

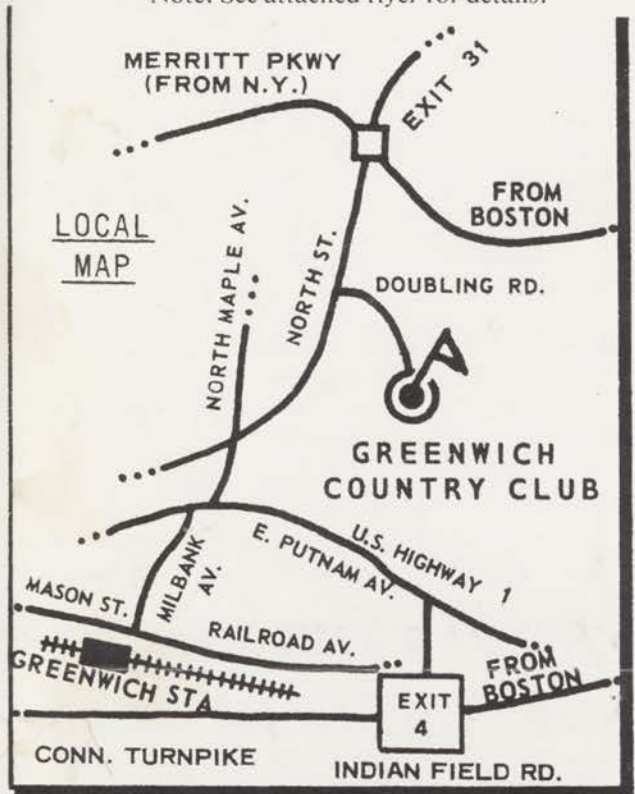
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MEETING NOTICE:

Day & Date: Saturday, December 2, 1978
Annual MGCSA Christmas Party
Location: Greenwich Country Club
Doubling Road
Greenwich, Conn. 06830

Note: See attached flyer for details.



Directions: GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB is located just off North Street, 2.8 miles south of the Merritt Parkway and 1.5 miles north of the Boston Post Road. Small signs "Doubling Road" and "GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB" point to the entrance. Southbound, look for side road just beyond school, Northbound, the side road is shortly after the traffic light.

If you are coming via the Conn. Turnpike (Interstate 95) you can turn off at Arch St. Exit 3, but to avoid traffic, we recommend Indian Field Road, Exit 4. Turn north to Boston Post Road and left on Post Road to the church with the high steeple. Make sharp right around statue of old soldier.

COMING EVENTS:

- November 28- New Jersey Turfgrass Expo '78, Cherry Hill
- December 1 Hyatt House, Route 70, Cherry Hill, N.J.
- December 2 MGCSA Christmas Party, Greenwich Country Club
- December 5-7 Ohio Turf Conference
- December 8-10 Mid-Atlantic Turf Conference
- December 13 O.M. Scotts Golf Course Seminar, Ramada Inn, Armonk, New York
- December 14 O.M. Scotts Golf Course Seminar, Holiday Inn, Hartford, Conn.
- January 8-10 Garden Living Industry of Eastern U.S. 1979 Convention & Trade Expo, Concord Hotel, Kiameshia Lake, N.Y.
- January 21 N.Y. Turf & Landscape Conference, Yonkers Open Zee Town House
- February 4-9 50th International Turfgrass Conference & Show, Georgia World Congress Center, Atlanta, Ga.
- February 27, 28- 1979 University of Massachusetts Turf Conference, Springfield Civic Center, Springfield, Mass.
- March 1 MGCSA Monthly Meeting, Mt. Kisco Country Club
- June MGCSA Monthly Meeting, Mt. Kisco Country Club
- September 20 MGCSA Invitational, Ridgeway Country Club

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Recently elected officers and board of directors of MGCSA. Left to right: Sherwood Moore, Dennis Flynn, John Traynor, Robert Alonzi, Peter Rapoccio, Michael Maffei, Paul Caswell, Pat Lucas and Edward Horton.



