

Tee to Green

March 1978

Published monthly by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association

Vol. VIII, No. 2

MEETING NOTICE:

Date: April 18, 1978
 Place: Shore Haven C.C., Norwalk, Conn.
 Host Superintendent: Bob Phipps
 Host Club Manager: Jack Mosher
 Tee Off Times: 12:30 P.M.
 Cart Fee \$15/cart Tax included
 Cost of Meal: \$10.00
 Speakers: Dr. H. Tashiro & Patricia Vittum
 Subject: Hyperodes Weevil—Current Thinking
 Time of Dinner—7 P.M.
 Hors D'oeuvres—served from 4:30 P.M.
 Lunch available from club menu
 Directions To Club—From N.Y.

Conn. Turnpike (95) to exit 16. Bear right onto East Avenue. Follow East Avenue past Merchants Bank (on right). Take 1st left onto Old Saugatuck Road. Follow to 2nd right, Pine Hill Road. Follow Pine Hill to Marvin Street. Take left onto Marvin, club is on your left.

From Connecticut—

Conn. Turnpike (95) to exit 17. Take right off exit 17 and follow about 1 mile. Take left on Duck Pond Road to Pine Hill Road. Left on Pine Hill to Marvin Street. Left on Marvin Street to club.

Remember—Wear Proper Attire

COMING EVENTS:

- April 12 USGA Green Section Regional Conference on Golf Course Management. Tarrytown Hilton Inn, Tarrytown, N.Y. Registration 8 A.M. to 9 A.M.
- April 18 Joint meeting Conn. GCSA Shorehaven Golf Club
- May 23 Westchester Country Club—MGCSA meeting
- June 20 Fenway—(tentative)
- July To be announced
- August 14 Family Picnic—Woodway Beach Club
- September 19 Sunningdale G.C.—MCGSA Invitational

MEMBERSHIP:

The MGCSA would like to welcome the following:
 Anthony Bifano, Class A, Superintendent at Mountain Ridge C.C., West Caldwell, N.J.
 Sabato Autorino, Class B, Superintendent at Blind Brook Club, Purchase, N.Y.

Gary Karakula, Class B, Foreman—Back of Beyond Inc., Brewster, N.Y.

Brian Makar, Class C, Sales Representative, Andrew Wilson Inc.

Membership dues are overdue so please check to see if your club has paid your dues.

MGCSA News: Well, Dick Gonyea came forth again and we had another nice meeting at Rye Golf Club. Let's hope we can meet at some new locations in the coming season.

The new superintendent at Silver Springs Golf Club is Peter Rapoccio. Good Luck Pete.

The season is just around the corner. It was a long winter and it is going to take a while for the grass to start growing. Winter injury seems to be primarily in low pocket areas where the ice and water stayed until the very end. There was quite a lot of snow mold also during the thawing period. It appears at the moment that with a little TLC they will pull through but it isn't going to happen overnite. I look for things to be back to normal in 4-6 weeks and not before. Just remember the frost was still leaving the ground the last part of March and for northern county courses it probably will be into April. It just takes a long time for the soil temperatures to warm up. Last year we didn't record soil temperatures in the greens until the 15th of May. This year it maybe even later. It might be a good



Rye Golf Meeting — Dr. Hitchcock speaking. Bob Alonzi on his left, President Ted Horton on his right.



Editorial Staff

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 Ted Horton *Co-Editor*

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 Office 914-967-6000, Home 203-334-7359

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

idea to just take random soil temperatures at 1" and 3" just to see how things are warming up. The man changing the cups can do it very easily. It could be helpful information because certainly of all years this year the golfers have been starved for a long time and the first week of warm weather they are going to expect things to be popping. Chances are the soil temp. is 54 degrees. Not much happens when it's that cold and certainly in areas where you may have over seeded, you can expect very little germination. If you have a localized small area you might want to try black plastic to help warm things up.

Tom Nally our local Cooperative Extension Agent, is moving to greener pastures. He will be the new cooperative Extension agent leader in Monroe County which is Rochester, N.Y. area. This is Tom's home area and so he is looking forward to his new position. He also expressed mixed feelings about leaving Westchester County as he had many, many wonderful friends and he certainly enjoyed his association with the many golf course superintendents he knew. Tom did an excellent job and we will miss him but also want to wish him the best of everything in Monroe County.

