

Golf Course Superintendents Association of New Jersev

Vol. 12 No. 3

May - June 1989

The longest day! Bamm Hollow prepares for the LPGA

NEW JERSEY

After 21 years as superintendent at Bamm Hollow CC, I really wasn't looking forward to another long and boring winter. All that changed the day before Thanksgiving when the club manager, Bob Elliot, asked me to join him at a meeting with the Bussati family to discuss possibly hosting the 1989 LPGA Chrysler-Plymouth Classic. Due to construction delays. Forsgate CC was unable to host the event as originally planned.

Though most courses have at least one year to prepare for such an event, we were denied even a single growing season. For the past six years, changes to the course have been put on "hold" as the township reviewed three different development plans. These plans included high rises, condos, and a condemnation from the county! Final approval had just been granted for 215 luxury homes overlooking a completely redesigned golf course. I had figured that the next big event at Bamm Hollow would be the arrival of the bulldozers. not the ladies of the LPGA!

After the contracts were signed, I began to prioritize all the projects that had to be done before the tournament. Usually December through April are not the optimum time for sprucing up a course here in New Jersey. Fortunately, we were blessed with a mild winter which allowed us access to the course at most times.

First, a dormant fertilizer was applied to all greens, tees, and fairways to promote an early greenup. The traps were edged and refilled immediately, because the LPGA requires three months for the sand to settle. Low branches were pruned from trees. We put in a new split rail fence around the parking area and several tees. At the request of the LPGA advance official, a new tee was built (Please turn to page 5)

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The greenerside

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GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION **OF NEW JERSEY**

66 Morris Ave., Springfield, New Jersey 07081

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EDITORIALS

New York, New York

We've all heard the song. If you can make it here, you can make it anywhere. The greater metropolitan area, as Northern New Jersey is euphemistically called, is an extremely competitive living situation. The metropolis effect has spread all the way to the Pennsylvania border with commuters taking buses from the Poconos to the New York Port Authority bus terminal daily. The southern expansion of the metropolis has put development pressure on towns such as Lakewood and East Windsor. The growth of New Jersey as the place to live in the Northeast has placed enormous pressure on an increasingly limited resource, recreational space.

Competition for space to play includes the golf course. There is nothing more challenging to the superintendent than to maintain his course in top condition, to meet the expectations of his competitive players while the number of rounds played increases. So if you can make it here, you can make it anywhere!

Recently, the Metropolitan Golf Association's magazine, "The Met Golfer," has rated the top 25 golf courses and cited their architects. It takes a lot more than good design to make a top course. "The Greenerside" is proud to list the following courses and their respective superintendents that have "made it here!" Congratulations!

The following nine NJ golf courses were rated in the top 25 in the Met Area by "The Met Golfer:"

- Baltusrol (lower), Springfield Joe Flaherty, CGCS
- Baltusrol (upper), Springfield Joe Flaherty, CGCS
- Plainfield, Plainfield Red Wender
- Ridgewood (East/West), Ridgewood Ed Walsh, CGCS
- Mountain Ridge, West Caldwell Steve Kopach
- Somerset Hills, Bernardsville Les Stout
- Canoe Brook (North), Summit Skip Cameron
- Montclair, West Orange Ed Nickelsen
- Hollywood, Deal Bruce Cadenelli

"The Met Golfer" also listed an honor roll of courses that deserve recognition. These included the following from New Jersey: Essex County, John Schoelliner, CGCS; Upper Montclair, Robert Dickison, CGCS; Hackensack, Al Caravella; Knickerbocker, Jeffrey Scott. Metedeconk National, Steve Cadenelli, too new to be rated, may be in next year's top list.

ILONA GRAY

ECKHOFF AWARD For Excellence In Golf Journalism



Special Merit for "Greenerside"

We are pleased to announce to our readership that "The Greenerside" has been selected for the Special Merit in the State/Re-

gional Professional Association Newsletter category of the 1988 Harry C. Eckhoff Award competition for excellence in golf journalism.

This year, the competition attracted more than 100 entries in 13 categories. According to Kit Bradshaw, manager of Public Relations for the National Golf Foundation, the calibre of entries continues to be excellent, indicating a continuing high standard in golf journalism on the local and regional levels.

So, it's with some pride that we will display the Eckhoff Award and NGF logo in issues of "The Greenerside" this year.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



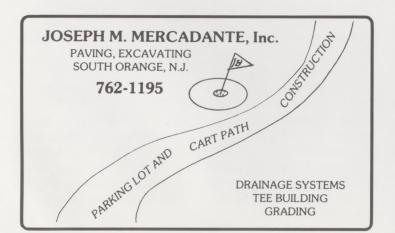
Steve Finamore, CGCS President GCSANJ

This issue's message was written in early April. I can remember that March brought us temperatures

near 80 degrees, but April has been cold and wet. April also has brought the NJ State Law mandating that we post everytime we make a chemical application. We are also being threatened with water restrictions; our gasoline tanks must be checked for leakage; and we are all contemplating the need for environmental audits. April used to just bring us showers, but that was a simpler time.

Reading the above message makes you wonder just what kind of Summer is in store for us. The heat and humidity of Summer and the stress it places on turf will make these issues seem distant to us. Many of us who took the time to attend seminars and various educational sessions this past Winter are better prepared to address the issues of posting, leaky tanks, water availability, as well as general agronomic problems. This winter's effort will hopefully translate into better golfing conditions and a more enjoyable working environment. Let's hope that the Summer is not as hot and wet and full of fungus as last year's. Let's hope that the chemicals we use are what they are supposed to be, and that our crews, ourselves, and our turf remain healthy.

Our job is becoming more complicated than ever, but it still remains a great, rewarding, and enjoyable profession!



