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## SPECIAL "COPING WITH less" ISSUE

The response to our "Coping With Less" article in last month's issue of *Tee To Green* has been good. We'd like to thank the following individuals who responded to our survey request:

**Bob Alonzi**, Fairview Country Club

**W. Andy Androsko**, Pratt-Gabriel Div., Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corp.

**Mike Bavier**, CGCS, Inverness Golf Club

**Ted Horton**, CGCS, Westchester Country Club

**Joseph Lach**, Bruce Memorial Golf Course

**Frank Lamphier**, Aspetuck Valley Country Club

**Melvin B. Lucas, Jr.**, CGCS, Piping Rock Club

**Pat Lucas**, Innis Arden Golf Club

**Jay Mottola**, Metropolitan Golf Association

**Peter Rappoccio**, Silver Spring Country Club

**Bill Smart**, The Powelton Club

**Jim Snow**, United States Golf Association Green Section

**John Sundholm**, The Greenrock Corp.

**John Wistrand**, Metromilorganite, Inc.

**Ed Worthington**, The Ed Worthington Company

The above individuals have contributed over 50 ideas to share with their fellow turf managers. Their ideas follow this article. And that's not all . . .

On February 5th, MGCSA President **Mike Maffei** appeared before the County of Westchester hearings of the Legislative and Community Affairs Committee relative to drawing restrictions for the County. Mike's presentation which he put together with **Tony Grasso**, **Dick Gonyea**, and **Londy Castarella** is in this issue . . .

And more. An "old Timer" who responded to our survey request was Uncle **Ed Worthington**. Ed's report which is based upon years of experience coping with droughts is printed in this issue . . .

And more. On February 2, **Jay Mottola**, Deputy Executive Director of the Metropolitan Golf Association sent a letter to Green Chairmen and Golf Course Superintendents of member clubs. This letter contained a checklist on Coping with the Water Shortage which is reprinted in the issue for any clubs who are not members of the MGA . . .

For those of us who attended the U.S.G.A. Green Section Regional Meeting at Westchester Country Club on February 19th, the Water Shortage was well covered by **Jim Snow**. Reprinted in this issue is the February 25th report on coping with the water shortage which the USGA has sent to Newsletter Editors.

It's been said that necessity is the mother of invention. I have a hunch the above is only the beginning. When the Green Industry applied its ingenuity to the problem, additional solutions will be found to Cope with Less. And we will continue to bring them to you.

Pat Lucas, Editor

### MGCSA SURVEY RESULTS

1. Minimum nitrogen, higher potash.
2. Higher cut on greens, tees, fairways.
3. Hold back on first watering to harden turf.
4. Establish priorities on watering, i.e., greens, tees, approaches, landing areas, etc.
5. Use anti-transparents on grass and shrubs. (Experiment)
6. Advise membership *now* concerning water problems we will be facing.
7. Watch herbicide-fertilizer application. Less amounts if water availability is in question.
8. More hand watering, less sprinkler use on greens.
9. Determine how much water you have to work with (capacities of lakes, ponds, etc.). Adjust watering program to possibility of not having any rainfall to replenish these amounts.
10. Omit fairway watering if necessary.
11. Capture rain water roof gutters, from club buildings for filling spray rigs, cleaning, etc.
12. Get back to old time basics of golf course management, i.e. old courses in Scotland, no water but still beautiful.





## EDITORIAL STAFF

Pat Lucas, *Co-Editor* Office 203-637-3210  
Home 203-637-3939

Ted Horton, *Co-Editor* Office 914-967-6000  
Home 914-937-3613

## OFFICERS

*President* ..... Michael Maffei, Back O' Beyond, Inc.  
Office 914-279-7179; Home 914-278-9436

*Vice-President* ..... Charles Martineau, Whippoorwill Club  
Office 914-273-3755; Home 914-273-9112

*Secretary* ..... Peter Rappoccio, Silver Spring Country Club  
Office 203-438-6720; Home 203-866-4276

*Treasurer* ..... Sherwood Moore, Winged Foot Golf Club  
Office 914-698-2827; Home 914-234-9469

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Publication deadline to *Tee to Green* is 21 days before the regular meeting.