Congratulations to Terry and Joan Mulligan on the birth of a baby girl and to Bob and Maria Lippman on the birth of a baby boy.

IN MEMORIAM—Lloyd G. Stott—Lloyd Stott was a lifetime member of MGCSA and had been a member of GCSAA for over thirty years. He had been the superintendent for more than 30 years at Woodway Country Club in Darien Conn. Before his retirement he also was a member of Conn. GCSA. We will certainly miss him. He certainly always encouraged younger superintendents and actively attended local field days as well as National conferences. He is survived by his wife Hazel. May he rest in peace in the great green pasture.

MGCSA Research Fund Report

The 1978 season is just about to begin and again we will be asked Clubs to contribute to the Hyperodes and Dung Beetle Research project which MGCSA has supported and has been the primary funding agency for the Project. This year more than ever we need the total support of all clubs so we have enough funds to finish the research. Pat Vittum has worked very hard the last two years conducting the field research and so we must raise the necessary funds to continue her work. It benefits us all so each Superintendent along with every club should support it. You will receive in the mail our updated report of the findings and a financial report. By you, I mean those who have supported it.

Each Superintendent will receive a statement for the current year. Please bring it to your chairman or club president's attention so that it can be brought to the board and hopefully have approval in the very near future. To date we have already had the following clubs give for the 1978 season.

The Apawamis Club	Piping Rock Club
Blind Brook Club	Sleepy Hollow Country Club
Brae Burn Country Club	Wee Burn Country Club
Century Country Club	Winged Foot Golf Club
Fenway Golf Club	Wykagyl Country Club
Old Oaks Country Club	

Individuals—

Mr. John Corsi—if John can do it so can 85 golf course Supts.

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Mr. Ralph H. Hubbard Jr.
 c/o Green Chairman
 The Apawamis Club
 Club Road
 Rye, New York 10580

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Please refer to code ethics when applying for job.



Rye Golf Meeting — Speaker Tom Nally, recently appointed CoOp Extension Agent of Monroe County. On his left, Dr. Hitchcock and Bob Alonzi; on his right, President Ted Horton.

GCSAA NEWS

TWO BYLAW PROPOSALS PASS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Proposed changes of Article I. Section 2. and Article I. Section 3. of the GCSAA Bylaws were passed at the Annual Meeting in San Antonio.

The passage of the proposed change of Article I. Section 2. now allows a certified golf course superintendent to retain that status for the entire five-year certification period. The bylaw as previously stated, called for certification status to be removed if the superintendent became unemployed.

Under Article I. Section 3. Membership Classes, Classes AA, A and B will remain the same; Classes C and D were combined into an Associate Class; Classes F and G were combined into an Affiliate Class; and Classes S1 and S2 (Student Classes) were combined into one general Student Class.

CONFERENCE SPEAKER CASSETTES STILL AVAILABLE BY MAIL ORDER

Audio cassettes with most of the educational presentations made at the 49th International Turfgrass Conference and Show in San Antonio, Texas, still are available for purchase. The recordings were done professionally during the sessions.

The tapes sell for \$3.95 each, plus 25 cents each for postage and handling. For rush orders, add \$1. To order, write Convention Seminar Cassettes, 13356 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, California 91605.

The available tapes:

Cassette #1: Management Session (Part I)

Joseph C. Dey, "Superintendents' Contribution to Golf;" and the first half of Dr. John L. McKeever, "Employee Motivation."

Cassette #2: Management Session (Part II)

Second half of McKeever; William K. Rice, "Legal Hiring and Firing Practices;" and Walter J. Wilkie, "Managing the Me in a Managerial Relationship."

Cassette #3: Northern Turf Management Session (Part I)

Dr. Joseph Troll, "Fairway Maintenance in the Northeast;" and the first half of Dr. Roy L. Goss, "Special Nutrition for Superior Golf Turf."

Cassette #4: Northern Turf Management Session (Part II)

Second half of Goss; and Dr. David P. Martin, "Pesticides on the Golf Course."

Cassette #5: Southern Turf Management Session (Part I)

Dr. Richard L. Duble, "Greens Maintenance/South;" and the first half of Dr. James A. McAfee, "Effect of Sulfur Application on Soil pH and Availability of Other Nutrients."

Cassette #6: Southern Turf Management Session (Part II)

Last half of McAfee; and Dr. G. Euel Coats, "Pesticides for Southern Golf Turf."