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CALENDAR

June 6	1989 Metropolitan Golf Writers - National Golf Awards Dinner, Stamford Sheraton, Stamford, CT. Host: Jeanne McCooey, (914) 698- 0390
June 8	Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Day, Rutgers Soils & Crops Re- search Center, Adelphia. Host: Henry Indyk, (201) 932-9453
June 13-15	NJSGA Amateur Championship, Canoe Brook Country Club, Sum- mit. Host: Skip Cameron, (201) 277- 0105
June 26	GCSANJ June Meeting, Bowling Green Country Club, Miton. Host: Dave Mayer, (201) 697-6726
July 11-13	NJSGA First Fidelity Open Championship, Alpine Country Club, Demarest. Host: Stephen Finamore, (201) 768-5489
July 27	GCSANJ July Meeting , Colonia Country Club, Colonia. Host: Chris- topher Gaynor, (201) 381-3311
August 19	GCSANJ Boat Trip, Manasquan & Barnegat Bay, Brielle. Contact Bruce Cadenelli, (201) 531-3609
August 28	GCSANJ Invitational, Essex County Country Club, West Orange. Host: John Schoellner, (201) 731- 1403



GCSANJ NEWS

A LETTER OF THANKS

I would like to thank those of you who contributed to the Summer Patch Research project at Rutgers University for your support of my efforts this year. As many of you know, I will be joining the Agronomy Department at Penn State on May 1 as the new Turfgrass Extension Specialist. I have enjoyed meeting with many of you over the past few months and observing some of the outstanding golf courses as well as the unique disease problems which are indigenous to this area of the Northeast.

I believe the primary objectives of a post-doctorate research appointment are first, to contribute to solving an important problem facing the industry, and second, to gain professional experience in research and education. While I cannot objectively judge my contributions to the industry at this point, I can say that I have gained invaluable research and education experience this year.

The Summer Patch Research project will continue to proceed under the direction of Dr. Bruce Clarke. Bruce and I feel we are off to a good start in trying to manage this complex disease. We are currently gearing up to conduct another season's worth of research designed to explore new management approaches for reducing the severity of this disease.

Finally, I would like to thank those of you who have made my stay in New Jersey a pleasant one. I have established a number of personal and professional relationships that hopefully will continue over the years.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Landschoot Research Associate, Rutgers University

ANAHEIM REVISITED

The last issue of "The Greenerside" challenged **Sky Bergen** from Vaughan Seeds Company to list the NJ attendees to the GCSAA meeting in Anaheim. A wager was placed for one cold beer on the hottest day of Summer, if Sky was to fail in listing all of the attendees. Sky's list was published in the March/April "Greenerside" and found to be lacking! Oh boy! one cold one coming up! Here are the missing attendees: **Ron Luepke**, **Pat O'Neil, Eric Case, Joel Riggs, Paul Granger, Gene Tarulli, Peter McCormick, Dean Chaltas, Paul Strani, Jerry Purscell, Tom Grimac, Matt Ledwith, Paul Podmeyer, Marty Mantell, Don Heyniger, and Mike Leftwich.**

Sky, whenever the hottest day arrives this Summer, the entire staff of "The Greenerside" will pay you a surprise visit and collect! It's truly amazing that Sky was able to get the names of over 80 of the attendees and missed only 16 amidst the turmoil and confusion that the 12,000 plus participants of the GCSAA created.

JERSEY SHORE, EVENING CRUISE, GOOD FRIENDS, GREAT TIMES ...

After a full Summer's work, this sounds like just what the doctor ordered—a cruise! Those of you who participated in last year's boat trip along the Jersey shore knowjust how good it was. And now it's back by popular demand, bigger and better than '88!

Reserve now for the evening of Saturday, August 19 for this outing.

After last year's cruise, you asked for more time on the water. This year the cruise is set to run four hours from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. Food and beverages will again be part of the evening. We will also have a DJ on board for entertainment.

The boat can only accommodate 140 people, so when the mailing goes out, reserve your spot early. The event is on a first-come basis.

More details will be supplied in the next issue of "The Greenerside" and in association mailings.

We look to have a full boat for an evening of fun on August 19. Be a part of it!.

BRUCE CADENELLI

1989 PGA GOLF SHOW

It's a tradition now. GCSANJ was again an active participant in this year's Golf Show, held at the Alpine Hotel in Parsippany on March 19. The show, normally held on Monday, was moved this year to encourage greater public attendance. The change worked as nearly 7,000 people attended the show. We had a public relations booth where we met the golfing public, handed out copies of the award winning "The Greenerside," and generally informed the public on our vital role in the game of golf.

This show has become an important public relations event for our association. We owe our thanks to a number of individuals for their help during the show, including **Shawn Barry**, **Larry Dodge**, **Bruce Peeples**, **Glenn Miller**, and **John Wantz** for manning the booth and handling all those questions. Our thanks also go to **Ilona Gray** for bringing "The Greenerside" copies to our booth; to **Ken Kubik** and **Keith Kubik** for mailing the raffle books; and to **Steve Cadenelli**, **Dave Pease**, **Mike Leftwich**, and **Beth Stockwell** for providing slides.

BRUCE CADENELLI

REMINDER

Most of the Golf Course Superintendents in New Jersey should have received a mail survey on patch diseases of turfgrasses several weeks ago. If you have not done so already, please take the time to fill out this form. We realize this is a busy time of year, however, in order to gain information on these troublesome diseases we need the cooperation of everyone.

Thank you.

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A personal message from Henry Indyk, outgoing GCSANJ Executive Director

The responsibilities of executive director were undertaken in 1976 at a time when a great deal of pessimism prevailed within the association as to its future. My personal assessment is that the association has made considerable progress since 1976 to the point that it is a very strong and viable organization that has generated interest among its members and achieved prominence among Golf Course Superintendents Associations locally and nationally. It is not implied that this has been an exclusive accomplishment of the executive director. Whereas, the executive director's leadership had an impact on the activities and reputation of the association, credit must be given to the abundance of talent within its membership. The sharing of this talent by dedicated and committed members has been a major factor contributing to the reputation of the organization.