Editorial Staff

Ted Horton, Co-Editor Office: 914-698-2827
Home: 914-937-3613
Pat Lucas, Co-Editor Office: 203-637-3210
Home: 203-637-3939

OFFICERS

President Robert Alonzi, Burning Tree Country Club
Office 203-869-5779, Home 914-937-1527
Vice-President Michael Maffei, Back of Beyond Golf Course
Office 914-279-7179, Home 914-279-7895
Secretary Paul Caswell, Greenwich Country Club
Office 203-869-1000, Home 203-661-8949
Treasurer Sherwood Moore, Woodway Country Club, Inc.
Office 203-329-8257, Home 203-322-0004

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

MGCSA NEWS:

Our 1978 Annual Meeting held at the Elmwood Country Club on Thursday, November 16 was well attended. The slate of officers as presented by the Nominating Committee were approved by the membership and are as follows:

- President—Robert Alonzi
- Vice-President—Michael Maffei
- Treasurer—Sherwood Moore
- Secretary—Paul Caswell
- Directors—2 years
 - Robert Tosh
 - John Traynor
- 1 year
 - Dennis Flynn
 - Peter Rapoccio

Mark Millett and Pat Lucas will remain on the board to complete terms expiring in 1979 and Edward Horton will continue as Past President.

By-Law changes as published in the November Tee to Green were approved.

Committee appointments will be published in Tee to Green when it becomes available.

MGCSA Survey Results

This month's survey request was on the subject of temporary greens. Out of the 16 club's responding to the statement: "We plan on using temporary greens at our club this winter" here is how the results looked:

Temporary Greens All Winter	7 Clubs
Temporary Greens Used Partially	3 Clubs
Temporary Greens Not Used	4 Clubs
Course Closed to Play	2 Clubs
	Total 16

There is a great deal of information published on the sub-

ject of winter play and resulting damage. Anyone wishing copies of the information published by the U.S.G.A. and others can contact Pat Lucas.



Past President, Ted Horton, with Pio Salvati, Superintendent of Elmwood Country Club and host of the MGCSA Annual Meeting.

WELFARE:

Please contact Pat Lucas 203-637-3210 or Edward Horton 914-698-2828 regarding any hospitalizations, etc. of members of the MGCSA.

17 October 1978

Mr. Edward Horton, CGCS, President,
Metropolitan Golf Course Supts. Assoc.
6 Wilton Rd.
Port Chester, New York 10573

Dear Mr. Horton:

I have the doubtful honor this next March of lecturing my fellow Golf Course Architects on "Innovations in Golf Course Design and Construction." You can imagine that what is innovative in one end of the country is not necessarily so 3000 miles away. I will do my best, however, and ask that you give me a hand if you can.

Besides contacting other Society members, I hope to ask as many golf course superintendents as possible for their input.

If your members come across any unique ideas for golf course design or construction that are likely to be unknown to the majority of our Society members, please ask them to drop me a note with a sketch, if practical, and I'll pass the best ones on to the Society members at our next annual meeting.

Emphasis should be on methods and procedures rather than equipment or supplies which we are already exposed to. I'll be happy to credit the source of any ideas I can use.

The Society members and particularly I will greatly appreciate any help you can offer in our efforts to improve ourselves, our profession, and the golf industry.

Sincerely,
Robert Muir Graves

CHRISTMAS PARTY - 1978

GREENWICH COUNTRY CLUB - December 2, 1978

COCKTAIL HOUR - open bar

7:30-8:30 P.M.

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Chicken Puffs
Cheese Twirls, etc., etc.

DINNER - 8:30 P.M.

Celery-Olives
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A bud vase with a floral arrangement will be on every table.

Unlimited liquor for five (5½) hours top grade liquor; also wine and beer . . . includes one hour cocktail hour.

Music by Second Generation - 8:30 P.M.

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MGCSA Christmas Party
Greenwich Country Club
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THE STATE OF NEW YORK TURFGRASS

By Ted Horton, CGCS

At the recent New York State Turfgrass Association—Cornell University Turfgrass Conference I had the opportunity to attend the Annual "Turfgrass Industry Leaders Forum" convened by Professor Carl F. Gortzig. The purpose of the forum was "to provide opportunity for turfgrass industry leaders, Cooperative Extension Agents with programs in turfgrass, and Cornell University Faculty involved in the Turfgrass program to meet for an informal interchange of information about our regional and state-wide turfgrass programs, and progress reports on Cooperative Extension and Cornell University turfgrass programs."

