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The greenerside

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> Ilona Gray, Editor Bruce Cadenelli, Associate Editor Jeff Allen, Editorial Staff Ken Kubik, Willet Wilt Glenn Miller, Business Editor

Please address inquiries to The Greenerside, Editor, P.O. Box 3672, Wayne, NJ 07474-3672.

For Ad Placement: Glenn Miller, (201) 528-6775, P.O. Box 241, Brielle, NJ 08730.

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EDITORIALS "GOOD NEWS"

Knowing that you are all practically chained to your golf courses with spouses and family catching only a glimpse of you, I have decided to devote this editorial to something we all need...a brief brake for good news!

Truth in Reporting—About two years ago the ABC TV show 20/20 broadcast a segment called, "Danger in the Grass" which raised health and safety questions concerning pesticides used for turf care. More recently the same show reported on this issue with the title, "Much Ado About Nothing". Backed with statements from world famous scientist Dr. Bruce Ames, the American Medical Association and the American Cancer Society, 20/20 reporter John Stossel featured comments from Dr. Ames such as, "There's a whole movement of people who are committed to the idea that man-made chemicals are causing a lot of cancer, I don't think there's much science behind it. In fact, the science is all going the other way."

Showing classic footage of Love Canal, Times Beach, and Danger in the Grass, Stossel commented, "We consumer reporters especially often report on a scientist's accusations that this substance causes cancer and made a big scare story out of it without really checking to see how good the research was." "Ames isn't telling us not to worry. He's just saying we should make a rational decision about this."

Remember the Daconil 2787 litigation over the death of Navy Lt. George Prior in 1982? The court finally ruled on this *in favor* of the defendants, the manufacturer of Daconil, Diamond Shamrock (now Fermenta). It took six years in the courts to prove that Daconil exposure while playing on the golf course was not responsible for his death.

Perhaps the 20/20 report and the court decision on Daconil are the beginning of some new trend fostering a more positive public opinion on pesticides? Now that would be good news!

I.F.G.

"RAIN ... OR LACK THERE OF"

As of June 30th the New Jersey DEP has not set up an "800" number hot line, but if conditions continue, there will be one for water information. Right now the number to call for water restrictions information is 609-292-5550 (Bureau of Safe Drinking Water).

I.F.G.

"SAFE AT HOME"

For those of you who may not be aware of Ken Kubik's recent accident, he broke his right wrist sliding into home plate at an over-35 league baseball game.

I.F.G.



President's Message

A shock wave was sent through our industry when Tony Bifano resigned his position at Mountain Ridge Country Club. Although Tony dropped out of our Association a

few years ago, he always maintained the highest professional standards and, through the job he did at Mountain Ridge, was an asset to us all.

Problems with fellow club employees, personal problems, or the need for a change have run the gamut of reasons for his leaving. I have always felt comfortable with Tony and although he was no longer a member of our Association kept in contact with him. I was not able to talk to Tony personally but did discuss his situation with what I consider to be reliable sources. Of all the reasons given, it seems it was time for a change in Tony's professional life.

This brings us to the age-old question of changing jobs. It always interests me when I discuss this topic with fellow superintendents and their opinions vary. One individual always preached changing jobs every five to seven years, while another has remained in the same job since the start of his career. One superintendent changed to place himself in a more positive environment, and a second changed when the right opportunity presented itself. Who's right and who's wrong. The bottom line is that this is a very personal decision and as most of you know that have been in that position, a decision not easily made. I wonder if this would not be a good topic for a seminar or monthly meeting? Can we or should we share those reasons and feelings?

I want to personally wish Tony the very best of luck. It looks like he will be moving to Florida. Anyone who knows Tony knows he will be successful and the golf course he is managing will be or become one of the finest. I also want to wish the best of luck to the new superintendent at Mountain Ridge Country Club, whomever it may be. You will be filling some very big shoes.

ED WALSH, CGCS, PRESIDENT



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Willet Wilt

In order to get in the spirit of this year of the Olympics, I would like to review some of the past medal-winning performances by golf course workers. The Golf Course Olympics Record to date for the longest a worker has been able to stay on a tractor without getting off-even to move a tee marker or pick up a piece of trash-is 47 hours. It has not been confirmed yet, but it is believed that he even ate lunch sitting on his tractor.

