



**MEETING NOTICE**

Date: April 26, 1973  
Place: Tamarack Country Club  
(phone number) 203-531-7300  
Golf: 12:00 noon  
Lunch: Available in grill room  
Cocktails: 6:00 PM  
Dinner: 7:00 PM  
Speaker: To be announced  
Topic: OSHA  
Host: Gene Grady

**Note:** We will be able to sign for script which can be used for the whole day. Unused script will be redeemed at the end of the day.

**Auto Directions to Club**

Cross Westchester Rte. 287 to Rte. 684 Brewster Exit to Westchester Airport Exit #2 "Westchester Airport." At traffic light turn left on Rte. 120 — then a short distance — turn right to junction 120A — turn left on 120A to Locust Road — must go right about 1/2 mile — Club on left side of road.

From Connecticut — Merritt Parkway to Exit 27 turn right on King Street to end of road — turn on Locust Road — Club 1/2 mile on left side of road.

From New York — Hutchinson Parkway to Exit 27 turn left on King Street to end of road — turn on Locust Road — Club 1/2 mile on left side of road.

**NOTE: Please return attached post card immediately.**

**Coming Events:**

- Apr. 24 HVGCSA, Fallsview Golf Club  
Ellenville, N. Y.
- May Tentative OSHA clinics on first aid
- May 17 Elmwood C.C. Joint meeting NJ, LI, HV & MGCSA  
Tree Injection Seminar for Dutch Elm  
Disease Control  
Holiday Inn, LaGuardia Airport
- June Tentative Quaker Ridge
- June 12 Rutgers Field Day
- July 10 Siwanoy
- Aug. 16 Wee Burn
- Sept. 20 Bonnie Briar
- Oct. 2 MGCSA Invitational
- Nov. Open Date
- Dec. Christmas Party

**President's Message:**

I am pleased to announce that your executive committee has embarked on an endeavor which will vastly improve our association. Leonard Agostino has been hired to assist and coordinate all association activities. Leonard will assist and advise all officers and committee chairmen, as well as any member who calls upon him. His primary function will be to aid our officers and committees in operating more effectively and in a more professional manner. As his work with us develops, you will be made aware of the many benefits we as an association can realize through the use of his services. Work has already begun towards a revised membership list and By-Laws, as well as securing for the association a permanent mailing address.

We (your executive committee) fully realize that this is a departure from past practices, but feel that we are acting in the best interests of our organization. This step was not taken without careful consideration of other avenues of professional management, and not before we were certain that the added cost could be absorbed under our present expense structure.

We must all be aware that in this endeavor, as well as in any other, success or failure depends largely on the cooperation of each and every member. May I challenge each of you to the following:

1. Attend your association's activities regularly.
2. Avail yourself to committee chairmen for work.
3. Air your views and suggestions to the proper person, at the proper time.

Let's make our motto work!

**PROGRESS WE CAN SEE IN '73**

Harry Nichol

**MGCSA News:**

Well we all should be thankful that we came out of the winter in excellent shape. It's probably the earliest Spring we have seen in many years. Cutting greens in the middle of March is a rare thing. It will be interesting to see when the leaves come out this year. Usually it isn't until the first week in May but right now we must be at least 2 weeks ahead of schedule. Yes, another season is here.

Ted Horton is off to the other side of the Ocean again. This time it's a week in Ireland visiting some more golf courses. I am sure he will have some interesting comments when he gets back.

We have had two good business meetings. One at Sam's in February and another at Rye Golf Club. Dick Gonyea was our host at Rye where we had over 50 turn up to hear an interesting talk on first aid and OSHA requirements in this area. Peter





**Editorial Staff**

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 Pat Lucas *Co-Editor*  
 Al Tretera *Advertising Manager*

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*Not copyrighted. If there is good here, we want to share it with all chapters - unless author states otherwise.*

Cann from the American Red Cross in White Plains gave the talk. We will be setting up clinics in early May, probably on a Tuesday or Wednesday, which will be just for golf courses so please indicate the number of men you intend to send on the return card.