13. Consider sprigging Zoysia grass in fairway areas prone to wilt and moisture loss.
14. Use wetting agents for more uniform water profile. (Experiment)
15. Keep nitrogen on the 3-4 pound rate per year.
16. Program or apply irrigation in dawn to early a.m. hours.
17. Use soil probe to determine water need.
18. Cut less area as fairway — shorter and narrower.
19. Insist on water person timing all moves.
20. Cut down nozzle size if possible.
21. Educate water person as to desirability of "skipping" low fairway areas.
22. Use herbicides only if needed (can reduce roots).
23. Educate your membership, write a special newsletter and follow up articles laying it on the table as to what will happen.
24. Re-evaluate all your water requirements.
25. Reduce number of rounds of golf allowed on days of stress.
26. Allow for the maximum recovery time of a turf area before use again.
27. Develop a crisis management program.
28. Water 5-10 minutes daily between 5 and 7 a.m.
29. Use sewage effluent for water source.
30. Night watering only.
31. Less frequent mowings.
32. Begin watering as late as possible in 1981.
33. Consider mowing at night to reduce stress.
34. Water in daytime to be able to supervise and observe better.
35. Conserve, adjust watering down to base minimum.
36. Use mulches on plant materials.
37. Erect wind barriers where needed.
38. Seek additional water sources (drains, ditches, wells,

ponds, marginal water, roof systems, air conditioner water, etc.).

39. Meter usage.
40. Improve efficiency of system (fix leaks, relocate heads, check nozzles, train waterman).
41. Minimize spring nitrogen applications.
42. Aerate turf areas this spring to establish good roots and ensure good water infiltration.
43. Keep turf "hardened" prior to summer by irrigation as infrequently as possible during the spring.
44. Irrigate at night when possible — less wind, lower temperature, less evaporation.
45. Check soil moisture and depth of roots before deciding to irrigate and then irrigate only to depth of roots.
46. Reduce or avoid other stress factors (insects, diseases, weeds, good traffic control and good drainage.)
47. Consider using more organic fertilizers and less inorganic fertilizers to lower salt index and reduce need for frequent and copious watering.
48. If watering is prohibited, consider pump house renovations and improvements.
49. Communicate with and inform local golf associations, such as P.G.A., M.G.A., etc. on what effect altered maintenance programs will have on playing conditions.
50. Read April, 1981 issue of *Golf Course Management*.
51. Pray for frequent rains.

## FROM THE PRESIDENT:

On February 3rd, I received a call from Tony Grasso informing me of a meeting to be held in White Plains on February 5 concerning the water situation. This was a joint meeting of the Legislative Committee and the Community Affairs Committee of the County Legislature. The purpose of the meeting was to receive input from various industries in the county on how to handle water restrictions in the Spring. Since this is an obvious problem being faced by our industry, we decided to make a statement before this body on behalf of the golf course superintendents in Westchester county. What this Committee was interested in learning was the overall scope of our industry, our financial impact on the community, size of labor force, etc. In order to get a feel for that information, Tony, Dick Gonyea, Lundy Castarella and myself got together February 4 to come up with some average figures on club budgets and labor forces to incorporate into a statement. Following is the text of the statement presented before the legislators.

The Legislators seemed to be impressed by our presentation and feedback from them is good. Not only did we make a presentation but other leaders from the "Green Industry" as well. The main point we all tried to make is that there should be an equal distribution between all industries. No one industry should suffer more than others. Mandatory controls now prohibit use of public water on golf courses; however courses with their own wells and ponds face no restriction.

Two informal meetings between leaders of the Green Industry and the Cooperative Extension have also been held in preparation for a possible joint statement to be prepared by the Green Industry as a body if necessary.

I urge all Superintendents in Westchester County to write to their County Legislator and let them know how water



restrictions are going to hurt their club. We do not want to be forgotten as new regulations are drawn up.

#### Statement — February 5, 1981

I would like to begin by presenting you a brief idea of the scope of the Golf Course Industry. There are approximately 45 golf courses in Westchester County employing approximately 2,500 people. These employees are involved in the maintenance of the golf courses, as well as in the pool and tennis operations, food service operations, and administrative services of the Club. Club budgets total in excess of 75 million dollars for maintenance and overall club operations. This figure does not include capital outlays for equipment, property renovations, or building renovations. Also involved are approximately 12 firms employing 350 to 400 people supplying our golf course maintenance needs for chemicals, fertilizers, irrigation supplies, and equipment sales and service. This water crisis will affect them not only on golf courses but throughout the "Green Industry."