First and most important to the gathering was the progress report presented by Professor Gortzig on the selection of Cornell Turfgrass Management Faculty Members. The position vacated by Dr. John Kaufman two years ago had not yet been filled. Unfortunately, the position was first unfilled because of budgetary reasons but upon the reallocation of the funds there were not enough candidates from which to select a successor. This year, however, we were assured that there have been eight or ten applicants at the Assistant and Associate Professor levels and that the position may be offered to one of these candidates before the new year. Depending upon the selected individual's commitments he should be at Cornell with the next six months. However there are four other universities seeking to fill a turfgrass position at this time also.

Progress on the development of the turfgrass research facilities at Cornell was then outlined. Turfgrass research at Cornell has gone forward rapidly. We are most fortunate to have dedicated individuals such as Dr. Smiley, Dr. Tashiro and their support staff at Ithaca and Geneva. Their programs have been most favorably received through the country and they are certainly a credit to Cornell. To foster further research at the University a new building has been completed. The road to the facility—named "Bluegrass Lane" by Dr. Smiley—is being worked on and the laboratory has been established at an approximate expense of \$20,000.00 to Cornell. The "Northeast 57 Shade Turf Plots" and a series of bentgrass plots have been established and it is intended to

install a 10,000 square feet bentgrass green using the U.S.G.A. Green Section Specifications next spring. Irrigation for the turfgrass plots remains a problem and it was indicated that it would require approximately \$45,000.00 to fund the needed pipe lines.

Water quality in New York State is an important concern today. Dr. George Good explained that the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Environmental Conservation have set up what is called "a 208 Project—A Water Pollution Study." The concern is because the levels of inorganic nitrates in water have increased to frightening proportions. Although the nitrates could, and probably do, also originate from other sources such as septic fields, there is strong circumstantial evidence that fertilization is a contributor to the problem. Turfgrass fertilization could be a primary factor and as a result, a work group has been organized to study the significance of the Nitrogen problem and its fate (volatilization, seepage, carry-off, etc.) after application to the soil. Results of the "Water Pollution Studies" will significantly affect turfgrass maintenance in New York State. If our use of Nitrogen fertilizer proves to be a serious contaminant for the State's water resources we will most certainly have to modify fertility programs. The results of this project will be important to all of us.

The Turfgrass Land Use Survey is in completed form now and is available from the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at Cornell. The results will be instrumental for Department budgeting and expansion of the Turfgrass Staff in the next five years.

Finally, it was announced that Bob O'Knefski, an Honorary member of the MGCSA, will assume some State-Wide turfgrass extension responsibilities as well as his duties with Nassau County Cooperative Extension. We are all proud that Bob is affiliated with our Association and were particularly pleased to note the honor extended to him by the New York State Turfgrass Association when they named him the first recipient of a "Certificate of Merit" from the State Organization.



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MGCSA presented donation to the NYSTA for Cornell University Turfgrass Research. Left to Right: Melvin Lucas, President NYSTA, Ann Reilly, Executive Secretary, NYSTA and John Musto, MGCSA and Director of NYSTA.

Editor's Note: Our thanks to Rachel M. Therrien of the Winged Foot Golf Club Maintenance Staff for the following interesting and thought provoking article. Pat Lucas

THE GOLF COURSE—A UNIQUE LAND USE AND NATURE MODEL

Rachel M. Therrien
Winged Foot G.C.

"... whatever grounds a great city may need for public purposes . . . it also needs a large ground scientifically and artistically prepared to provide a poetic and tranquilizing influence on its people as comes through a contemplation of natural scenery . . ."

Frederick Law Olmsted in a letter to architect Henry Van Brunt

In the not too distant future, man will have invaded every corner of the earth. Once the wilderness has vanished, even temporary escape from the city will also vanish. Man is in double jeopardy: the same time he risks losing the few pleasures of the city; he also risks losing the comfort of occasional contacts with nature.