I'm very appreciative of the opportunity and challenges provided by serving as your executive director. It was a very rewarding experience which has kept me in



close contact with the Golf Course Superintendents in New Jersey. I regret that there is inadequate time available in my schedule to effectively and properly serve the increasing activities of the association. Accordingly, it was necessary to relinquish the responsibilities of the position so that the organization would not be restricted in its forward progress. My sincere and best wishes for continued success for the association and its members in becoming a truly outstanding organization serving the golf turf interests in New Jersey.

Preparing for the LPGA

(Continued from page 1)

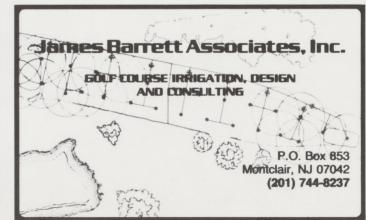
in January on the #7 red to change the hole to a par 4, making the course a par 73 rather than the old par 74. Spectator viewing is important in a tournament of this stature. We cleared an area behind two greens to improve the access by spectators.

All this was accomplished with an outside crew of three which included two men and one young lady. Assistants Matt Dobbie and Tom McConnell and one part-time worker continued with the routine equipment maintenance.

As I write this one month before the tournament, I am thinking of the day after the final round. It's the longest day. It's the day that all of our efforts are measured and will be reviewed to determine if we had the foresight to make the right choices. Choices on the location of trailers, concessions stands, parking, fencing, and all the other tournament related extras that we face will be judged. The agronomic and personnel decisions will also be weighed.

An effort like this places the entire staff on an emotional plateau at the end of the tournament. I know we will have all peaked on that "longest day." I also know that July and August await us and we are certainly sobered by that thought, but we're up to the challenge!

> PHIL SCOTT BAMM HOLLOW



Clarke, Landschoot address Patch Symposium

The second Summer Patch Symposium was held on March 22 in the Loree Building on the Cook College Campus in New Brunswick. A gathering of nearly 100 people heard the results of the first year of the two-year Summer Patch Research Program conducted by Drs. Bruce Clarke and Peter Landschoot.

The program first covered the field study and presented the following information:

1. Peak activity of Magnaporthe poae (Summer Patch) in 1988 was from July 15 to August 4 and was associated with high temperature and excessive rainfall.

2. No correlation was shown between nutrition and cultural practices and incidence of the fungus.

3. Several fungicides were used in control tests at two and 10 gallons finished spray per 1,000 sq. ft. and all showed equal or better control at the 10 gallon rate in comparison to the two gallon rate. More detailed information will be forthcoming on the particular fungicides and their control ratings.

4. Peter Landschoot recommended application of the first treatment by May 15 to be continued at monthly intervals into August if unfavorable weather persists. All treatments should be watered in heavily for maximum root uptake. It was also recommended that labeled pesticides be alternated to avoid a resistance

problem.

The focus of the program then turned to the three main objectives for Summer Patch Research in 1989 which are:

1. A fungicide efficacy trial on three different isolates of Magnaporthe poae.

2. Fungicide timing of application trial using 4 different schedules of application.

3. Fungicide and water dilution rate trials.

Additional objectives for 1989 are a fungicide screening trial; begin looking at biological control methods and an attempt to establish the factors which influence fungal infection of susceptible plants.

Bruce Clarke also introduced Karen Plumly, a Ph.D. candidate at Cook, who will be working in the research program this summer. It was also announced that Peter Landschoot will be going to Penn State University in May to take over the position of retiring Professor Jack Harper. Bruce thanked Peter for his outstanding work, wished him well in his new endeavors, and both men reaffirmed that the transition to a new Post Doctoral Research position for the patch program would be smooth.

It was also announced that the GCSANJ will be (Please turn to page 8)



X MARKS THE SPOT

Have you ever looked in the back of "Golf Digest" and read the statistics they keep on the P.G.A. Tour players; things like putts per round or driving accuracy or sand saves? Wouldn't it be kind of fun to imagine our association's Golf Committee doing the same thing? Of course, we would have to alter the categories a bit.

Let's say we start with driving accuracy. I am not sure we have anyone who could win in this area. When we play at a particular course and they are restricting golf carts to the "rough only," that usually isn't a problem for us because that's where we most often hit our balls. I guess Bob Prickett would be the lead in this one because he doesn't drink and I have found non-drinkers usually hit a straighter ball, except maybe Armand LeSage.

To keep our higher handicappers involved we would have to have a category for driving inaccuracy. No question this one would be a real dog fight between Mike Oleykowski and Ed Schulsinger. These two play in almost all our monthly outings and I can't recall every seeing them on any fairway. Oh, I take that back. I do remember seeing Mike in the fourth fairway at Spring Lake last year. The only trouble was, he was playing the eighth hole.

Now we go to the fewest putts per round category. I don't know who would win this one but I do know who wouldn't, good buddy, Pete Pedrazzi. I've seen Pete use more putts on one hole than most folks take in a week. Pete used to resemble an automatic weapon when he putts. They probably don't make an assault rifle that gets off more rounds than Pete does putts in a shorter period of time. I must add that Pete's putting woes are behind him now and he may, in fact, be a challenger for this title, if we had one. I have to say this because I still play a lot of golf with Pete.

What about sand saves? I once saw Steve Malikowski get it up and down from a bunker, so maybe he would be a contender. I used to play with Jack Martin and thought he was a great sand player until I saw him actually throw the ball out of the sand when no one was looking. Now I am somewhat skeptical, although Skip Cameron says Jack can be trusted. That's as long as Jack and Skip are partners. Does that sound suspicious?

We could probably have the lowest average score. Now let's think about that one. The GCSANJ has participated in the Met Area Team Championship for the last 10 years and only won once. The players on that year's team either don't live in New Jersey anymore or don't play as often as they did. We haven't done very well recently so maybe we don't want to see what our lowest average score would be.