Another gold medal performance was turned in by a rookie greens worker who mowed six greens in less than one hour. But the medal was later rescinded when the Olympic Greens Committee discovered that he had never taken off the transport wheels.

A new event, which I am sure will some year be considered a Golf Course Olympics event, is jumping over sand traps on a Cushman. The only way you will know that this event is in progress at your course is when one of the guys doesn't make it over the trap. This can get to be a two or four man event as well as an individual-sort of like the bobsled.

An award-winning performance was turned in by a college student who was able to mow practically an entire summer without checking the oil level on a National riding mower. He did not receive a gold medal because the engine blew a week before he went back to college. The reason he gave for not checking the oil was that he couldn't find the dipstick.

A gold medal effort that will live in the annals of golf course maintenance history is the performance of one fellow who, on a Saturday, mowed six greens and raked the traps in the surrounding area the day after he had had a vasectomy. It must be noted, however, that he did not show up for a repeat performance on Sunday.

Names and places have been deleted in order to avoid embarrassment, and because many of these efforts are not unique to just one golf course. If you want more detailed information, concerning these Olympic efforts, call Willet Wilt, aka Ken Kubik.



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BEDENS BROOK COUNTRY CLUB HOSTS STATE OPEN

The Bedens Brook Club 18-Hole layout in the Southwest corner of Somerset County is the site of the 1988 New Jersey State Golf Association Open Championship; co-sponsored by First Fidelity Bank.

Jim Gilligan, CGCS and longtime GCSANJ member is the golf course superintendent at Bedens Brook. Jim's tour at Bedens Brook began in 1967, fresh from a two year stint at Shackamaxon Golf & Country Club. Those who are familiar with his work as editor of The Greenerside know he spent his formative years in golf as assistant to Red Wender at Plainfield Country Club.

Jim's first tournament meeting with **Bud Doggett** and **Jim Cowan**, New Jersey State Golf Association Tournament Chairman and Executive Director, respectfully, was spiced with stories of how he used to do it at Plainfield preparing for the numerous regional open championships that were held there during the early 60's. He assured them he would not resort to any "trickery" conditioning the course for the Open. He said this regretably since we know he was anxious to keep anyone from equaling or breaking par.

This tournament is the first multiple-day event at Bedens

Brook. The course was designed and built by **Dick Wilson**; opening in 1965. During the ensuing years some minor changes were made to tees and traps.

The sand-based greens, surfaced with Penncross have remained true. Subtle changes in putting speed and shotholding capacity have occurred since the irrigation system was automated three years ago. The fairways planed from the native red shale are now enjoying a full bloom of bentgrass with poa in the shadows. The same irrigation system has contributed to the fine quality of fairway turf.

The contestants will be faced with subtle greens, tough par fours, long three's and a wooded back nine.

MAY MEETING

GCSANJ May Monthly membership meeting was held at the Essex County CC hosted by District Two Directors, **Chris Carson** and **Pete Pedrazzi**, and the General Manager of the Essex County CC **John Schoellner**. The meeting started with a two man low net tournament with 76 players.

Following the tournament the 96 attendees got down to business. Alan and Richard Berger of the Berger Agency addressed the group on financial planning and pension issues. Awards for the tournament went to **Dennis DeSanctis** (Wilfred MacDonald Inc.) and **Chris Gaynor** (Pike Brook CC) for score of 62. Incredibly this was tied by **Terry Stanley** (Knob Hill CC) and **Dave Lerner** (Rossmoor and Clearbrook GC).

NEW MEMBERS

Please join me in welcoming the following new members to the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New Jersey. **Robert Beatty, John C. Edgar, Richard E. Gilmore, Melvin H. Waldron III, Justin Lee Stewart,** and **John J. Wainwright.**



Urban Tree Fertilization

The New Jersey Chapter of the International Society of Arboriculture sponsored a seminar at its January meeting reviewing modern urban tree care techniques. Rodger Mellick from Doggett Corporation said that for best results preventative measures are prefered rather than only repairing damaged trees. One way to provide preventative maintenance for trees is to insure that the tree is adequately fertilized. Trees in urban landscapes particularly need additional nutrients because of the level of competition for the available nutrients. The absence of mulch exasperates the problem for these trees. Mulch often provides a mechanism for the release of available nutrients.