Dick Gonyea has been appointed the new membership chairman by President Harry. Sam's was a good business meeting in which plans for 1973 were disclosed to the membership present. The only sad note was that 10 return cards who said they were coming didn't show. Our reservation count was based solely on this. As a result the association had to pay half the luncheon costs of \$25.00. Because of this situation the board passed a motion at the last board meeting which states as follows: Return cards must be sent in. Reservations will be charged the full dinner price unless prior notification is given of your cancellation.

Ron Boydston is looking into group rates to National Conference in Anaheim, California. Magovern Co. recently had a bus load travel to Windsor Locks to see the headquarters facility. It was an excellent day had by all.

Congratulations to Andy Androsko in being elected President of N.Y. State Association of County Agricultural Agents. MGCSA will have a booth at Home Gardners Clinic and Flower Show. We wish speedy recovery to John Wistrand on his recent eye operation; also Casterella recovering from minor surgery. Stanley Priest is up and around and would like to see any of his old friends.

The MGCSA extends our deepest sympathy to the Simmons family. Roger was known by all and certainly was one of the top arborists in the area. He was a member of MGCSA and attended many of our meetings.

**Jobs Wanted**

Resumes of the following men can be obtained from the Tee to Green Editor:

- |                        |                 |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. R. Scott Hill       | Assistant Supt. |
| 2. Michael J. Haggerty | Assistant Supt. |
| 3. Donald K. Taylor    | Assistant Supt. |
| 4. Michael Stanton     | Assistant Supt. |
| 5. Randy Russel        | Assistant Supt. |

**Jobs Available**

Blue Hills Golf Club — Frank Bevelacqua, Supt.  
 285 Blue Hills Road  
 Pearl River, N.Y. 10965

Frank is looking for placement students — \$150/week room and Kitchen facilities (914) 735-8771

Panther Valley Country Club Supt. Position Open  
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 At least 4 years experience  
 Contact: Mr. Guy Braman  
 Panther Valley Country Club, Box 35  
 Allamuchy, N.J. 07820

**Golf Committee Report**

The following will be the format for the 1973 Golf Season:

1. We will start the golf season with the Calloway System in order to establish your handicap, which the golf committee will follow-up throughout the golf outing dates.
2. By July 1, 1973, each member planning to play in future tournaments must have at least 3 attested scores submitted to the golf committee using the Calloway System. If you are unable to play in the first three outings, you may hand in other scores played during this period as long as they are attested. Beginning in July our golf outings will be held on an association handicap basis.
3. We plan to have a variety of golf outings which we hope will be of interest to all. Information on this will follow.
4. There will be an entrance fee of \$3.00 for everybody who plays golf at our outings.
5. There will be return cards sent out for every golf date. Please return them as soon as possible so that we may inform the club on the estimated number of players.
6. We will play these tournaments according to USGA ruling except where local rules apply.

The golf committee welcomes any suggestions from the membership on ways in which we might improve our golf outings.

Please help us to make this an exceptional season by your support. We are thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Bob Bruce Nick Marino  
 Co-Chairmen

## Membership News:

Dick Gonyea, Chairman, announced the change of classification of Michael Maffei from B to A. The Executive Committee approved the application of William Amoria, Deep Dale Golf Club, Manhasset, L.I., with an A classification.

## National News:

Very Important Information  
Please Read Carefully

Two recent decisions made by the Executive Committee have resulted in major changes of information which was given to the members at the Boston Conference and in GCSAA publications.

The first was in regard to the 1974 GCSAA Conference to be held in Anaheim, California. It has always been the policy of the Executive Committee to secure the best possible facilities available for the conference. Our desire is to have the exhibits as closely related to the education sessions as possible. Anaheim has two exhibit halls, north and south. The north hall is immediately adjacent to the center of our activities and the south hall is somewhat removed and is less desirable for the exhibits. The north hall was not available on February 17-22 but now has become available the week of February 10-15, 1974. Because of the added convenience to the members who will be in attendance and the overall contribution this will make to the success of the show, the Executive Committee voted to reschedule the 1974 Conference to February 10-15, 1974. We are confident when you see the location of the halls you will agree this decision was in the best interest of the Association. We ask you to pass this date change along to all interested parties. Thanks.