Well, this was only an idea. Maybe I'll ask Dick LaFlamme, Shaun Barry, and Steve Chirip if it has any merit. I've got to believe I already know their answer.

ED WALSH, CGCS

Proper spring pruning of two special evergreens

Dear Abies,

After she gives you flowers, that's the time to cut her off; or maybe when you start seeing romantic candles, it's time to pinch her.

I'm not talking about your wife or girlfriend (or both). I am, however, talking about pruning two evergreens, azaleas, and White Pine (Pinus strobus).

The azalea plant should be pruned right after the flower dies in the springtime. The reason for this is because it takes one full year for the flower bud to develop properly for the next season. So don't prune azaleas in mid-summer or fall—after flowering in spring is the time.

In mid to late spring, White Pine (Pinus strobus) will develop new growth. This growth will appear elongated and resembles a candlestick. When the candle reaches about 6 to 10 inches, you can pinch back half the candle (there are many candles on each plant). By doing this, the White Pine will become a thicker and more dense plant. Pinching White Pine is not a necessary practice, but done more for personal preference. So, you can pinch your wife, girlfriend (or both) anytime, but not your White Pine; and don't cut off your wife or girlfriend (or both) after you get flowers instead, do it to your azaleas.

EDWARD SCHULSINGER



Patch Disease sink or swim ... another perspective

Patch Disease research is one of the more valuable programs that any turf university can engage in today. It remains to be seen who will ultimately solve the many unanswered questions surrounding Patch Disease.

Rutgers University might be on the leading edge of this process, thanks to the efforts of Drs. Bruce Clark and Peter Landschoot who are heading up a program for the benefit of the New Jersey Golf Course Superintendents Association. This program may provide some answers. They began last year by collecting isolates throughout the state which helped them to determine the principal pathogens and the degree of aggressiveness of each sample.

Their next step was to evaluate the effects these pathogens have on the turfgrass and to correlate the ability of the turf to withstand the presence of the pathogen during environmental stress periods. Ultimately, the proper fungicides, along with rates and timing of application, are to be determined. The program is to take a minimum of two years, likely to be longer. At last, we have something to look forward to answering the age-old problem that many have experienced: frog eye, patchy, blotchy, ugly, job threatening turf!

If you look about the country, you will find others with similar ideas. The Universities of Illinois, Michigan State, and Washington State have led the charge against Patch Disease. We do know through their findings that Patch Disease cannot be administered a quick cure. Instead, you anticipate the arrival and apply fungicides preventively. As in the case of Summer Patch, we know

Patch Symposium

(Continued from page 6)

combining with the Metropolitan Golf Association, the Long Island GCSA and the Metropolitan GCSA to form a new turf grass research foundation covering New York and New Jersey which will consolidate fund raising for turf research and will directly involve golf clubs in supporting turf research.

This new turf research foundation will operate separately and have its own Board of Directors. The Metropolitan Golf Association has offered to take over the management and administration of this new turf research foundation. I am very grateful to them for this and for their unflagging support of turf research and particularly our program in its first year.

GCSANJ would like to thank all those who supported this research program in its first year and helped to make it a success. Please continue to show your support by urging your club to contribute this season. Information concerning the new turf research foundation will be forthcoming. the pathogen Magnaporthe poae becomes active in the root and crown of the turfgrass when the soil temperature reaches 70 degrees. This means that sometime in May, Summer Patch can be going to town on your turf unbeknownst to you. If let go, Summer Patch will weaken the plant by reducing the ability of the root to take up water and nutrients. What results is too much top growth being supported by a diseased root structure, resulting in its inability to survive under stress. Now if temperature moisture and other factors work to your advantage, the weakened root structure might be enough for the turf to maintain a quality appearance. On the other hand, when life isn't so terrific and Mother Nature does a 180 degree, frog eyes! So was the case in 1988. Many superintendents endured battle scars; others were devastated! What can you do this year to defend your turf?

In the short run, you need to apply a fungicide. let me speak on behalf of one product, Rubigan, guaranteed for the control of Summer Patch as well as Necrotic Ring Spot and Fusarium Blight. All three have apparently been a problem in New Jersey. Summer Patch, according to Drs. Clark and Landschoot, is the real issue.

Stated earlier, Summer Patch becomes active in the root of the turf grass (mostly after the poa) when soil temperature reaches 70 degrees. This means preventive measures have to go down prior to this time, most often during the month of May. Unfortunately, last year's tests at Rutgers were not in sync with these dates. Rubigan was applied in late June and then again in July. As a result, control was less than expected.

So, if Summer Patch is of concern and guaranteed results give you a positive feel, then apply Rubigan before the soil temperature reaches 70 degrees. Don't wait to see if Summer Patch will plague your golf course because then it's too late. For more information regarding Rubigan's control of Summer Patch and its guarantee, contact Bob Scott at (201) 376-7290.

BOB SCOTT



GCSAA NEWS





Dennis Lyon, CGCS President

Gerald Faubel, CGCS Vice President

Dennis D. Lyon, CGCS, City of Aurora (Colo.) Parks Department, was elected president of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America during the association's 60th International Golf Course Conference and Show held in Anaheim, California in February. Lyon succeeds John A. Segui, CGCS, Berwyn, PA, who, as immediate past president, will continue to serve for a year as director.

Gerald L. Faubel, CGCS, Saginaw (Mich.) Country Club, was elected vice president. Re-elected as a director and appointed secretary/treasurer was Stephen G. Cadenelli, CGCS, of the Metedeconk National Golf Club in Jackson, NJ. Also re-elected as director was Randy Nichols, CGCS, Cherokee Town & Country Club, Dunwoody, GA.