Cassette #7: Public Golf—Owners/Operators (Part I)

William Sherman, "Zoning, Taxation and Their Effects on Golf Course Property;" David Ralston, "Surface Mining Reclamation in Harmony with Nature;" John Urban, "Investment Return—Why a Golf Course;" and the first half of James H. Fisher, "Working with Civil Service Employees."

Cassette #8: Public Golf—Owners/Operators (Part II)

Last half of Fisher; Robert R. DePencier, "Centralized Equipment Maintenance;" and Thomas A. Guttschow, CGCS, "Maintenance Under Excess Play."

Cassette #9: Management Session (Part I)

Will F. Nicholson, Jr., "Member, Committee and Superintendent Relations;" Alexander M. Radko, "The USGA's Stimpmeter."

Cassette #10: Management Session (Part II)

Joe E. Black, "The Relationship Between the Golf Course Superintendent and the Golf Professional;" and William W. Amick, "Design Hints for Maintenance."

Cassette #11: Research Session

Dr. Joseph M. Vargas, Jr., "Chemical and Cultural Control of Anthracnose on *Poa annua*;" Dr. Robert Shearman, "Pre-emergence Herbicides—Their Role in Turfgrass Stress;" and Dr. A.J. Turgeon, "Characterization of Kentucky Bluegrass Thatch as a Turfgrass Growing Medium."

Cassette #12: Weather Session

Harold E. Taft, Jr., "The Forecast—What Does it Mean?"

Cassette #13: Thinking Superintendent—People Management

James A. Bertoni, "Labor Management—Whose Job is It?;" Fred G. Cheney, "People Management—Why?;" and Tom J. Rogers, CGCS, "People Management—That's Where It's At!"

Cassette #14: Thinking Superintendent—Equipment Management

Joe Yuzzi, "Equipment Management;" Ardyce R. Twombly, "The Efficient Use and Care of Equipment;" David Wolfard, "The Nuts and Bolts of Equipment Maintenance;" Don Johns, "Effects and Treatment of Petroleum Spills on Bermudagrass Turf;" and Question and Answer Session.

Cassette #15: Thinking Superintendent—Person Management

C. William Black, CGCS, "Personal Management;" Donald E. Hearn, CGCS, "Personal Management;" Question and Answer Period; George Burgin, "Invitation to Atlanta."

Cassette #16: Keynote Speaker

Dr. Earl L. Butz, "I Don't Want to Live in a No-Growth Society."

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USGA GREEN SECTION REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON GOLF COURSE MANAGEMENT

Wednesday, April 12, 1978

**Tarrytown Hilton Inn
Tarrytown, New York**

8:00 A.M.—REGISTRATION

9:00 A.M.—WELCOME

Dr. Andrew P. Virtuoso, Green Section
Committee, USGA

9:15 A.M.—THE USGA AND ITS ROLE IN GOLF

John D. Laupheimer, Deputy Executive Director,
USGA

**9:45 A.M.—WHAT TOPDRESSING MATERIAL IS BEST
FOR MY COURSE?**

James T. Snow, Agronomist, Northeastern
Region, USGA Green Section

10:15 A.M.—STIMPMETER

Stanley J. Zontek, Director, Northeastern
Region, USGA Green Section

**10:45 A.M.—RESEARCH UPDATE! INFORMATION YOU
CAN USE**

William S. Brewer, Agronomist, Northeastern
Region, USGA Green Section

11:15 A.M.—QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

11:30 .M.—PREPARING FOR THE 1978 SEASON

STANLEY J. Zontek, Director, Northeastern
Region, USGA Green Section

**12:00 NOON—THE USGA GREEN SECTION TURF
ADVISORY SERVICE**

James R. Fulwider, Green Section Committee,
USGA and Golf Course Superintendent,
Century Club, White Plains, New York

12:30 P.M.—QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

12:45 P.M.—ADJOURN

1:00 P.M.—LUNCHEON

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A FEW WINTER GUESTS ARE UNWELCOME

By Joan Lee Faust

The sound is unmistakable—a guttural honk that pierces the twilight as the migrating flocks of Canadian geese fly overhead. It is a call of the wild as the big geese, in their dramatic V-shaped formation, follow instinct's bidding to their winter homes.

They summered in their breeding grounds in northern Quebec on the lake plateaus and inland coves of Ungava Bay. There they matured, mated, bred and raised families. When cold threatened their food and water supply, family groups gathered and the Canadian geese flew south.