The second decision is with respect to the headquarters move. The announcement was made that the move would be made June 30, 1973. This decision was based on information which was known at that time. However, a series of events have occurred since then which make the moving dates April 17-20, 1973, more realistic. They are: Art Morissette, Business Manager, resigned his position to become Assistant Internal Auditor of the Fastener Corporation in Des Plaines, and Dr. Paul Alexander, Director of Education, has agreed to move to Lawrence as of April 20 and his family will join him when school is out, and Executive Director Connie Scheetz and his family will move earlier. As the headquarters building could not be completed by June 30, 1973, a move into temporary quarters would have been required at that time. These factors gave us the option of moving headquarters office earlier than anticipated.

The major benefits which will accrue by an earlier move are:

1. A permanent staff can be hired sooner which will facilitate our capacity for fulfilling membership services.
2. A new business manager can be hired from the local area who will be familiar with the services in Lawrence.
3. Earlier consideration can be given to securing the services of an additional employee in the education department and a staff writer for public relations and information services — filling these positions will contribute to the services offered to the membership.
4. Executive Director Connie Scheetz will be in Lawrence during construction of our new building to make on-site decisions as required.

The members of the Executive Committee are anxious to not only maintain the present services at a high level, but to add to these and to be in a position to announce some positive actions in this regard. Stepping up the moving date will make this a reality sooner.

Accordingly, the headquarters office will be located in Lawrence, Kansas, April 23, 1973. Our new address will be:  
1617 St. Andrews Drive  
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

The offices for THE GOLF SUPERINTENDENT will remain in Des Plaines for the present time. Information in regard to this move will be announced as soon as that decision is made. Please continue to correspond to Nick Geannopoulos, Editor, THE GOLF SUPERINTENDENT at 3158 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Illinois 60018.

If you have any questions with regard to these two decisions, we will be happy to answer them.

Clifford A. Wagoner, CGCS  
President

## TURFGRASS RESEARCH REVIEW BY DR. JAMES B. BEARD

*Reprinted from GOLFDOM, February 1973 issue.*

### How Much Arsenic For Control?

*Soil factors influencing arsenic soil tests and growth of selected turfgrasses. R.N. Carrow. 1972. Michigan State University Doctor of Philosophy Thesis. pp. 1-223 (from the Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823).*

The objective of this investigation was to study the influence of the soil's physical and chemical conditions on the arsenic toxicity of turfgrasses. Extensive laboratory studies showed the Bray P<sub>1</sub> arsenic extraction procedure to be the most reliable indicator of available arsenic levels in the soil. A number of golf courses in Michigan were then sampled and determinations of the arsenic levels made to assess the most appropriate levels to utilize in subsequent greenhouse and growth chamber studies.

The experimental procedure used included incorporating the arsenic throughout the soil mix prior to seeding. The soil mix containing arsenic was then placed into a replicated series of pots followed by seeding to either annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), Penncross creeping bentgrass or Merion Kentucky bluegrass.

The results showed that the arsenic had no effect on seed germination of annual bluegrass, Penncross creeping bentgrass and Merion Kentucky bluegrass when the arsenic was mixed with the soil and incubated prior to establishment. The incubation involved placing the soil-arsenic mix in a polyethylene bag for a period of seven weeks with weekly wetting and drying cycles. However, some decrease in seed germination of Penncross creeping bentgrass occurred at medium high rates when the arsenic-soil mix was seeded immediately rather than incubating the mix for a seven week period. The Bray P<sub>1</sub> arsenic extraction procedure revealed that the available arsenic levels were reduced during incubation.

Experiments concerning arsenic effects on shoot growth revealed that arsenic inhibited the growth of all grasses. The degree of reduction, from highest to lowest, ranked in this order: annual bluegrass, creeping bentgrass and Merion Kentucky bluegrass. Merion Kentucky bluegrass was consistently more tolerant of soil arsenic levels than was the Penncross.

Investigations of the phosphorous-arsenic interrelationships showed that high phosphorous levels tended to reduce the arsenic toxicity. However, the magnitude of influence was not

great. Also, the arsenic toxicity to annual bluegrass was less effected by increasing phosphorous levels than for such species as Penncross creeping bentgrass and Merion Kentucky bluegrass.