Elected as a new GCSAA director was Gary T. Grigg, CGCS, Shadow Glen Golf Club, Olathe, KS. Randy P. Zidik, CGCS, Rolling Hills Country Club,

RESTRUCTURING

As part of a continuing effort to improve the flow of information to its members and the public, the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America has promoted Patrick S. Jones to serve as director of a restructured Communications Department. The appointment was announced in early April by John M. Schilling, GCSAA executive director.

According to GCSAA President Dennis D. Lyon, CGCS, the reorganization of the association's headquarters structure "reflects a growing need to unite the messages we send to the public and government decision-makers into one cohesive voice." Lyon added that Jones' "background and knowledge of key issues facing the association will help GCSAA establish that unified voice and enable us to communicate with our publics more effectively."





Stephen Cadenelli,CGCS Secretary/Treasurer

John A. Segui,CGCS Past President

McMurray, PA, was appointed by President Lyon to fill the unexpired term of Director Faubel. Zidik will serve a one-year term.

William R. Roberts, CGCS, Lochmoor Club, Grosse Pointe, MI, and Joseph G. Baidy, CGCS, Acacia Country Club, Lyndhurst, OH, continue serving terms as directors.

Officers serve one-year terms, and directors are elected to two-year terms.

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Jim Gilligan's Column

In the scorching heat of last Summer, I watched my bentgrass/Poa fairway population suffer numerous casualties. It was then my thoughts turned to ryegrass. I thought, could ryegrass have survived the onslaught of 1988?

In a moment of desperation, I overseeded ryegrass into two approach areas that had suffered the worst of the scald and disease. In addition, I had one fairway that had been under running water for four days and could not survive the hydroponic growing conditions, I overseeded ryegrass into this fairway as well. This was a holding action until I could get the bentgrass seeded into the fairways. It was while we were into our third day of bentgrass overseeding that we began to see the first leaves of the young ryegrass plants emerging through the aerifying holes and verti-cut slices. It was a soothing sight. I had not been fond of ryegrass fairways, but then they looked like gold. When we completed the bentgrass overseeding, we had a green covering of ryegrass from the earlier seeding. I began to think then that maybe ryegrass was a viable alternative to bentgrass, but once the bentgrass had germinated and the fairways were full in mid-September, the thoughts of ryegrass fairways had diminished.

As part of our overall fairway improvement program, we had scheduled a Fall application of a plant growth regulator to slow the Poa annua and give the bentgrasses a chance to compete. At first, I was reluctant to make this application because the turf had been under so much stress during the Summer, but by late September the turf had regained its strength and it looked like it could handle the application. This being my first experience with this type of product, I was startled at the immediate effects of the application. The effect on the Poa was dramatic. The bentgrasses were stretching to fill the gaps, and the amount of ryegrass population was greater than I imagined. It surprised me because the ryegrasses weren't visible in the bent/Poa populated fairways.

The ryegrass had been planted about 15 years ago when I had serious thoughts about establishing bluegrass/ryegrass fairways. The bluegrass failed on the hard droughty soils that exist here, and at that time, we didn't have the fungicides to combat the diseases that were infecting the grasses. There were serious problems with leafspot on the bluegrasses and pythium on the ryegrasses. We then decided to establish bentgrass. We had moderate success until we automated our irrigation system, then our success rate climbed but at the expense of encroaching Poa annua.

The thought now is, "Do I convert the bentgrass/ Poa fairways we have now to ryegrass or try and eliminate the Poa with a herbicide program and establish ryegrass in the bentgrass or do I eliminate the bentgrass/Poa with another type herbicide and attempt to establish pure ryegrass fairways?"

The ryegrasses that were seeded in last year look strong this spring and seem to be compatible with the bentgrass. The Poa annua population has been seriously reduced by the Fall TGR application. We will continue to evaluate the ryegrasses through the Summer, then maybe experiment with one fairway using a full treatment of the PGR program, then experiment with Prograss on another fairway where I will try to eliminate the Poa and bentgrass. There is also Embark and Cutless to consider in any Poa annua elimination program. We could also use the Prograss to remove the Poa and keep the bentgrass. We have a number of options to evaluate and, of course, there is always the choice to continue with what we have and continue reducing the Poa. For now, our management program will focus on maintaining the bentgrass.



Classifying fungicides by chemical groups

by Dr. Gayle Worf

Reprinted with permission from "The Grass Roots," March/April 1989 issue.

Have you ever wondered whether there is any systematic way of fitting various fungicides into categories that would be helpful in seeing their relationships, and helping to keep track of them? In other words, is there a "taxonomy" for them?

The answer is "Yes, there is!" Like any other taxonomic system, not everyone agrees with any one classification. Also, the language of the chemists is foreign to most of us, and sometimes they find several ways to describe the same compound.

The classification indicated below is one we use in class at the University of Wisconsin. While it is somewhat arbitrary, it provides a skeleton upon which the flesh of fungicides can be attached and studied. It tells you, among other things, which ones are inorganic or organic, and of the latter, which have primarily systemic or non-systemic properties to them. They also happen to be organized, more or less, according to their date of origin. As a turf person, you might find it interesting to see which groups have one or more products important to you. And the outline provides a point of discussion about several of the chemicals. At that time, we'll discuss the strengths and problems with the various groups, thinking particularly about such issues as their current registration, re-registration problems, possible environmental and toxocological concerns, and other important pieces of information about them.