Winters are spent in the sheltered tidewater lands and inlets and open ponds along the Atlantic Coast, with most settling in southern New Jersey down through the Chesapeake Bay region as far south as North Carolina.

Yet the old ways are changing. Some of the geese are stopping short of their usual wintering grounds and moving in where the habitat and food supply appeal. Some flocks have even kicked the migration habit and chosen to stay in a favorable region the year round.

Many Connecticut residents can attest to this. The geese have settled in local parks, along golf-course water hazards and greens, and in yards. To many people, the geese are becoming a nuisance, with their feeding habits and their droppings. Reservoirs and lakes have become contaminated, golf course owners have complained bitterly, and park officials have run out of practical solutions.

Private citizens are also concerned. The early snows this winter refreshed memories of last January's severe freeze, when Long Island Sound harbors froze solid. Colonies of ducks and Canadian geese crowded into what small pockets of open water were available, or huddled together on land. With their water and food supply locked in the ice, birds were starving and the humanitarian response was to feed them.

Frank Keegan, director of parks and recreation for the Town of Greenwich, is all too familiar with the Canadian-geese problem.

"Boy, have we got 'em," he said. "It's an easy problem to talk about, but the immediate solution aren't there. We must have hundreds of them in Bruce Park, at Binney Park, Baldwin Park and other open regions around the town.

"What has happened is they have inbred. We now have fifth-and-sixth-generation geese in the area. It's become their home, and they no longer migrate."

Town governments are also becoming increasingly concerned about a health hazard posed by the droppings. Although the Canadian geese population has been "local" for the last 15 years, the nuisance problem has been increasing within the last five years, according to the wildlife management office in the State Department of Environmental Protection.

"There is no way to control them in the heavily populated regions, such as Fairfield County" said Dennis DeCarli, chief of the wildlife management office, "In more rural areas the birds can be hunted, but in residential and recreational areas they are becoming worrisome with their droppings."

Many wildlife management specialists think the people themselves have had a hand in creating the problem. Ed Ladd, project manager for the southern New England office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, said that people had

innocently been creating ideal habitats for nesting sites by building ponds and golf-course water hazards with open lawn areas around them. And they have been semi-domesticating the birds by feeding them.

One of the most serious problems connected with hand-feeding of the birds is the development of diseases in the flock. This happened in Greenwich recently when corn and stale bread filtered down to the silted bottom of the pond in Bruce Park. The geese and ducks—mostly mallards—ate the fermented food and developed botulism, which caused a limp neck disease, and many waterfowl died. The town had to dredge and clean the ponds. Also, wildlife experts point out that bread is not a natural part of the goose diet.

Canadian geese are grazers. They like grasses, sedges, aquatic plants, berries and seeds. A goose can consume about half a pound of food a day. When the food supply along the water's edges is gone, they go up on the lawns and parklands to continue feeding.

One solution recommended for homeowners who have open lawns along ponds and waterways is to put up a stout fence along the waterway between the lawn and pond. It should be sturdy enough to withstand the weight of many birds pressing against it. When the birds' food supply is cut off, they often leave.

Sometimes harassment will scare them off. Large balloons have been tethered in areas where the birds are a nuisance. One red balloon to every 5 to 10 acres has been effective.

Canadian geese are protected by Federal migratory-bird legislation, and permits must be obtained to remove them physically. This often is possible during the summer, when both male and female birds molt their flight feathers during the tending and training of their young. Sometimes the birds can be trapped and taken to other regions. But the homing tendency is strong in Canadian geese, and they will follow their instincts and return to the birthplace and learning experiences of their youth.

Residents who have questions or concerns about Canadian geese on their property can get in touch with the state's local conservation-wildlife departments or the regional agent of the

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Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, whose office is in Hartford.

The Canadian goose is the largest northern goose. Eight subspecies have been identified and are widespread virtually from coast and coast. Individual birds can weigh up to 20 pounds but most along the Atlantic Coast weigh 7 to 10 pounds.

Canadian geese mate for life, and are superb family members, with the gander guarding the nest during incubation and both parents taking a role in the training of the goslings. By the time the youngsters are two months old, they look like adults.

Although they are rather mild-tempered when feeding in their family groups, they can be extremely defensive if invaded or tested. When a threat nears, one bird will start a nervous shaking and uptilting of the head. Its companions follow, and if the danger is great enough, the entire flock will fly off or even attack sometimes.