Investigations of the soil reaction-arsenic toxicity interrelationships indicated a marked influence on turfgrass growth and arsenic toxicity achieved on annual bluegrass increased as the soil pH was decreased from 7.8 to 4.3. The amount of Bray  $P_1$  extractable arsenic also increased as the soil pH was lowered. The greatest increase in arsenic toxicity occurred between the pH's of 6.0 and 4.5. The magnitude of the soil pH influence on arsenic toxicity was much greater than the phosphorous-arsenic interaction.

Evaluation of arsenic toxicity over a range of soil textures revealed that arsenic activity decreased as the clay content increased. This response was also correlated with higher levels of extractable aluminum which may also have an effect. Finally, the extractable arsenic levels were generally highest in soils maintained at field capacity compared to the same soils maintained at levels of 70 to 85 per cent of capacity.

*Comments:* The first decision on golf courses where annual bluegrass is or has a potential for becoming a significant component of the golf course fairways is (a) whether cultural practices should be adjusted to maintain it or (b) to control it through adjustments in cultural practices and/or the use of chemical control procedures. The procedure to follow depends on the environmental and soil conditions in a given locality. There are a number of locations throughout North America where the best approach is to manipulate the annual bluegrass population in turfgrass communities strictly by cultural practices. There are other situations where chemical control procedures should be seriously considered. The above paper addresses itself to the latter situation and even more specifically to the considerations involved in the use of calcium arsenate ( $(Ca_3) AsO_4)_2$ ).

A review of the history of calcium arsenate use reveals specific situations where excellent control of annual bluegrass has been achieved with no visual effects to the desirable species, particularly Kentucky bluegrass. In contrast, there are also locations where serious problems have occurred in terms of phytotoxicity to the desirable species. The work reported in this paper assists in explaining some of the variability.

Calcium arsenate can be used very effectively in the control of annual bluegrass as indicated in the above paper. Annual bluegrass is much more sensitive to phytotoxic arsenic levels than are either the bentgrasses or Kentucky bluegrasses. The investigation also shows that arsenic has a minimal effect on the seed. Phytotoxicity develops after the seed has germinated and a sufficient quantity of roots is produced so that the arsenic is absorbed and translocated to the sites of phytotoxic action causing a relatively slow physiological death.

The basic problem with this herbicide and most others that are being considered for use in the control of annual bluegrass in fairways is avoiding phytotoxicity to the desirable species, such as Kentucky bluegrass and creeping bentgrass. The following considerations can be emphasized based on Carrow's word and supported by numerous field observations.

First, the Kentucky bluegrasses are much less sensitive to arsenic toxicity than the creeping bentgrasses. Field observations indicate that a majority of the successful fairway conversions from annual bluegrass to desirable species has involved Kentucky bluegrass. Unfortunately the margin of safety between the level of arsenic required for the control of annual bluegrass and the level of arsenic that results in phytotoxicity to creeping bentgrass is much less than for Kentucky bluegrass. As a result, greater difficulty may be

faced in terms of potential arsenic phytotoxicity where the fairway conversion involves creeping bentgrass.

From the standpoint of soil chemistry, Carrow's work stresses that the soil reaction is far more important in influencing arsenic toxicity than the soil phosphorous level. Increased phosphorous levels, particularly in the higher range, will result in a higher level of arsenic required to achieve annual bluegrass control. However, the effect of soil pH, particularly as it is decreased from 6.5 to 4.5, greatly increases the arsenic availability and thus results in a substantially reduced rate of arsenic required to achieve annual bluegrass control. This explains why the rate of arsenic that has been used safely in the Midwest on less acidic soils is more toxic to the desirable species if it is used on the East Coast where the soils are more acidic in reaction.

From a soil physical standpoint, clay soils tend to reduce arsenic toxicity. Thus, higher levels of arsenic will be required to achieve control on soils having a high clay content. However, soils high in clay frequently have a soil drainage problem. The work of Carrow indicates that soils near field capacity will have an increased level of arsenic available for absorption by the plant. Here again this confirms field observations. Poorly drained depressional areas and wet soil conditions have resulted in serious arsenic toxicity to both the Kentucky bluegrass and creeping bentgrass species. It has been suggested, but not well documented, that surface water movement may carry arsenic particles into the lower areas resulting in increased arsenic levels in those sites and an inability to establish Kentucky bluegrass species. Carrow's work also suggests that the actual water level may affect the quantity of available arsenic.

