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EASTERN TURFLETTER

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"SOMETHING NEW"

Your Turfletter has a new look; it is now the Eastern Turfletter, and is the result of a merger of the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern Turfletters. We feel this merger will work out to the best interests of all concerned, as we will now have three Staff writers contributing to one publication, bringing you highlights of turf news from throughout the Region. Henceforth, the Eastern Turfletter will be mailed to all subscribers in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern areas in place of the individual Turfletters formerly published by these two offices. This is YOUR Turfletter, and your suggestions for improvement are always welcome.

"SOMETHING OLD"

Our "old friends" of the insect world were more in evidence last fall in parts of the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern areas. It seemed to us that there was also a great deal of renewed interest in insecticides at several recent conferences and local meetings; therefore we feel that a review of some insect control practices are in order.

There are many excellent insecticides presently on the market. A few of the more common ones used by turf men are lead arsenate, Milky Spore, DDT, Chlordane, Dieldrin, Aldrin, and Heptachlor. The first three mentioned were the first to be used in combating Japanese beetles and other beetle grubs in the earlier days of severe infestation; the latter-mentioned chemicals are of the newer, and quicker acting class of chlorinated hydrocarbons developed in recent years.

There are many commercial formulations, and several different formulations of insecticides presently used. It is important therefore to consider carefully the strength of the material purchased, and to use it at the rate recommended for the specified insect in question.

Insecticides recommended for turf use are generally compatible with fertilizers, and it is sometimes possible to have a mixture made up to your specifications by some fertilizer concerns. Chlordane is not compatible with lime, but Aldrin, Dieldrin, and Heptachlor can be used safely mixed with lime.

INSECT	INSECTICIDE	PER ACRE	PER 1000 SQUARE FEET
General Control -- for insects such as Japanese beetle, June beetle, Asiatic beetle grubs, and ants.	ALDRIN	25% Wettable powder	12 lbs. 5 1/3 ozs.
	"	2% Granular	150 4 lbs.
	"	23% Emulsion	1 1/2 gal. 1/3 pint
	CHLORDANE	100% or Technical	10 lbs. 4 ozs.
	"	50% Wettable powder	20 lbs. 8 ozs.
	"	40% " "	25 lbs. 10 ozs.
	"	5% Dust	200 lbs. 5 lbs.
	"	75% Emulsion	5 qts. 4 ozs.
	DDT	50% Wettable powder	50 lbs. 1 1/5 ozs.
	"	10% Dust	250 lbs. 6 lbs.
	DIELDRIN	50% Wettable powder	6 lbs. 2 1/2 ozs.
	"	5% Granular	60 lbs. 1 1/2 lbs.
	"	15% Emulsion	2 gal. 1/2 pint
	HEPTACHLOR	25% Wettable powder	12 lbs. 5 1/3 ozs.
	"	2 1/2% Granular	150 lbs. 4 lbs.
"	23% Emulsion	1 1/2 gal. 1/3 pint	
	LEAD ARSENATE	435 lbs.	10 lbs.
* Common Earthworm	CHLORDANE	40% Wettable powder	50 lbs. 20 ozs.
	"	75% Emulsion	10 qts. 8 ozs.
* Oriental Earthworm	CHLORDANE	40% Wettable powder	100 lbs. 40 ozs.
	"	75% Emulsion	20 qts. 16 ozs.
Chinch bug Sod webworm Cutworm	Use any of the chlorinated hydrocarbons at 1/3 to 1/2 the strength suggested for grubs and ants above. More than one treatment may be necessary as new broods develop.		

For insects that are troublesome to ornamentals surrounding the Clubhouse grounds, many Experiment Station Entomologists recommend an all purpose spray of 2 lbs. of DDT Wettable powder and 4 lbs. of Malathion wettable powder in 100 gallons of water. Three sprayings with this mixture are recommended as follows: In Mid-Atlantic and the southern portion of the Northeast -- the first treatment, May 10; the second, June 1; the third, July 1. In the rest of the Northeast -- the first treatment, May 20; the second, June 10th; the third, July 10.

* The newer insecticides Aldrin, Dieldrin, and Heptachlor should also be effective for earthworm control - check the recommendations on the label.

"SOMETHING BORROWED"

Borrowed from the Western and Southwestern Turfletters is the following information on material available that we feel is of interest to readers of this publication. For a Spray Compatibility Chart, write to The American Fruit Grower, 106 Euclid Avenue, Willoughby, Ohio. This chart shows the compatibility of insecticides with certain fungicides. For Circular 2663, "Colorado Turfgrasses", write to the Extension Service, Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado. This booklet provides basic facts about grasses, a simple key for identification, and contains well illustrated drawings of a number of grasses.

"SOMETHING BLUE"

Blue may not be the color you desire, but the point is that some dye material is helpful in checking the uniformity of spray materials applied. The dye material clearly paints the pattern of each individual nozzle that you can expect in applying insecticides (or any other spray treatment). The importance of uniformity cannot be overemphasized, for obvious reasons.

The calibration of the spray equipment is also vitally important. An easy method suggested by Dr. R. J. Aldrich and Dr. D. A. Schallock of Rutgers University is as follows:

- (1) Divide the width of the boom into 43,560 (square feet per acre.)
- (2) Measure off the distance (answer) obtained in step (1).
- (3) Fill the spray tank with water and spray the measured distance with tractor speed and sprayer set exactly as they will be when applying the chemical.
- (4) Measure the amount of water needed to refill the spray tank upon completion of step (3), and this is the number of gallons that are required to cover an acre with your equipment.

These gentlemen also caution that if more than 20 gallons are applied to the acre, the spray pattern should be checked for uniform coverage. At higher gallonages, the capacity of the pump and the size of the fittings and boom may be inadequate, causing a pronounced drop in pressure between the pump and boom. If a drop in pressure is suspected, it is suggested that an additional pressure gauge be placed in the system as near as possible to the boom.

We Hear From Our Readers

Some of our readers felt that the statement contained in the February, 1957 issue of the Northeastern Turfletter, "The prime consideration in purchasing fertilizer is the price per pound of nutrient" needed elaboration. We agree and add: In purchasing fertilizers, it is important to figure the cost of each nutrient, and compare prices of the various fertilizer analyses. Organic nitrogen generally is more costly than inorganic nitrogen. In turf culture, nitrogen is the key nutrient to consider normally, as nitrogen plays the leading role in the fine turf field.

RETIREMENTS — Mr. Joe Ryan, after 31 years at Rolling Green Country Club, Media, Pa. President, Golf Course Supts. of America, 1938. President, Philadelphia Golf Course Supts. Assn., 1942, 1943.

Mr. Bill Baskin, after 16 years at the Manufacturers' Country Club, Oreland, Pa., prior to which he served for 10 years at Cedarbrook in Philadelphia.

Eastern Turfletter

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