The original method for fertilizing trees was to apply granular fertilizer. The principle drawback was that the rate of fertilzation required for tree maintenance over fertilized the surrounding turf. Even with over application the tree roots were not necessarily receiving the fertilizer, because the turf intercepted the nutrients. During the 1940's a method of augering fertilizer into the soil was developed. It was found later that this method provided little movement of the fertilizer from the site of application. Again the trees were short changed.

Trunk injection is one option which is used when trees are surrounded by asphalt or sidewalk. Foliar sprays of fertilizer is another option, but it is also inefficient and the possibility of drift presents other difficulties.

Rodger Mellick suggested that the injection of the urea nitroform in the soil with holes every 2½ square feet followed by a good watering will provide adequate nitrogen fertilization for trees in urban situations. You should still conduct soil testing to determine more precisely what fertilization will be necessary. Nothing can tell you better what the tree needs than a soil test.

_ IPM – Aphids & Turf_

Aphids are a common problem now on many deciduous species. In many situations satisfactory control can be achieved by the natural enemies of these pests which are present at many locations.

Several turf diseases will be appearing in the next few weeks, including dollar spot and brown patch. Dollar spot symptoms include irregularly shaped patches of grass which are bleached in appearance. These small (2" to 6" diameter) patches may coalesce to form larger patches. Symptoms on individual grass blades include chlorotic or bleached lesions with a tan to reddish-brown margin that extends across the entire leaf. If the turf is covered by dew in the early morning, a white cottony mycelium may be seen. Dollar spot can occur on most types of turf and is favored by warm, humid days followed by cool nights since this causes formation of heavy dews which lead to spread of the fungal mycelium. Avoiding nitrogen deficiency, drought stress, and night watering will help to control this disease. Brown patch will be seen in the next few weeks if the present hot, humid weather continues. It is characterized by irregularly shaped patches of turf which are light brown in color. Grass in the center of the affected areas may be green, leading to a "frog-eye" type of patch. This disease develops in hot, humid weather and is favored by excess nitrogen, so over-fertilization should be avoided. Consult Rutgers Cooperative Extension publication FS184, "Chemical Control of Turfgrass Diseases" for information on chemical control of these diseases.

Tact is the art of making a point without making an enemy... It's not the things you don't know that get you in trouble. It's the things you think you know for sure.

Tom Dodds, Today's Supervisor, Feb. 1988



RU Turfgrass Research Field Day

by Ilona F. Gray

It was the last day I remember that it rained in NJ. No it was only overcast! Henry Indyk introduced the speakers to the assembled turf faithful. We broke down into small groups and began to review the hundreds of turf plots put out by the Rutgers faculty. My first stop was with Dr. Reed Funk grass breeder par excellence. He was recently quoted by none to grow to one-half to three quarters inch. This puts less stress on the grass and would reflect greater tolerance of pesticides and diseases than one would get on the golf course. Dr. White acknowledge support from GCSANJ for its support of his research leading to the bentgrass variety COBRA.

At ease disease there's fungus among us! At least fungus

other than *the* The New York Times with "Dollar-wise, turf is the most important agricultural industry in New Jersey". Dr. Funk's research which runs over 25 years at Rutgers is now taking him away from Poa's (Bluegrass) and into extensive testing of resistant varieties of Fescues.

Dr. Duell showed us some remarkable results with plant growth regulators. Someday we may be able to use our mowers less often. But much of this is still in the research phase.

"Bentgrass is an immoral grass because it tends to outcross and sneak into other

grass areas" according to Dr. Ralph Engle. It's a lot of hard work to maintain bent here in New Jersey, but to the people who love it, it's worth it. Dr. Richard White (Assistant Professor of Turfgrass) does not recommend bentgrass on putting greens based on Rutgers trials. In these trials the grass is not mowed to the typical putting green height but rather allowed is a large part of Dr. Bruce Clark and Dr. Halisky research effort. We reviewed red thread trials. The professors concurred that this is definitely a disease associated with low fertility and low nitrogen. The next stop was at the crabgrass trials. All the standards were present plus some new material from some of the basic producers. Control of crabgrass is a problem recognized by industry and university researchers and will continue to get attention.