It is obvious from this discussion that there are a number of soil chemical and physical properties that influence arsenic availability and control of annual bluegrass. As a result, no techniques have been developed whereby an accurate recommendation can be given about the quantity of arsenic required to obtain annual bluegrass control without detrimental effects to the desirable turfgrass species. The general procedure has been to slowly increase the soil arsenic level until annual bluegrass control is observed. When following this procedure, it should be remembered that the quantity of arsenic required to control annual bluegrass will be lower during the mid-summer stress period than the spring or fall when growth conditions are more favorable. Thus, the turf should be allowed to pass through at least one summer stress period between each arsenic application in order to assess the amount of effective phytotoxicity present in the soil.

Because of the uncertainties associated with the use of arsenics for the control of annual bluegrass, there is one further consideration that should be stressed. This program should not be initiated until it has been tried on a small plot on one or more selected fairway locations that are representative of the conditions existing on the golf course. A 50 to 100 foot width across the fairway would serve this purpose nicely. The limited trial program should be initiated (a) to give the golf course superintendent the opportunity of learning how to properly use the material and (b) to obtain information concerning the quantity of arsenic that will be required to achieve effective control of annual bluegrass without injury to the desirable species. Conversely, the tests may indicate that the soil moisture and drainage conditions are such that arsenics cannot be utilized effectively without damage to the desirable turfgrass species. Thus, on-site experimentation concerning the use of this material should always be practiced before any decision is made to proceed with a long-term program on the golf course.

## Summary of Long Island Turf Disease Meeting by Andy Androsko

**Dr. Raymond Lukens:** Leaf spot disease needs a combination of low temperatures, moisture and low light intensity.

**Dr. Houston Couch:** A new *Helminthosporium* can wipe out *Zoysia* in 48 hours. Increasing nitrogen gives increased susceptibility to *Helminthosporium vagans*. Pennstar is a bit more resistant to *Helminthosporium* than Merion. Merion is a bit more resistant than Windor; this is at a normal N. and a high N. Usually up on fertility; up on disease susceptibility. On warm season grasses, the opposite affect; high nutrition, low disease. Anhauser and Pennstar quite stable in resistance to *Helminthosporium* at all nutritional levels. It appears that high resistance carries resistance at different nutritional levels.; a variety with low resistance will be very, very susceptible to *Helminthosporium* at high N. whereas with moderate susceptibility at normal N. will be somewhat more susceptible at high N. Seaside Bent at high N. is highly susceptible to red leaf spot. **Note:** more leaf spot on 2 inch cut than on 1¼ inch cut with bluegrass but remember there is more leaf to find the spots on and with higher cut less crown rot which is the bad stage.

**Dr. Martin Harrison:** Anthracnose, Septoria and Ascochyta, three diseases we have no specific control for. If they occur, switch fungicides to a completely unrelated chemical. These diseases do not have a clearly defined dead area. There is a defused brown area. With Anthracnose, in advance stage, there are small, dark circular spots that have spines; use 10-X. Ascochyta has more of a straw, yellow cast rather than the reddish cast of Anthracnose on leaf blades, similar defused brown, yellow area but no black spine spots. With Septoria, no reddish cast as with Anthracnose. Somewhat like Ascochyta but normally a cool, wet weather disease. Anthracnose generally prefer temperatures 75° and up and favored by heavy thatch. Ascochyta apparently has no climatic preference.

**Dr. Couch:** *Fusarium roseum* — beware, be alert and spray when night-time temperatures stay 70° or higher and humidity is high, it almost always occurs with high night-time temperatures. About two days of this hot day and night temperatures will result in *Fusarium roseum* so unless you have a positive assurance, and how can you have, you should spray troubled areas after one night of 70° and high humidity.

**Panel discussion moderated by Dr. Harrison:** Bents are very susceptible especially with high nitrogen or low calcium; heavy thatch also a contributor. So, valuable turf, high thatch, high nitrogen or low calcium plus proper weather conditions equals *Fusarium* trouble. Tersan 1991 can be applied a week or so ahead and will give about three weeks control. Benlate, in a systemic, considered so; apparently works in the sod on the fungi. Do not over use Benlate or any other chemical. Benlate due to its extremely long persistence can build up in the soil if used on an intensive program. Remember, it has a long period of affect.