Credit: The New York Times, January, 1978

For further information contact:

Mr. James Forbes
U.S. Department of the Interior
Fish & Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 717
11 North Pearl Street
Albany, New York, 12201

TO: Turfgrass Associations in New York
FROM: Richard W. Smiley, Cornell University
SUBJECT: Extra Reprints of New York State Turfgrass Conference, November 1977.

A new method for communicating the latest information in all phases of turfgrass management has been established in New York. A summary of speeches presented at the New York State Turfgrass Conference was sold at a less-than-cost basis to those who attended. The Proceedings was edited and prepared by Cornell University.

At a slightly higher price the remaining copies of the Proceedings (about 50) are now being offered for sale on a first-ordered basis to turfgrass managers who were unable to attend the Conference. A copy of the table of contents for this 140-page volume of research and educational literature is enclosed.

Your members who wish to purchase a copy, at a price of only \$5.00, may do so by submitting the payment and the request to:

Mrs. Janet Neumann
NYSTA—Executive Secretary
P.O. Box 636
Lockport, N.Y. 14094

Thank you for alerting your membership of this opportunity. We are currently completing the plans for our next educational meeting which will be held in Albany on November 14-16, 1978. I hope that your members will find the meeting to be of interest, and will be in attendance.



Gary and Mark Millett represented the MGCSA at the County Garden Show. Gary is presently a placement student with Chuck Martineau at Whipoorwill.

TO DR. RICHARD SIMLEY'S TURFGRASS MEETING IN GREAT BRITIAN and SCOTLAND

First of all, let me express our apologies for the delay in the acknowledgment of the receipt of your donation for the upcoming trip by Dr. Richard Smiley.

On behalf of the entire Turfgrass Industry, and the Board of Directors of the New York State Turfgrass Association, I wish to thank you for your generous contribution. Dr. Smiley is most appreciative and wants to thank you himself when he returns from this trip and shares with you in a letter his experiences.

This letter will, in the meantime, at least serve the purpose of assuring you that your donation was received, and give NYSTA the chance to express gratitude. A public acknowledgment, in general form, will appear in the June issue of the NYSTA Newsletter.

Thank you for your support.

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CMAA ENDORSES 'GM' CONCEPT

First official recognition of the 'single manager'

A task force committee of CMAA has recommended that overall club management be the responsibility of a single professional with the title and authority of "general manager."

The committee's report which has CMAA board endorsement, is the first official recognition of the single manager concept by CMAA.

A survey conducted by the association during its 1977 conference revealed that while 85 per cent of the respondents carried the title "general manager," only 35 per cent had sole authority to manage their clubs at the professional level.

"The most successful clubs," the committee observed, "tend to follow the general manager concept, while smaller clubs tend to cling to the more traditional concept of more than one manager reporting to the club officers."

The committee went on to say that members of clubs no longer are willing to devote substantial time to daily operations. Instead, they are employing experienced managers and contenting themselves with establishment and maintenance of policy.

The elected club officials (officers/directors/governors/trustees) formulate policy and provide guidance for the general manager but do not involve themselves directly in the management of personnel or operations. The general manager is completely responsible for all phases of management and accountable to the "governing authorities" for performance of the entire management team and for all operating results.

The relationship between the "governing authorities" and the general manager must be carefully defined. Both relationships are identical to those in any business corporation. The first is similar to the relationship between the board of directors and the company president or chief operating officer. Club committees should work with the general manager the same as subcommittees of a corporation board of directors work with the president or chief operating officer.

The general manager reports directly to the club's chief elected official, or his authorized representative. He also works in tandem with the full body of governing authorities.

The general manager serves in the capacity of chief operating officer of the entire club and implements the policy established by the governing authorities.

The general manager develops operational policies and is responsible for creation and implementation of standard operating procedures for all areas of the club.

The general manager prepares the annual budget and, after board approval, manages and controls the operations to attain the desired results.

The general manager supervises all department heads, including the clubhouse manager, food and beverage manager, all professionals, golf course superintendent and controller/auditor.

The general manager coordinates all management functions of the club.

(Adopted by the CMAA board of directors November 1977).

Credit: NEWSBREAK



MGCSA member Tom Porter attends the Arborist Booth at the County Garden Show with Mark Millet.