Sulfur coated ureas gave the best results for turfgrass in Dr. Richard White's fertility trials. Responses will vary with weather conditions. Urea formal-

dehyde type fetilizers did not perform as well in this year's test. According to Dr. White the best thing a Golf Course Superintendent can do for his turf is to keep the mowing height at $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2". During periods of drought a 2" height will keep the turf in better shape. Overall it was a great day for turf science and for New Jersey.







Dr. Henry Indyk, 1988 Field Day Chairman,

Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Day, 6/8/88

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Cultural Factors Which Contribute to Turfgrass Diseases

Christine Casey, IPM Agent, Ornamental Horticulture Rutgers Cooperative Extension

While a turfgrass disease cannot occur in the absence of the fungus which causes it, this alone will not determine if a disease will be present and how severe it will be. Turf species and variety as well as cultural factors such as fertility and irrigation play a major role in determining disease occurrence and severity. Remember the proper cultural practices alone may not eliminate the need for pesticides but can have an impact in reducing disease severity. An integrated approach to turf disease management includes monitoring for early detection of disease occurrence, proper cultural practices, and the use of fungicides when necessary. Consult Rutgers Cooperative Extension publication FS184, "Chemical Control of Turfgrass Diseases" for fungicide recommendations.

DISEASE	OCCURRENCE	OPTIMUM TEMPERATURE RANGE (F)	TURFGRASS SPECIES AFFECTED	CULTURAL MANAGEMENT
Hot Season Diseases				
Summer patch	June-Sept	75–90	KBG, annual BG, fine fescue, bent	Avoid high N, moisture extremes, very low mowing.
Necrotic ring spot	April–Nov	75–90	KBG, annual BG, fine fescue, bent	Avoid high N, moisture extremes, very low mowing.
Leaf spot/melting out	All year	50–95	KBG, rye, bent, fescue	Avoid high N, esp. in spring. Use resistant varieties, raise mowing height.
Pythium	late June–Aug	85–95	Bent, BG, rye, fescue	Avoid high N, excess irrigation, mowing when grass is wet.
Brown patch	June-Sept	77–86	Rye, KBG, bent, fescue	Avoid high N.
Warm Season Diseases				
Copper spot	May-Sept	72–86	Bent	Avoiding low N may be helpful
Dollar spot	May-Sept	68–86	All	Avoid low N, drought, night watering. Use resistant varieties.
Rust	May-Oct	68–86	All	Avoid low N, drought, use resistant varieties.
Cool Season Diseases				
Pink snow mold	Nov-May	32-45	All, esp. bent	Avoid high N, esp. in fall
Powdery mildew	May and Sept	59–72	BG, fescue	Avoid high N, shade. Use shade-tolerant KGB.
Red thread	Sept-May	65–75	All	Avoid low N, use resistant varieties.
Yellow patch	Oct–May	45–75	All, esp. bent, BG	Avoid high N, excess irrigation.
Stripe smut	May and Oct	50–60	All, esp. BG	Avoid high N, drought, use resistant varieties.
Gray snow mold	Nov-May	46–54	All, esp. bent	Avoid high N, esp. in fall.





Lyme Disease

For those of us who work outdoors there is a serious and present danger from Deer tick bites called Lyme Disease. The presence of this disease is relatively recent in New Jersey. It was first diagnosed in Lyme, Connecticut in 1976. By 1980 there were 10 cases reported in New Jersey. Last year there were 327 with more than half occuring in Monmouth and Ocean Counties. 70% of all cases reported in New Jersey occur between May and July when deer tick nymphs are most active. At this stage the nymphs are quite small and a bite is not easily detected.

The disease is transmitted by bite from the Deer tick which has been infected by a bacteria. The Deer tick is smaller than the commonly seen dog ticks and is red in color rather than the brown to gray color of the dog tick. There is no markings on the deer tick while dog tick has light brown variegations.

If you develop a donut shaped rash which may or may not be accompanied by a fever or flu like symptoms, see a doctor. If left untreated Lyme disease can be devastating. Arthritis, heart problems, meningities, facial paralysis and fainting spells have all been attributed to Lyme disease. In rare cases death or blindness has occurred.