A CLASSIFICATION OF FUNGICIDES

Inorganic compounds:

- 1. Sulfur
- 2. Copper

3. Mercury, inorganic (organic mercuries including alkyl formulation, such as Ceresan and Panogen, and phenyl mercury compounds)

4. Cadmium, chromium and other heavy metals

Organic compounds that act primarily as protectants, or surface compounds:

1. Dithiocarbamates

a. dimethyldithiocarbamates, as thiram, ferbam, ziram and metam-sodium (Vapam)

b. ethylenebisdithiocarbamates (EBDC's), as zineb, maneb, mancozeb and metiram (Polyram)

2. Dicarboximides (sulfenimides), ad captan, folpet (Phaltan), and captafol (Difolatan)

3. Substituted aromatics, as hexachlorobenzene, pentachlorophenol (PCP, Penta), pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB, Terraclor), chlorothalonil (Bravo, Daconil), dicloran (Botran)

4. Dinitrophenols, as dinocap (Karathane)

5. Quinones, as dichlone

6. Aliphatic nitrogens as dodine (Cyprex)

7. Triazines, as anilazine (Dyrene)

8. Thiazoles, as ethazol (Terrazole, Truban, Koban) and TCMTB (Busan-72)

9. Organotins, as fentin hydroxide (Du-Ter)

10. Antibiotics, as cycloheximide (Antidione) and streptomycin (Agri-strep)

11. Fumigants, as chloropicrin, methyl bromide, and methylisothiocyanate (Vorlex)

 $12. \mbox{ Organic acids, as propionic, phosphoric and other acids}$

13. Other

Systemic fungicides

1. Oxathiins, as carboxin (Vitavax) and oxycarboxin (Plantvax)

2. Benzimidazoles, as benomyl (Benlate, Tersan 1991), thiabendazole (Mertect, Arbotect), ethyl thiophanate (Cleary's 3336) and methyl thiophanate (Topsin M, Fungo 50)

3. Demethylation inhibitors (Ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitors) ("sterol inhibitors")

a. Pyrimidines, as ethirimol (Milcurb) and fenarimol (Rubigan)

b. Triazoles, as triademefon (Bayleton, Tilt, Banner)

c. Piperazine, as triforine (Funginex)

d. Imidazoles, as imazalil and prochloraz

e. Morpholine, as dodemorph (Milban) (several others not yet registered)

4. Phenylamides (acylinines), as metalaxyl (Subdue, Ridomil, Apron)

5. Imides ("new" dicarboximides), as iprodione (Rovral, Chipco 26019), vinclozolin (Ronilan, Vorlan, Ornalin), and procymidone

6. Forestyl Al (Aliette)

SUPERINTENDENT PROFILE

MAURICE "SKIP" CAMERON

A gracious invitation to visit his course was my introduction to Maurice "Skip" Cameron's hospitality and willingness to share his time and knowledge with others.

Golf Course Superintendent at Canoe Brook Country Club since 1974, Skip is originally from Springfield, Massachusetts. He says his golf course career started at age 12 at Crestmont C.C., working as a soda jerk in the half-way house. The superintendent there was his uncle, a man named Sherwood Moore. Upon Sherwood's move to Hollywood G.C., Skip followed and caddied until old enough to join the grounds crew.

After attending the Stockbridge School of Agriculture at the University of Massachusetts, and serving a hitch in the U.S. Air Force, in 1957 he went to Baltusrol, working under Ed Casey. In 1960, Skip got his first superintendent's job at Elmwood C.C. in New York, and in 1964 moved on to Holiday Lake C.C. (now High Point C.C.) as construction foreman and the course's first superintendent. In 1966 he joined Mountain Ridge, where he remained until moving to Canoe Brook in 1974.

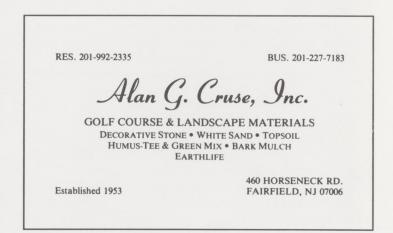
Skip says he's found a home at Canoe Brook, and plans to remain there until retirement, which is still some years off. He and his staff are very proud of the recent ranking of their course by the Metropolitan Golf Association as one of the 25 best in the MGA area. U.S. Open sectional qualifying rounds have been held there for the past several years, and will continue. Canoe Brook will host the U.S.G.A. National Women's Amateur in 1990.

One of Skip's biggest tasks at Canoe Brook was dealing with the disruption caused by the widening of Route 24 in the mid-1970s. Going from a two-lane road between the North and South courses to an eight lane highway meant that six holes had to be relocated. Other problems have arisen due to nearby housing developments, necessitating construction of a 300,000 gallon retention dam to control storm runoff through the course.

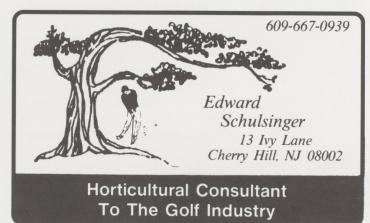
A firm believer in the use of the computer as a management tool, Skip has assigned his assistant, Joe Fricouski, responsibility for the computer operations and record keeping. Skip points out that if you don't have a computer now, it's only a matter of time, if only to keep up with new laws and regulations. Joe's computer skills also make him a key man in compling the data for the GCSANJ salary survey.

A member of GCSAA, GCSANJ, and METGCSA for 29 years, Skip has held numerous offices, including president of GCSANJ in 1973-74. He enjoys golf, preferably at other courses where he can relax and concentrate on the game. Other interests include home improvement projects and gardening. Skip and Phyllis, his wife, have two children. Gary is superintendent at Gambler's Ridge, and Terri works with computers.

PAUL POWONDRA







Philly's flower show a "kaleidoscope" of color

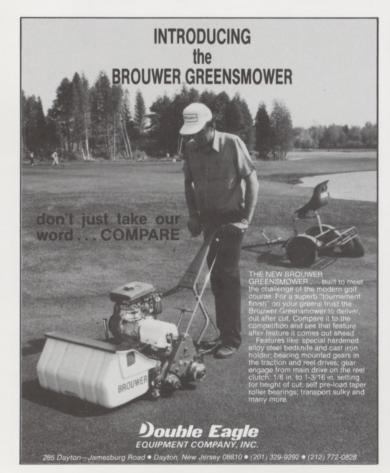
Regardless of how enjoyable the Winter months are, come March we all look forward to the warmer weather and certain rights of Spring. For some, it's the start of baseball training in Florida; for others it's the arrival of the early returning birds. For myself, Spring "arrives" when we begin to cut back the ornamental grasses at Hollywood CC and take time to attend the Philadelphia Flower Show.