No environment, natural or man-made, can withstand the presence and sounds of crowds and machines that it was not intended to accommodate. No matter how well the attempt at conservation is; its purpose is soon defeated by the increasing interference of men and vehicles. The marks of man's penetration is everywhere. Contact with nature is very hard to find not only because of man's increasing control over it but also his ability to transform it. The natural is shrinking, while the man-made is increasing. The total effect of such interference with the environment will not only change ecological patterns; it will destroy them.

Many people are under the impression that a golf course is an artificial space. Contrary to its conventional interpretation and understanding, this land use is and can be much more, than a layout for a sport. The Scottish links course, where the sea and farms *link* natural terrain, and climatic elements prevail, is without an inkling of suggestion towards artificiality. The golf course acted as a "link" between the farmer and the sea. This intermediate landscape was not of much use to the farmer but the land was free for the citizens to use however they wished. It was undulating and had good growing conditions for turf. Referring to its initial beginnings, the golf course performed the function of park, backyard, and social club for people of all ages and classes.

Golf in all probability, was not invented by one individual. Rather it was created by the social conditions of the time. People had certain needs and this land use developed from fulfilling those needs. Yet, many of today's social needs are no different then the needs of past generations. The golf course once again can assist in satisfying the craving exhibited by this technological society for contact with nature.

The golf course can become the local arboretum, wildlife preserve, public park or green oasis for heavily populated areas. (i.e. New York Metropolitan Region) The intensity, sincerity, and quality of attention that is directed towards management of these potential uses will be the determinant of not only their success but their feasibility to exist with the requirements for the game of golf. Such ventures could prove to be very beneficial to communities which maintain municipal

courses throughout the country.

Currently, there is a group of concerned citizens in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, who identify themselves as the Franklin Park Coalition. The coalition is the outgrowth of many years of individual and joint efforts focused on the rehabilitation of this Olmsted-designed Park. (The same gentleman who designed Central Park, New York City and Prospect Park, Brooklyn.) The Park includes the Arnold Arboretum, the Boston Zoo, and a golf course which at one time was kept closely cropped by a flock of sheep, and was stocked with peacocks until nearby residents complained of their screaming. The planting in Franklin Park used native New England trees and shrubs predominantly. When completed, Franklin Park was a democratic, American "People's Garden" open to all the citizens of Boston. The end result of Franklin Park is not a coincidence but its purpose parallels the original intentions of the first Scottish links.

Whether a course is private, public, or municipal, its members and patrons will grow and learn to appreciate a facility that not only satisfies their needs but is one that they can also relate to and be proud of.

Land is a very valuable commodity. As with energy, its importance will only be realized when communities and this nation are faced with the problem of land deficiency.

"Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone; . . . let us think . . . that a time is to come when . . . men will say 'See! this our fathers did for us'."

(John Ruskin, *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, quoted by Olmsted in *Notes on the Plan of Franklin Park*)

THANK YOU

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our advertisers for their support this year in helping make Tee to Green possible:

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ANOTHER THANK YOU

As 1978 draws to a close, Ted and I would like to thank everyone at our printer, the Deynor Corporation. The people "behind the scenes" are Dottie, the office manager, Ann, who handles all mailings, Kathy, in charge of typesetting, Dorothy, who is responsible for paste-ups, John, the cameraman, and Bill and Peter, the printers. Pat Lucas

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT:

Success is a journey, not a destination. Happiness is to be found along the way, not at the end of the road, for then the journey is over and it is too late. Today, this hour, this minute is the day, the hour, the minute for each of us to sense the fact that life is good. R. Upergraff



President of New York Turfgrass Association, Melvin Lucas presents a "Certificate of Merit" to Robert O'Knefski.

SOME NOTES FROM THE NEW YORK STATE TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION— CORNELL CONFERENCE

By Ted Horton, CGCS

The recent 1978 New York State Turfgrass Conference at the Turf Inn, Albany, was a success. Although attendance is not yet as high as it should be, those who were there benefited from the high caliber of the program and the exposure to the commercial and educational resource displays of the trade show. It should also be pointed out that "membership in NYSTA is an investment in the future of our State industry, for one half of the dues collected is used to support the expanding turfgrass research program at Cornell University."