If you're out in areas with ticks follow these recommendations to reduce your risk:

- 1. Wear light colored clothing (it's easier to spot the ticks)
- 2. Tuck pants into socks
- 3. Make frequent inspections for ticks
- 4. Avoid trail margins and high grass areas if possible
- 5. Apply repellent (such as Permanone) to shoes, socks and pants

Further information on Lyme Disease is available from your County Cooperative Extension Service. Ask for a booklet called "Lyme Disease in New Jersey".■

DACONIL 2787 UPDATE

Navy Lt. George Prior v. Diamond Shamrock Lawsuit

Listed below are the facts concerning the 1982 death of Navy Lt. George Prior.

On May 9, 1988 the TRIAL COURT in the case entered judgement IN FAVOR of the defendants. These are the facts:

- Lt. Prior died from Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN), which was caused by a viral infection.
- A review of ALL medical writings regarding TEN confirmed that Daconil 2787 has never been associated with the disease.
- Daconil 2787 has been used on golf course turf for more than 18 years with over THREE BILLION rounds of golf being played without any reported incidents of TEN.

SUMMARY CONCLUSION: Extensive evidence developed for this case, including product usage information from more than 18 years, clearly demonstrated that Daconil 2787 Fungicide *did not* cause TEN, that resulted in Lt. Prior's death.









This issue we are proud to profile Joel Jacquemot, CGCS of Oak Hill GC. Joel is a familiar face to all and has an extensive and interesting background.

Born long ago in Hackensack, the Jacquemot's moved from there to Neptune to Howell where Joel was employed by Jim Roach's Green Hill Turf supply. From there Joel went to College way down south in Lynchburg, VA.

After coming back north and realizing that he missed the involvement with the golf industry he was employed by Joe Schoen at Battleground. From there he moved up to Roxiticus and worked for Bob Ribbans. After a successful 2 year stint he moved on to Tavistock and worked for Kevin Lyons. It was from there Joel got his first superintendents job. Located at what is now an AT&T building was a nice 9 hole layout called 4 lakes. After spending a very productive 18 months Joel moved on to become Superintendent at Oak Hill, where he happily remains today.

During his tenure there Joel has made some real progress. To date he has supervised the partial automation of the irrigation system and has successfully planted 160 of a planned 870 tree 5 year plan. Oak Hill has had a 99% survival rate of these large specimens and will see that rate improve on the next group to be planted.

Joel has grown professionally too as he recently became certified. In our conversation he made a point of saying how rewarding it was and how he urged others to support the program. Already he has been busy helping others by visiting



the courses of those fellow superintendents applying for certification.

Presently he is taking business related courses at a nearby community college.

When not at work or in the classroom Joel's time is taken up with a 1967 Corvette which he restored to mint condition. He is also an avid golfer.

Recently he returned from an excursion out to the west coast where he toured and played several golf courses.

Regardless of who we profile, over the years, it becomes clear of the high calibre of all our fellow superintendents. This has truly become our greatest asset.

JEFF ALLEN

Thanks

Dear Ms. Gray,

Please convey my sincere thanks to your readers for the cards, notes, visits, gifts and flowers I received during my recent kidney transplant hospitalization.

The kind thoughts, prayers and best wishes are all a valuable asset to my on-going recovery.

Yours truly, Philip H. Mowery Bunton Turf Products

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DEP Inspection of Pesticide Facilities

Now is the time of year that the DEP is active in their inspection program of pesticide facilities. This brief check list may help you understand how the DEP works an inspection and how you can be prepared to look your best. No one is perfect and minor violations rarely result in a citation. The DEP inspector may ask any of your operators questions. They should have their licenses on their person.

In the Office: 1. Make certain that you have the proper certification for each pesticide category that you use. Remember aquatic, turf and tree are all different categories. 2. Check that you have verifiable training records for your registered operators. Training should include equipment use, handling of hazardous pesticides; use of protective equipment, proper disposal techniques; and label and general regulations training. 3. Proof of liability insurance. 4. Application records (you should keep the current year plus the two previous years). 5. OSHA records and notices: these include MSDS, written hazardous communication plan. 6. Cleaning methods for applicators clothing (a policy of washing separately in home laundry is acceptable). 7. Records for disposal of pesticides and containers

Pesticide Storage Area: 1. Keep this equipment in this area: Absorptive material for small spills; shovel; fire extinguisher and personal protective equipment such as goggles and unlined gloves. 2. Pesticide storage area should be marked with appropriate warning signs. The door should be locked and the room should have adequate ventilation. All containers must be labeled.