A cutback on water allowance will have a far reaching impact on golf courses and club operations. We could be faced with layoffs on maintenance crews due to reduced work loads on the golf course from reduced mowing and reduced irrigation work. Seasonal job availability for students could drop. A decrease in club income from reduced greens fees, cart income, pool and tennis revenues, and food service operations could also lead to reduced staffs. It is possible that if the golf course is not as green and not as attractive, people will not play as much or host as many guests. There would also be an impact on State and Local Sales Taxes due to reduced use of the golf courses.

Our greens and tees desperately need water to survive. On our 45 golf courses, the greens represent a 15.4 million dollar investment and would require an approximate 5 million dollar expense to get them back in shape after a season with no water. This cost includes expenses for sod, fertilizers, top-dressing material, water, labor, and the loss of the greens while the renovation work was being performed and the greens were being brought back to a high playing quality.

Our fairways would also suffer without water but can be renovated at much less cost than greens; and with water conditions the way they are, we would have to face the likelihood of not having fairway water. We recommend however, that golf courses with their own water supplies be allowed to use that water as they see fit while the supply lasts.

All of our area Golf Course Superintendents hold Associate or Bachelor degrees in Plant & Soil Science with some also holding a Master's degree and realize how important it is to manage water properly. Many of us are using wetting agents to conserve water and power. Wetting agents are materials that permit our water applications to stretch out over a longer period of time. This not only reduces the amount of water that we use, but reduces the amount of electricity we must use to operate our pumps. Our experience also shows that the overuse of water causes turf diseases and a poorer turf requiring large expenditures to combat these problems. It is to our favor to be water conscious and to use water properly. Golf courses are also converting to newer, more efficient irrigation systems even to the extent of using mini-computers to make sure water is being applied in the most efficient manner.

What we are striving for is equal treatment with other industries in the allocation of water. We feel we are a very important industry to the community in providing a clean, pleasant environment in which to live. We would also be willing to appoint a representative from our industry to assist you in reaching a decision on water allocation.

I would like to close with a statement from a leading University figure studying the effect of living plants — trees, grass, crops — on the environment which says that 1 acre of "Green" provides enough clean air to sustain two people for 1 year.

Thank you.

Michael Maffei  
President, M.G.C.S.A.

Gentlemen:

*The enclosed thoughts and suggestions on "Turfgrass Maintenance During the Water Crisis" are being sent to a few Turfgrass Associations in the Northeast to do as they wish.*

*If there are any errors or useful additions, please bring them to our attention as soon as possible.*

Sincerely,  
Ed Worthington  
Ed Worthington corp.

#### TURFGRASS MAINTENANCE DURING THE WATER CRISIS

1. Raise height of cut on all mowers to obtain additional shade provided by the longer grass blades which will help to conserve soil moisture.

a. On golf courses, notify the membership that SLOW greens are the order of the day until the crisis is past.

b. Keep all machines off the grass during hot afternoons to reduce tire wilt, machine damage, etc.

c. Adjust mowing schedules so that no more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length of the grass blade is removed at every mowing. This will reduce shock to the plant.



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2. Your long range problem will be to retain as much soil moisture as possible under your turfgrass areas. In a water crisis, a good long SOIL PROBE can be an important piece of test equipment. Use it daily to check localized dry spots and to find how far down is your drought zone. Start as soon as you can in the spring and try and keep it at least 1 foot from the surface. Dry soil works up towards the surface — reducing your ground moisture reservoir. When it reaches the root zone, your grass is in trouble. Water applied to a turfgrass area tends to move horizontally with very little vertical penetration until the thatch and ground is thoroughly wet and surface tension is reduced. Methods by which this can be accomplished are as follows:

a. Use a spiker at least once a week just before a rain or set up your sprinkler and use it right after spiking. The water will find a path down the spiker slits through the thatch zone and charge up the ground underneath with moisture.

b. For real problem areas, use an aerifier and work the water into the holes with a hose or sprinkler. Another method would be to use a verticutting machine with 1" spacing on the knives and soak thoroughly with your sprinkler. Check with your soil probe on all operations.

c. Use a soil penetrant (wetting agent) to help your vertical movement of water through the mat or thatch and ground. Start early and use as directed. Chemical wetting agents, by reducing surface tension, enable water to work down in the soil increasing the soil water reservoir or to help the water work up to the grass root zone as needed.

d. Useful tools for working on localized dry spots

include an aerifier with two tines about 8" apart and a handle to hold on to while your foot pushes the tines about 3½" into the sod. The same idea is an air water aerifier connected to a garden hose with pointed tines that have a couple of holes in them for the water. Finally, a tree root irrigator used by arborists which is connected to high pressure sprayer hose can be useful to force water into compacted soil or for deep penetration of water or solutions.