The Philadelphia show is the largest indoor flower show in the world, covering six acres of floor space. This year's show was entitled "Kaleidoscope: The Wonderful World of Color." And color was certainly everywhere to be seen. Annuals, perennials, flowering shrubs, and orchids provided an early Spring rush.

THE SHOW IS VERY MUCH A LEARNING EXPERIENCE

Besides the pleasure of enjoying spring well before nature pours forth her beauty in New Jersey, the show offers the opportunity to see new plants that may fit into landscape plans at your club. Everyone who attends the show comes away with a notebook full of plant names that must find a place on their property. The show is very much a learning experience.

One note of caution: If you want to attend the 1990 show, be prepared to fight the crowds. It seems the



show becomes more popular each year and that translates into more people attending. All in all, it's a relatively small price to pay for that early right of Spring.

BRUCE E. CADENELLI

Editors note: The Flower Show will be part of "The Greenerside" calendar in the last issue of this year.

Lyme Disease growing fast in New Jersey

If it wasn't for AIDS. Lyme Disease would be the fastest growing disease in America today. New Jersey cases have jumped from 327 reported cases in 1987 to over 1,000 in 1988. Some of the basic symptoms attributed to Lyme Disease include a donut-shaped rash, which may or may not be accompanied by a fever or flu-like symptoms; arthritis-like pains; heart problems; meningitis; facial paralysis; and fainting spells. In rare cases, death or blindness has occurred. The disease is transmitted by a bite from an infected Deer Tick. The Deer Tick is smaller than the commonly seen dog ticks and is red in color rather than brown or gray. There are no markings on a Deer Tick, whereas dog ticks have light brown variegations. Seventy percent of all cases in new Jersey occur between May and July when Deer Tick nymphs are most active. As nymphs, they are only the size of a dot, like this one: ... Their bites are not easily detected. Here's how to protect yourself: 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. 6. For further information on Lyme Disease, contact

your local Department of Health.

7. If you think that you may have been bitten by a Deer Tick, seek the advice of a physician (They can test for Lyme Disease.), and get early treatment.

ILONA GRAY



Green and tee construction materials and mixes conforming to the above specifications are also available.

An idea whose time has come



Attending the recent Golf Course Mechanic's meeting at Crestmont C.C. were (L to R) Ray Schroeder, host mechanic, and Lou Vinai, Hollywood Golf Club mechanic.



Ed Walsh (L), Superintendent at Ridgewood C.C., and Peter Pedrazzi, Superintendent at Crestmont C.C. attended the recent Golf Course Mechanics Meeting.



Thirty-eight mechanics and others from golf courses around the state attended the March meeting..

On Thursday, March 23, golf course mechanics from throughout the state came to the Crestmont Country Club in West Orange to discuss their mutual problems and needs. The hosts of this event, Ray Schroeder, Golf Course Mechanic, Crestmont CC; Gary Drozdowicz, Golf Course Mechanic, Ridgewood CC, and Vernon Jones, Golf Course Mechanic, Alpine CC, pulled off a successful afternoon session. Thirty-eight individuals attended and no one was bashful about ideas, problems, or solutions.

Ed Walsh, Golf Course Superintendent, Ridgewood CC, started things off with a brief discussion of the opportunities that this type of meeting could offer. Ray Schroeder gave a mechanic's view of the situation and welcomed his guests. A presentation was made by Mike Moore, parts manager for Wilfred MacDonald Company and George Cottman, parts manager of Storr Tractor on the proper procedures for ordering parts and upgrading customer service. Tips that save time in ordering from suppliers were given, as well as good ideas on servicing equipment.

A general discussion followed in which two specific actions were agreed upon. These were the taking of minutes of the meeting and the general recommendation that the visiting and sharing ideas among golf (Please turn to page 18)



April at Wildwood

The day broke bright and clear, with no hint of the inclement weather which had hampered our previous two April meetings. Those who played golf enjoyed a great day on the links. It was a wonderful beginning to our '89 meeting schedule.

Steve Malikowski, course superintendent and gracious host, provided all with excellent playing conditions. Playing Wildwood is somewhat like playing two separate courses. The front nine is fairly open, but at the turn you begin nine holes which are much tighter and more demanding. Add wind, blowing in off the ocean, and you have a truly tricky course. Our thanks to the entire staff at Wildwood for a great day!

Dave Munn, enforcement officer for the New Jersey DEP Pesticide Control Unit, gave a presentation on the new notification law as it impacts the golf industry.

Effects of drought - How to fight back!

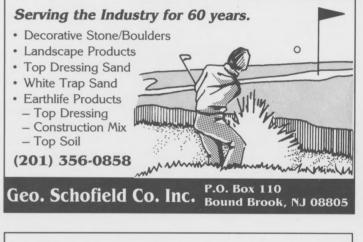
There are ways to combat the effects of drought or moisture stress, most of them preventive. The obvious solution isn't practical. It is seldom possible to keep mature trees watered, especially when there are several on the property. They transpire away hundreds of gallons of moisture every day. Many communities (Please turn to page 18)

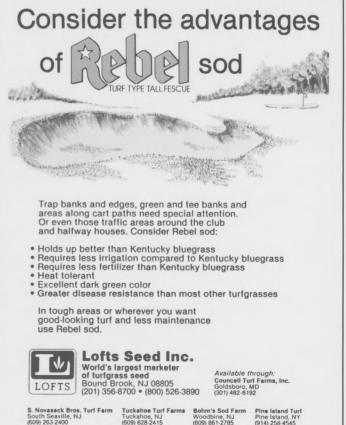


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By now we have all received copies of the new regulations and should all be operating within the new guidelines. Other issues discussed included the increase of licensing fees from \$20 to \$30 per year and the rule that your pesticide inventory list must be sent to your local fire department. Also noted was the change that your pesticide records must now be kept for a three year period. The records must also list the sight of application. Mr. Munn also noted that all 2, 4-D products are now restricted use pesticides. If anyone has questions relating to the new regulations they can call (609) 530-4138 and the DEP will answer their inquiries.