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GOLF COURSE MAINTENANCE

BUDGET COMPARISON

by Ted Horton, CGCS

As you examine the results of the Golf Course Maintenance Survey published by the Metropolitan Golf Association and Co-sponsored by the Metropolitan and Long Island Golf Course Superintendents' Associations, please remember that practically every golf club has a different objective when it comes to a standard of course maintenance. Thus, as Bob Williams noted in a discussion of efficiency and course maintenance, "let us be mindful that we have to adjust the shoe to fit the foot. Few statements can be made to apply to the majority of cases. No standard can be set to apply to all of our clubs."

Should we really compare budgets after all? William Bengueyfield, Director of the Western Region of the USGA Green Section once noted that "it doesn't really matter if a Superintendent's answer to this question is NO! It doesn't really matter if we respond in the firmest possible way. The fact is—budgets and golf courses will be compared by club officials—always! When it comes to economic matters, man must be logical. He must standardize, make a formula, figure the percentages. This is his nature."

Golf Courses are entirely dissimilar. They cannot be standardized, do not fit any formula. Their value, beauty and enjoyment depend on their individuality. This is their nature.

An impasse? Not if we wish otherwise. Golf is only enjoyed to the fullest when the course provides the best possible playing conditions and pleasant surroundings. Emphasis of these points in relation to the money being spent is therefore the main point. In fact, the only point! It's not what one spends—it's what one receives for it that ultimately counts.

Variables which influence the cost of golf course maintenance and should be carefully examined before comparing budgets!

1. AGE—golf course design and construction has varied considerably through the years to reduce the hand labor and to accommodate the use of modern equipment.

2. ACREAGE—the size of greens, tees, fairways, bunkers and club grounds will vary from club to club. The club maintaining 100 acres of fairway will have costs exceeding the club which maintains only 21 acres.

3. WINTER PLAY—few clubs keep greens open for play in the winter. Depending upon the quantity of play this would increase the need for spring aerification and other requirements, each increasing the cost of maintenance.

4. ANNUAL PLAY—35,000 golf rounds would create more maintenance requirements than the course with only 4000 rounds of play.

5. GOLF CARTS—heavy golf cart usage or usage of carts during unfavorable conditions would result in the need for greater irrigation, aerification, fertilization and renovation with costs increasing proportionately.

6. GRASS VARIETIES—different species of grasses require different approaches to maintenance. Poa annua retardation programs are expensive to employ but are generally programmed in the better clubs.

7. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS—for reasons often difficult to explain some clubs may require unique maintenance programs which would influence the cost of maintenance. For

example, control programs for the Hyperodes weevil or for the Aetaneus Beetle are not necessary to every club in Metropolitan New York.

8. SOIL TYPES—soil influences the cost of maintenance. Clay soils will not support equipment usage under moist conditions and will generally require aerification, spiking and topdressing more than sandier soils.

9. CART PATHS & SERVICE ROADS—roads facilitate movement of equipment and labor with less lost time or wear and tear on vehicles. Less traffic damage to turf results also.

10. WATERING SYSTEMS—the age of the water system would influence the cost of its upkeep. Also, a club with approximately 600 heads on fairways would have greater costs than the club with the average of 185 heads.

11. AUTOMATIC vs. MANUAL IRRIGATION—automatic irrigation generally reflects a labor savings when compared with manual irrigation.

12. SOURCE OF WATER—some clubs are blessed with an abundant source of water for irrigation of the golf course and grounds. Others must purchase all or supplemental water.

13. UNIONIZATION—generally increases the cost of golf course maintenance, especially in the fringe benefit area.

14. PESTICIDE RESTRICTIONS—because of the differences in State Regulations some chemicals are restricted in certain states requiring the use of more expensive alternatives.

15. PURCHASING—practices vary from club to club.

16. INFLATION—because of inflation, a 1068 budget of \$90,000 would have to have increased to over \$200,000. An article written by Robert Siebert entitled "The Impact of Inflation on the Golf Course Superintendents" and "Maintenance Budget" concludes that—"the maintenance budget has not kept pace with the rapid inflation of the 1970's."

17. STYLE OF MAINTENANCE—the controversy of "overgrooming is overspending" is often voiced in turf maintenance circles. Some clubs have chosen to not rake peripheral sand traps or to mow all of the rough, thus returning the golf course to the "links" fashion of maintenance with resultant savings. Unfortunately, the style of maintenance is usually not discussed when the budgets are compared.



Rye Golf Meeting — Paul Caswell and Charlie Lund.

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