3. At the turfgrass or playing surface, we have already listed mowing practices to reduce stress and shock at the beginning of this article. To reduce transpiration or evaporation loss, the following suggestions may be helpful:

a. Spray the turfgrass area with a liquid hydrostatic sticker which inhibits water loss and protects against dessication. It also retards moisture loss on trees, shrubs, etc. Also, it guards against summer scald and winter kill. If this material or a green turfgrass paint is used, be sure and remove all screens in your sprayer; use tepid water in your tank solution and clean your sprayer, thoroughly, immediately after use.

b. To repair or not to repair machine damage, localized dry spots under drought stress is a good question. Instead of chewing up the area and reseeding, it may be better to spray the area with a green turfgrass paint and wait until late summer for renovation. On par 3 golf tees, reseed as needed with a fine leaved ryegrass until late summer when a good tee mix should be substituted to form a permanent sod.

c. Mulches on non-playing turfgrass areas can provide additional shade to reduce moisture loss. However, what you use and how much can be a tricky business. Hay mulches may

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introduce undesirable weed seeds. If applied too thickly, lack of sufficient light will kill the turfgrass underneath or cause disease problems. The right amount of straw would be better, as all you want to do is to provide some additional shade, keep weeds down and to let light, air and water down to the turfgrass. Still better, may be plastic netting or woven materials that will accomplish the same purpose but make sure they don't cause more problems than they are worth.

d. Watch your fertilization program carefully. Keep your potash levels up but be careful about your nitrogen. If you have been using slow release products, remember that N will be released from this type of fertilizer of the ureaform type that was applied up to several years ago. So go easy. If in doubt, use a water soluble type in a sprayer and keep checking your bucket clippings on greens. It may even help to not use your buckets on your greenmowers on a water crisis.

e. In high altitude areas, look out for Spring Kill (Wet Wilt) in late April and May. Beautiful sunny days with a breeze from the North together with low humidity and a cold wet soil can spell disaster. Again, a hydrostatic sticker that retards moisture loss can be very useful during this period. Otherwise, if your pipes are connected, syringe your greens from noon to 3 p.m., just as the fellows down in the valleys must do with their poa annua in July and August. No water? Get your sprayer or tank truck and fill up somewhere. Then apply to those greens exposed to the northern, low humidity breezes as a syringing operation. Follow the same procedure for syringing poa annua if water is curtailed in your area.

4. Chemical applications of pesticides during stress periods requires planning. Here are some suggestions in a water crisis:

a. Fungus diseases can be a problem during any stress period. Maintain your fungicide schedule even though heights of cut on your mowers have been raised. Use only enough N to help control dollar spot. Check your pH readings and try to stay around 6.5.

b. Insects may become a real problem. Start early on an insecticide program and keep at it. For hard to wet insects, use a spreader-sticker with your insecticide.

c. Herbicides — personally, I never would use them

during any stress period.

5. If your water supply may be cut off or reduced, now is the time to think about where you can get water that is safe for turfgrass and how to get it where you want it. Keep your eyes open for any items that might be useful. An old abandoned sprayer might be repaired to hold water. Make sure you have a small pump with suction hose, strainer and discharge hose — long enough to reach from your lake, pond, stream, etc. to your water carrier, should your irrigation system be cut off.

6. Finally, keep up on long range weather reports for your area and keep a daily weather diary. Record also, soil probe moisture depths around the course, etc. Good luck and if all else fails, gather together some good Indian friends and hold a Rain Dance.