BRUCE E. CADENELLI





1.5 BILLION DOLLAR PESTICIDE COMPANY FORMED

Dow Chemical Company and Eli Lilly have formed a joint venture to develop and market their pesticides. The combined global sales of these industry giants total \$1.5 billion, making the new Dow-Elanco Corporation one of the world's largest pesticide companies. The new company will have its headquarters in the Indianapolis, Indiana area. It will be owned 60% by Dow and 40% by Eli Lilly. Don't look for the stock on the New York Stock Exchange; it won't be traded publicly. Dow and Elanco are well known suppliers to the golf course industry and we can only imagine what these two major companies can do when they've combined their talents and resources.

LOOKING FOR PESTS IN ALL THE RIGHT PLACES

Christine Casey, an IPM Agent with Rutgers Cooperative Extension and a contributor to "The Greenerside," has requested some help with her IPM research. She needs to have access to New Jersey golf courses to scout for insects and selected diseases on ornamentals and turf. If you think you can spare some grubs or fungus for her, I know she would appreciate it! If you're interested in helping out, please contact Chris at (609) 691-1234.

A NEW PUBLICATION

"Golf Course News," a newspaper of golf course business, is distributed without charge to qualified golf course superintendents, greens committee chairmen, club board members, golf course architects, developers, and builders. The second issue was recently mailed to more than 20,000 readers at nearly 13,000 golf facilities in the U.S. For further information on this newspaper, contact their editorial offices at: Golf Course News, P.O. Box 767, 38 Lafayette Street, Yarmouth, ME 04096, (207) 846-0600.

AUDUBON REPORT ON ACID RAIN IN NJ

The national Audubon Society has reported that acid rain fell on New Jersey for the 22nd straight month in February. Rainfall averaged a pH level of 4.4, which is 12 times more acidic than rainfall in unpolluted areas of the country where the level is 5.6. The scale is logarithmic, meaning a one-point change in pH is ten times greater. Rainfall was measured by Audubon in four places around the state: Absecon, Atlantic County, where the pH level was 4.2; Denville, Morris County, where the pH level was 5.2; Point Pleasant, Ocean County, where the pH level was less than 4; and Port Murray, Warren County, where the pH level was 4.4.

Source: New Jersey Environmental Lobby



THE BACK NINE

IS GOLF THE GAME OF RICH PEOPLE?

Is golf the game of rich people? I guess the answer to this ancient and often-asked question lies in your definition of the word "rich." Here are some statistics from the National Golf Foundation that will help answer the question, regardless of your definition:

GOLFERS HIT THE GREEN	Percentage of Americans in this income range who golf
Under \$10,000	3.8%
\$10,000-\$19,999	12.8%
\$20,000-\$29,999	17.7%
\$30,000-\$39,999	20.6%
\$40,000-\$49,999	18.1%
\$50,000-\$74,999	18.3%
\$75,000 and over	8.7%
SOURCE: National Golf Foundation	

Reprinted with permission from "The Grass Roots," newsletter, Monroe S. Miller, Editor. March-April 1989.



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Our apologizies

The New Jersey Golf Course Superintendents Association sponsored the annual hospitality suite held at the recent New Jersey Turfgrass Exposition. We inadvertently gave credit to the National Golf Course Superintendents Association in the last issue of "The Greenerside." We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.





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Superintendents and mechanics share ideas

(Continued from page 14)

course mechanics be encouraged. Ray Schroeder added, "I would really like to get out and see how the other fellows handle problems and see their shops." Seeing a solution to a problem someone else has already addressed can save hours and hours of fruitless labor.

Ed Walsh said that he would like to circulate a questionnaire to the mechanics to obtain their opinions. Ray Schroeder seconded with, "We want everyone's opinion on where this thing is heading. Without us, the equipment doesn't run."

The main idea realized at this meeting was that the Golf Course Mechanics and the Golf Course Superintendents can help each other create a better run golf course while they both grow in professional knowledge and skills. ILONA GRAY

Fighting the effects of drought

(Continued from page 15)

restrict water use during drought, making it illegal to water trees. Well owners risk running their well dry.

Trees with dense crowns can have their demands for moisture and nutrients reduced, and transpiration losses cut, by light pruning of shaded interior growth.

Organic mulches such as wood chips, shredded bark, pine needles, or even leaves will conserve soil moisture under shrubs and small trees and also improve soil structure so rainfall, when it comes, can penetrate better. Mulch depth should not exceed 2-4 inches. It is not practical to mulch beneath mature trees because of the large areas involved and also because mulching has no effect on transpiration losses.

According to the scientists of The Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories and Experimental Grounds, Charlotte, NC, an ongoing program of care designed to maintain health and vigor is the best deterrent to damage from moisture stress. healthy, vigorous trees and shrubs withstand stress better. Such a program should be based on the recommendations of a knowledgeable arborist and should include regular inspections, pruning, fertilization, suppression of harmful insect populations, and disease control. During drought or other environmental stress situations, special emphasis should be placed on detecting and treating for mites, borers, canker/dieback diseases, and root rot fungi.

A professional arborist has first-hand knowledge of local stress conditions based on regular inspections of trees and shrubs on the properties of other clients as well as yours. When your trees and shrubs are at risk, even though direct evidence has not yet appeared on your property, he or she will recommend early protective measures.

Trees that have died in the last year or two, or that are obviously dying now, should be removed and properly disposed of to prevent them from hosting borer populations.

DAVID C. SHAW, SUPERINTENDENT MONMOUTH COUNTY SHADE TREE COMMISSION

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