Pesticide Handling Areas: 1. Inspect the area in which you mix and load your pesticides. These operations typically result in the most exposure to pesticides. 2. The area should be well ventilated (preferrably out-doors). 3. You should have measuring equipment for proper dosage determination. 4. Your application should be properly calibrated.

Movement of Insecticide Residues in **Turfgrass Thatch & Soil**

H.D. Niemczyk, Z. Filary & H. Krueger – Ohio State University

Formulations of three insecticides were applied September 12 to 4 replicates of plots 10 by 10 ft. located on an Ohio golf course fairway with 0.75 inches thatch and silt loam soil. The purpose of the experiment was to trace the downward movement of recoverable residues in turfgrass thatch and underlying soil.

Isazofos (Triumph) 4EC and 2% granules, isofenphos (Oftanol) 2 "flowable" and 5% granular were applied at 2 lb AI/A. Ethoprop (Mocap) 10% granular was applied at 5 lb. Al/A. Liquid treatments were applied with a pressurized sprayer that delivered 4 gal of spray/1000 sq. ft. Granules were applied with a drop spreader. Immediately after treatment, each plot was hand-irrigated with 200 gal/1000 sq. ft. The test site had no irrigation system but rainfall (including 0.75 inches, 2 days posttreatment) occurred regularly throughout the sampling period. A standard 1.0 inch soil probe was used to obtain samples of thatch, the first 1.0, and second 1.0 inches of soil from each plot at 2, 5, 15, 29, 57 and 91 days posttreatment. Samples were kept frozen at -18°C until analyzed by GLC for recoverable residues.

Analysis showed that at 2, 5, 15 and 29 days 97% + of recoverable residues from all treatments were found in the thatch. At 57 and 91 days, 90% + of residues were still in the thatch. Mean residues in the first 1.0 inch of soil never exceeded 0.4 ppm. Despite water solubilities of 750, 150, and 20 ppm for technical ethoprop, isazofos and isofenphos, respectively, immediate posttreatment irrigation and regular rainfall, very little of these insecticides moved into the underlying soil. These results should be of considerable significance in terms of the role of turfgrass thatch in the potential for these materials to leach into groundwater. Thatch is apparently an excellent filter.

TALL (S)OAK



910 Fourth Avenue Asbury Park, NJ 07712 (201) 988-5400



The Battle of the Goose Part II

Up in Montvale, New Jersey the township passed an ordinance which placed penalties on people who fed and encourage geese, ducks and other bird pests in public parks. They have won the first battle with the geese in Huff Park. The Canadian geese population is down 90% from last spring. Geese know a good thing and when the food is no longer easy they move on. But here in New Jersey there are a number of townships that make it easy for homeless geese to start anew. The Montvale flock only had to go a scant quarter mile to the town of Park Ridge where they found two nesting areas: Mill Pond and Pascack Brook. Park Ridger's are fighting back. They have erected fences and placed 5 plastic swans in the pond to "make the geese feel out of place". These tactics weren't effective in Montvale where they tried snow fencing the pond and helium balloons with scary faces.

Montvale did report that wood chips under playground equipment worked well because it irritated the little webbed feet of the geese.

Now that star wars has been put on the back burner by the Federal government, its time to start petitioning our federal government for defense measures against these invading geese. Bergen County has over 5000 Canadian Geese, none of which have passports! New Jersey's illegal geese problem numbers over 15,000. I shudder to think just how much illegal geese droppings there are all over our state. Perhaps SARA Title 3 can be amended to protect us all from this horror.