Perhaps a summary of some of the highlights would be of interest:

1. the membership of NYSTA re-elected Melvin Lucas, Jr.—President; Philip Mitchel—Vice-President; Ed Kabelac—Secretary-Treasurer; and John Musto—Director of our region. MGCSA is further represented by a Director-at-Large, John Wistrand. Replacing Ms. Janet Neumann as Executive Secretary of NYSTA will be Ms. Ann Reilly—a young woman who is already familiar to the "Green Industry." Ann's experience has been gained by working for the Long Island Flower Growers Association and the Long Island Horticultural Society. She has authored four garden books and is knowledgeable in the field of public relations. Ann should be instrumental in the growth of the New York Turfgrass Association.

In an evening educational session, Dr. Herb Cole—Professor of Plant Pathology, Penn. State University—reviewed turfgrass diseases noting that there are a number of "brown patch" organisms working at different ranges of temperatures. He said that *Pythium* and Brown Patch Disease are particularly difficult to tell apart on Ryegrasses and must be diagnosed under the microscope. It was pointed out that a real crisis is developing on golf courses in the selection of fairway grasses and commented that Dr. Joe Duich believes that Colonial Bentgrass will be the fairway turf of the future. Mention was made that the fungicide Baylatox, labeled for use in Europe, has exhibited excellent lasting fungicidal and

growth retardant properties. One application has produced control of Dollar Spot Disease into the second year. However, this persistent property will probably exclude the labeling of Baylatox in the United States. What a shame!

Dr. Donald Zepp,—Assistant Professor, Department of Entomology, Cornell University—noted that Orthene is now labeled for use to control Black Vine Weevil on *Taxus*, *Rhododendron* and *Azalea* species. Control of the insect can be gained by one application on the *Rhododendrons* and *Azaleas* but two applications are needed on the *Taxus*. Be sure to have the supplemental label on hand when employing Orthene for the above insect. Sample two to three year old twigs of Honeylocust now to determine whether egg masses of the Honeylocust Plant Bug are present. Eggs hatch at bud break and nymphs feed on newly expanding foliage. The insect matures in three weeks and damage may be chlorotic stippling of leaves, curling of branch tips and possibly defoliation. It happens quickly, but the insect is easily controlled with Sevin if sprayed before or just after bud-break.

Dr. George Hudler—Assistant Professor, Plant Pathology, Cornell University—presented a discussion on disease of tree leaves resulting in defoliation. Defoliation upsets the energy balance in the plant as shown by his slide presentation. Early spring growth, before leaves are produced, is enabled by the food stored in the twig and root cells. Defoliation depletes the food supply. Once leaves mature they are counted on to produce new food supplies and to replenish the storage cells. Usually a healthy tree can withstand defoliation once but two or three years in a row can result in twig mortality or death of the specimen. Two agents of defoliation were noted: 1. Anthracnose—a catch-all term for a variety of organisms producing a variety of diseases on a variety of hosts and 2. the Powdery Mildews—seen so frequently in hot dry weather.

Dr. Tashiro—Professor, Department of Entomology, Geneva—presented a historical review of turfgrass insecticides. From the persistent arsenicals and chlorinated hydrocarbons we are now using the short lasting organophosphates. For the future, Dr. Tashiro noted that we "need to rely on products developed for corn. Once registered for use on corn it is usually easy to get registration for use on turf." To control the Hyperodes Weevil, the research still points to the use of a single spring application of Dursban. Oftenol looks promising and Dasanit when applied for Nematodes yielded control of the Hyperodes. Diazinon seemed to work better in the summer than in spring treatments. There is still some hope that control of the adult may be achieved in September by treating under Pine trees at the edges of the fairways. For grub control check for developing resistance to the organophosphates. Dr. Tashiro also pointed out that the insecticides appear to break down faster when soil pH exceeds 6.0.