## 26th Cornell Turfgrass Conference

February 28 — March 1, 1973

by Edward C. Horton

Professor John F. Cornman will retire from the department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell this spring. As a result, the 26th Cornell Turfgrass Conference was a salute to this man whose career was devoted to instructing students in Turfgrass Management. Dr. Cornman will be long remembered for his efforts to improve turfgrasses and the profession of Golf Course Management and will be welcomed at any of our Association Meetings. We would like to wish Dr. Cornman and his family every happiness possible!

A word of caution was issued by Dr. Ralph Egel. From research at Rutgers, April and May are the worst months for thinning because of crabgrass encroachment. However, the experimental herbicide No. A 820 appears to be a possible solution to the control of **goosegrass**.

A new concept for turfgrass, one of the first changes in nitrogen fertilizer in our 20 years was discussed by Edwin L. Moberg, Penn State University and Essex Agricultural and Technical Institute. IBDU (isobutylidene diurea) releases nitrogen slowly through "dissolution" — a process dependant only upon soil moisture. Natural organics and ureafrom (slow release) nitrogen depend on, and are greatly affected by, the unpredictable activity of soil microorganisms. Dr. Moberg suggested that we consider a trial program as follows:

\*1st Year — IBDU

2½ lb. N/1000 sq. ft. June

2½ lb. N/1000 sq. ft. Sept.

\*Supplemental readily available N<sub>2</sub> should be added in the 1st year.

2nd & 3rd Years — IBDU

2½ lb. N/1000 sq. ft. June

2½ lb. N/1000 sq. ft. Sept.

4th Year — IBDU

5 lb. N/1000 sq. ft. June

Nitrogen recovery was discussed. It was shown to be 70% from U. F., 50% from IBDU, 30 % from Urea and 25% from a natural organic. One pound of nitrogen costs 50c from UF and IBDU and only 10c from Urea. Something to think about!

The "1973 Cornell Recommendations For Turfgrass" were presented by Dr. Haruo Tashiro and Dr. Martin B. Harrison. Dr. Tashiro noted that a first of May insecticide application appeared to control **Hyperoides weevil** as well as the recommended applications in Mid-April and Mid-May. Expect a questionnaire shortly about the Japanese Beetle. Apparently there are some areas in the State where the insect has developed resistance to the chlorinated hydrocarbons. Dr. Tashiro would appreciate our help to determine and perhaps thereby isolate these areas.

Dr. Harrison noted that the successful disease control program should coordinate use of the standard fungicides with the systemics. Cleary's 3336 was not listed in the "Recommendations" because it is not yet fully registered. When registered, this systemic would also be recommended.

Richard F. Pendleton reviewed the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972. An important part of the new Act provides for classifications of all pesticides into two categories, those for **general** use and those for **restricted** use. Pesticides classified "restricted" may be applied only by artificial applications. This will place a greater proportion of responsibility for "pesticides safety" in the hands of the **user** instead of the manufacturer. All pesticides used in the U.S. must be registered with E.P.A. Under strict adherence to the law, we may not be allowed to use Diazinon for **Hyperoides weevil** control. A schedule for implementing F E P C A was outlined. For further information, request the Cornell Fact Sheet dated 1/19/73, File: Chemicals — Pesticides: 8.

Dr. Jim E. Dewey announced that approximately six men were being actively considered to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Cornman. Three of the applicants addressed the conference: Robert Mazur, University of Illinois, Edwin L. Moberg, Penn State University and Thomas Watschke, Penn State University. The Plant Pathology will recruit a full-time man to research Turf Diseases. The turfgrass program appears to have a bright future at Cornell. I hope so, for we all will benefit immensely.



Richard C. Allen, Secretary  
 126 Underhill Road  
 Scarsdale, New York 10583



First Class

MELVIN B LUCAS JR. A  
 GARDEN CITY GOLF CLUB  
 315 STEWART AVE  
 GARDEN CITY NY 11530



*D. Tucker*

*"He's not just another duffer. He's chairman of the greens committee."*

## Teddy Temper

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