AND	LOCATIO	ONS FOR 1988	
LOCATION	DATE	LOCATION	DATE
Atlantic County Extension Service 1200 West Harding Highway Mays Landing, NJ	Aug 2 Sept 1	NJ Dept. of Env. Protection Bureau of Pesticide Control 380 Scotch Road West Trenton, NJ	Aug 3,23 Sept 7,21
Camden County Extension Service 152 Ohio Avenue Clementon, NJ	Aug4 Sept6	Sussex County Extension Service St. Paul's Abbey (Rt. 206) South of Newton, NJ	Aug 30 Sept 27
Monmouth County Extension Service 20 Court Street Freehold, NJ	Aug 9 Sept 13	Center for Environmental Studies Essex County Parks Departments 621 Eagle Rock Avenue Roseland, NJ	Sept 15

TEST SIGN-UP NUMBER IS: (609) 530-4133





Blast From The Past _

April 1, 1938

Dear Fellow Member:

As you are no doubt aware the Japanese and Asiatic beetle plague is playing havoc with the grass in this part of the country, especially to the various golf courses. This plague is causing an expenditure to golf clubs that runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars, for the purchase of tons and tons of arsenate of lead and for new seed and sod, that ordinarily would not have to be used, and for supplying the extra labor involved in combating the evil. Unfortunately White Beeches has suffered along with the other golf clubs, a fact that you can prove to your own satisfaction if you will note the bad patches in various parts of the fairways.

To combat this pest your Board of Governors has passed a resolution to charge a Starting Fee of **10 CENTS** for each round of golf played at White Beeches. This fee will be paid at the Pro Shop, and for each fee the player will receive a stamped stub that is to be given to the Caddy Master before starting play. This to be effective as of **April 9**, **1938**. You have the assurance of your Greens Committee that not one penny of this fund will be used for any other purpose than that of trying to make your golf course a pleasure to play on.

In view of the above I am making a direct appeal to you for your cooperation. I would also appreciate and welcome your suggestions or criticisms in connection with the golf course.

Very truly yours, S.A. McElroy, Greens Chairman

The Superbowl and the Egg Drop Test

Failure of athletic turf was the subject of talk presented by Dr. Henry Indyke of Rutgers University at the North Jersey Turf Day held in Clifton, NJ. He felt that the Broncos lost the superbowl because they failed to recognize the condition of the playing turf and it's implication on spike selection. The Redskins chose long spikes apparently after assessing the wetness of the field. The Broncos selected the short spikes and lost traction!

Drainage makes all the difference between playing in mud and having a turf field that stays in good condition even when the weather does not cooperate. Synthetic turf is not the proper solution for golf or for the grid-iron. Athletic field construction costs are 4–6 times higher than natural turf. Replacement costs are also greater. Of course there is nothing like real turf to provide safety for the serious player.

The famous egg drop test (not soup) which measures the average distance that half the eggs break when dropped on various surfaces was presented by Dr. Indyke. The worst case is black-top in which eggs break at a height of only 3 inches. Synthetic turf yields an egg drop break point of 18 inches, while natural turf in outstanding condition can reach an egg drop height of 15 feet! We don't recommend you conduct this test on your home carpeting, but you may want to give a try on your best fairway.





Golf Course Superintendents Association of New Jersey

EVENT	DATE	LOCATION	HOST
NJSGA First Fidelity Open Championship	July 13–15	The Bedens Brook Club Skillman, NJ	James Gilligan (609) 466-1820
The MET OPEN	August 23–25	Baltusrol Golf Club	Joe Flaherty
NJSGA Senior & Pre-Senior Championship	Sept. 12–13	Hollywood Golf Club Deal, NJ	Bruce Cadenelli (201) 531-3609
GCSANJ Invitational	September 15	Upper Montclair Country Club Clifton, NJ	Robert Dickison, CGCS (201) 779-7508
The Autumn Classic	October 3–4	Quechee Golf Club Quechee, VT	Mark Fuller Superintendent
24th Annual Turfgrass Equipment, Supplies Field Day	October 4	Rutgers Stadium and Golf Course Piscataway, NJ	Dr. Henry Indyk (201) 932-9453
The MET Area Superintendent Assoc. Team Championship	October 5	Middle Bay Country Club Oceanside, Long Island	John Carlone Superintendent
NJSGA Annual Meeting Golf and Dinner	October 11	North Jersey Golf Course Wayne, NJ	John Wantz (201) 942-2594

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