Dr. Richard Smiley—Assistant Professor, Department of Plant Pathology, Cornell University—presented a discussion on "the fungicidal effects on non-target processes in turfgrasses"—a subject of study since 1975. With the objective "to determine how, or if, fungicides will enhance the overall management program," 22 materials were applied to turf at 21 day intervals with three replications. The plants and soils were then studied with little regard for disease to look for subtle changes:

1. differences in *thatch* were first noticed. Why would some

fungicides "shut off" decomposition of thatch? Possibilities suggested that a fungicide might increase plant growth, affect decomposition organisms, inhibit earthworm activity, etc.

2. some fungicides produced increased amounts of *clippings* but it should be remembered that clippings are simply an indication of health or growth.

3. *root growth* was measured by weight per cubic area and found to be related to thatch . . . Fungicides that increased the growth also increased roots and thatch.

4. the *number of fungi* present appeared to be inversely proportionate to the amount of thatch. This study showed a significant correlation with *Fusarium* to thatch.

5. different fungicides resulted in big differences in *numbers of thatch decomposition bacteria*.

6. *nitrification processes* were affected differently.

7. pH in the top inch of the soil profile differed. A cause and relationship effect between pH and thatch was found but why would the pH decrease in some fungicidal plots when all were limited equally? The thiophanate and maneb compounds contain Sulfur which results in an acidifying effect but the benomyl fungicides produced acid conditions and there is no elemental Sulfur in this compound. There has to be another way in which the fungicides are affecting soil pH. Some may have caused an increase in nitrification which is an acidifying process.

8. different fungicides affected the activity of earthworms to different degrees with a resultant affect on thatch accumulation.

What do studies of this nature mean? Remember that the study took place at one location on one soil type and as a result is certainly not conclusive. But, when applied to the disease *Fusarium Blight* it was noted that:

1. *Fusarium* increased as soil pH increased and this is the reverse of common thinking.

2. *Fusarium* was found to be occurring where there was the least amount of thatch—again the exact opposite to what was expected.

3. greater leaf production resulted in less *Fusarium Blight*.

4. *Fusarium Blight* was greatest where the highest amount of bacterial decomposition activity occurred and this is where the poorest turf was found.

5. no relationship between *Helminthosporium* diseases and thatch was found. This was surprise! It was noted that where there was less root growth and less turf density greater amounts of disease prevailed.

The future for the study is to terminate the fungicidal applications and to examine the recovery rates of the thatch. Similar studies on bentgrasses using various combinations of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides will be initiated. The studies are different and results are somewhat thought provoking. Dr. Smiley's work should result in some new understanding of the basic elements of turfgrass management.

A great deal of further information was presented at the New York Turfgrass Association—Cornell Conference but it is always more interesting to learn first hand for oneself. So it is not too early to mark the calendar for next year's meeting in Syracuse on November 13-15, 1979. I hope to see you there.

Right: Patricia Vittum receiving the grant from Ted Horton, President of MGCSA, for *Hyperodes* research at Cornell.

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November 16, 1978

To: Ted Horton, President, Metropolitan Greens Supt. Association

From: Roy Benjamin (Chairman, Greens Committee, Fairview Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.)

Re: *Announcement of Opening at Fairview Country Club for Greens Superintendent Position*

Ted Jozwick, for the past 25 years Greens Superintendent at the Fairview Country Club in Greenwich, Conn., is retiring from active day-to-day supervision at his club. He will be available for consultation assignments with other clubs in the New York metropolitan area.

Meanwhile, Fairview is considering applications at this time for the post of Greens Superintendent.

Fairview is located in Greenwich, Conn., on King Street, on the border between Connecticut and New York States.

Fairview is one of the district's oldest and most prestigious clubs. Founded in 1904, it was located in Elmsford (Westchester County) from 1904 to 1968 when it moved to Greenwich.

For over 40 years, prior to Ted Jozwick's appointment, its Greens Superintendent had been Mike Turnesa, father of the famous Turnesa golfing family.

The new Fairview course in Greenwich was designed and laid out by Robert Trent Jones. It opened for play in 1968. Fairview is the only course in the metropolitan area carrying the Robert Trent Jones name.

