.

The balance of Renegade’s 90 acres of turf is Tifway 419 hybrid bermudagrass growing in decomposed granite. The fairways are mowed at 1/2-inch. Ruppert verticuts the fairways every two weeks during the summer with a Lely dethatcher or a Jacobsen HF-15 with verticut reels. “I subscribe to the ‘light and often’ theory of verticutting,” he adds.

The 419 roughs, which range in width from 90 inches to 50 yards, are trimmed at 1/2-inch year-round. Ruppert edges the bermuda where it meets the transition zone—both mechanically and chemically. “The native soil has a permeability rate of 60 inches per hour,” says Ruppert, “so drainage isn’t a problem—but it packs down to become hard as a rock. The only aerifiers that will penetrate are the Aerway spiker and the Verti-Drain shatter aerifier. We’ve been trying a new prototype Toro fairway aerator that seems to work.” He uses a Toro greens aerator on the greens and tees.

The course is closed for two weeks in October to overseed the tees, fairways and rough with a blend of perennial ryegrasses. “We keep the course green year-round except during overseeding,” Ruppert explains. Two weeks prior to overseeding he verticuts heavily and does not apply either liquid or granular fertilizers.

While the course looks as natural as the surrounding desert, it depends greatly on technology that is completely man-made. This technology is largely the brainchild of an electrical engineer named Rene Evelyn-Veere in Glendora, CA. Thanks to him, Ruppert has a high degree of control over every one of the 4,500 sprinkler heads on the course, using only the water and energy necessary to keep the millions of plants as healthy as if they grew there naturally.

“Control is essential in the desert,” states Ruppert. “The control I have over the irrigation system, whether I’m at home, 2,000 miles away, or in my office, is amazing. It’s all computer-based, but I don’t have to be a computer expert to run it.”

Superintendent Ron Ruppert at keyboard of MAXI IV.

“The white flags are aligned differently from the yellow to maintain the right amount of difficulty for both levels of players.”

That was Evelyn-Veere’s intention when he first started to develop Rain Bird’s MAXI System in 1976. “An irrigation computer has to be an extension of the irrigator,” he says today. “The approach needs to be practical, not scientific. Once the basic concepts are built into a computer program, the irrigator must be able to refine them easily to meet his needs. Everything must work in harmony—the computer, the superintendent, the water delivery system, the water source and the plants. That was the ultimate goal.”

He started by developing an “irrigation language” to instruct a computer what to do. Since there was no such thing as a personal computer at the time, Evelyn-Veere personally had to design a computer for Rain Bird.

The first MAXI was tested in Phoenix at Ahwatukee Golf Course in 1978. It consisted of a “blue box” (the computer) and operated the valves directly by using decoders, simple on/off switches controlled by electrical signals. The biggest problem was that it didn’t allow for manual operation in the field.

By adding field satellites with memory, Evelyn-Veere was able to endow the irrigator with control over his system in the field as well as from a central computer. “If the wires between the computer and satellites were cut, the satellites would operate on a standby program stored in them,” he explains.

At the same time, he gave the central the ability to accept a wider range of instructions based upon sensors for wind, rain, soil moisture and water pressure. For exam-
When good shots end up in bad lies on dollar spotted fairways, it can spot your course's reputation. That's good reason to put Rubigan® in play. Dollar for dollar, nothing controls dollar spot better. Just one Rubigan application controls even resistant strains of dollar spot for up to 28 days. And one case of Rubigan will treat up to four acres of greens and fairways.

Rubigan is the only fungicide labeled to treat and prevent all these other turf spoilers too: Fusarium blight, necrotic ring spot, summer patch, take-all patch, anthracnose and spring dead spot—plus large brown patch with a Daconil 2787® tank mix.

Keep your fairways, tees and greens dollar spotless—looking clean and beautiful all season long. Get Rubigan from your Elanco distributor. Or call toll-free: 1-800-352-6776.

Elanco Products Company
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Lilly Corporate Center
Dept. EM-455, Indianapolis, IN 46285 U.S.A.

Rubigan® (fenarimol, Elanco)
Daconil 2787® (chlorothalonil, Fermenta Plant Protection)

From sweet spot
...to dollar spot (!?/..%!)

Circle 206 on Postage Free Card
Introducing the new compact tractor lineup from John Deere. Now you have a choice of nine models all under 40 horsepower.

The new 70 Series Tractors have a brand new look. And a brand new set of performance features to choose from.

Including collar shift and synchromesh transmissions, continuous live PTOs and power steering to name a few.

But no matter which performance package you select, the new 70 Series are packed full of other improvements you've been waiting for.

Like a new, open operator's station for an uncluttered working area. New fuel efficient “TN” series engines. Plus loader/mower compatibility just like we have on our 55 Series.