Applications for the Fairview job will be held in the strictest confidence. Those interested should send their resumes and letters of application (no phone calls, please) to:

Greens Chairman
Fairview Country Club
1241 King Street
Greenwich, Conn. 06830



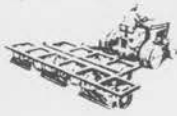


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On behalf of all the employees of the Magovern Company, we wish all the Clubs and their staffs a very Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Again, as in the past, we are donating monies to the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association Research and Scholarship Fund.

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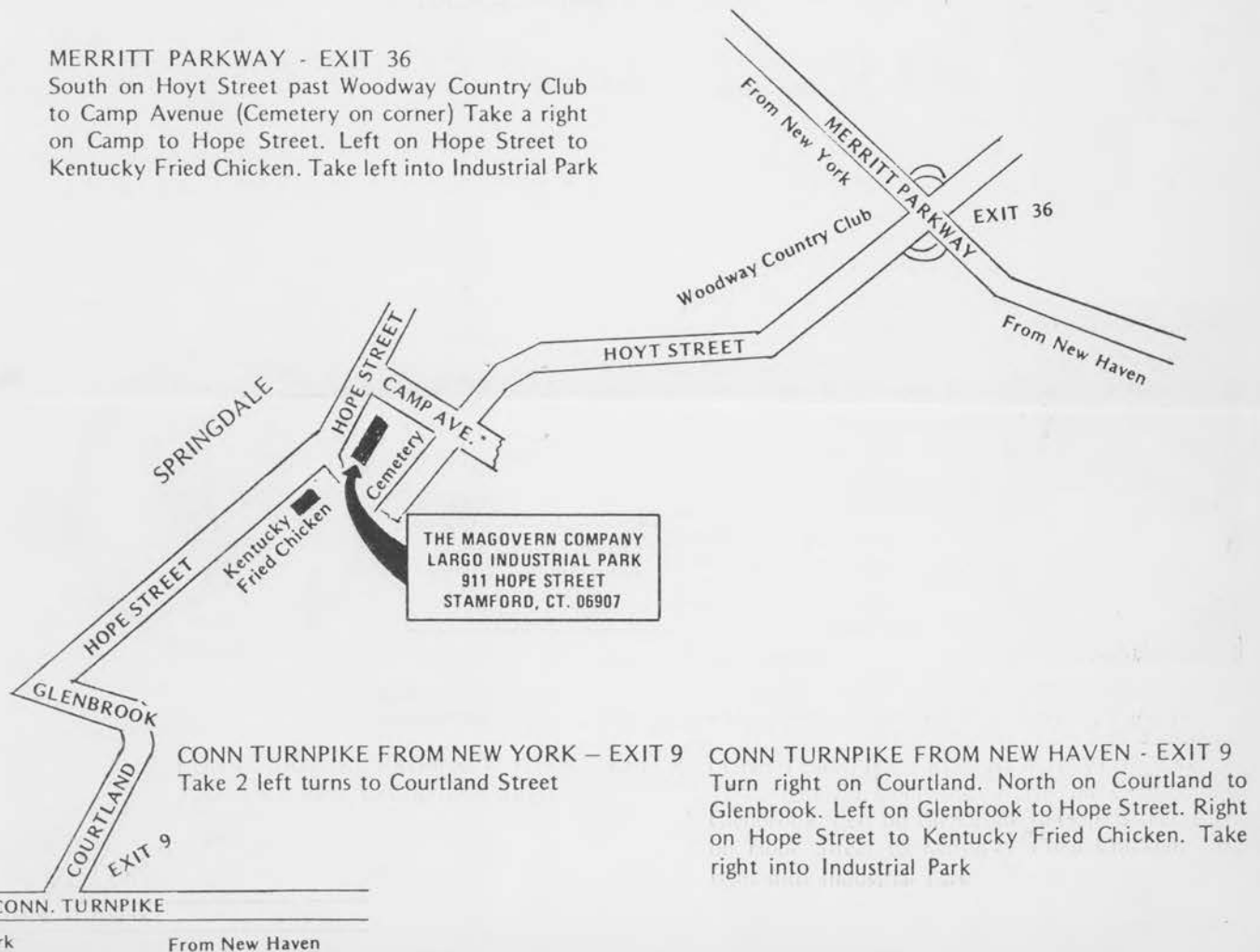
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