Ed Worthington

## WATER SHORTAGE

Directed to: Green Chairmen/Golf Course Superintendents

With the start of the golf season only a few months away, the time is now to start planning. The water shortage is a fact and although it will affect each club differently, we hope no club will be caught unprepared. Dating back to as early as June, 1980 some clubs in the metropolitan area, especially in Northern New Jersey, have been faced with restricted water use and unless things change rapidly almost every area golf course will be effected in some way during the 1981 season.

Although we are not experts in agronomy and preparation at each club will be different, we feel going through the following check list of important points might be helpful:

1. Review the entire club for water use, plan to conserve wherever possible, and correct wasteful situations immediately. Check everything from leaky faucets to major supply lines.

2. Know what your sources of water supply are and, more importantly, know who controls them. (*Remember: during shortages clubs may even be restricted from using their own wells or other private sources. This is already the case in New Jersey.*)

3. Do you know who will determine water restrictions in your area and how to contact them?

4. Do you know what effect you might have in fighting watering restrictions? (Remember your golf course is an essential part of your club operation and you probably have a substantial investment to protect, especially in tees and greens.)

5. Are you prepared budget-wise for the possibility of having to pay a premium price for water or to pay for extra chemicals, seeds, supplies, etc., to help prepare your course for dry conditions?

6. Be sure your club is represented at USGA Green Section Conference at Westchester Country Club on February 19th. Although the original agenda doesn't specifically address the Water Shortage, we have contacted the USGA and they've indicated that the topic will be discussed. This will also be a good time to exchange ideas and learn what's happening at other clubs.

In the coming months the MGA will keep a close watch on the situation and try to help in whatever way we can. If your

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club has any specific problems or questions or if you have some ideas that might be of help to other clubs, please contact the MGA office. We plan to address this issue in a March Newsletter and would appreciate any input that you feel might be helpful.

Best wishes for a successful and productive year.

Jay Mottola  
Deputy Executive Director, MGA

*To: Newsletter Editors*

*As part of the Green Section's effort to provide useful information for golf course maintenance programs, enclosed is an article which describes some of the steps which can be taken in anticipation of the water shortage this year. Please feel free to use all or part of this information in your publication. Credit to the USGA Green Section would be appreciated.*

Sincerely,  
James T. Snow  
Agronomist, USGA

### **COPING WITH THE WATER SHORTAGE**

Each year it seems that some region of the country is faced with a shortage of water. If the problem becomes critical enough and water use restrictions are imposed, one of the first uses to feel the axe is golf course irrigation. Notwithstanding the fact that the golf industry generates millions of dollars in goods and services and employs thousands of people, golf course irrigation is considered a recreational use of water in most states and therefore is placed low on the priority list during a water shortage. The limits placed on course irrigation in any particular area may vary from voluntary conservation to mandatory restrictions to a complete ban on all water uses. In each instance, short-term and long-term management programs must be thoughtfully designed in order to ensure the best possible survival of existing turf areas.

Following are some thoughts on how to make best use of existing water resources and how to condition turfgrasses for drought conditions.

#### *The Irrigation System*

A well-designed, correctly installed and properly utilized automatic irrigation system provides the best means of conserving water. Water savings of 40% to 75% have been documented on golf courses which converted from a manual to an automatic system. However, regardless of the type of irrigation system available, it should be operating at peak efficiency and steps should be taken to increase its efficiency if the situation permits. — Repair all leaks.

- Check nozzle size as it relates to available pressure and resulting coverage.
- Check for nozzle wear.
- Where necessary, relocate heads to improve water distribution.
- Use half-circle sprinklers where applicable.
- Check pump performance and other pumphouse systems.

#### *Irrigation Practices*

Proper use of the irrigation system is one of the most important factors in conserving water. Preparing turf for hot

summer weather requires that little, if any, irrigation water be applied during the spring. Encourage the turf to establish a deep, fibrous root system in the spring by allowing the soil to become dry between rains and/or irrigation sessions.

— Before irrigating, use a soil probe to determine existing soil moisture and rooting depth.

— Apply water as uniformly as possible, depending on soil conditions and plant needs.

— Apply water only as fast as the soil can accept it. To avoid puddling and runoff, use short, repeat cycles or else cultivate the soil (core, slice, spike) to improve water infiltration.

— Irrigate when there is little wind and when the temperature is relatively low . . . usually at night.

— Hand water critical areas if it can prevent overwatering adjacent areas.

— Constantly monitor the system to ensure that all heads are operating as they should be.

#### *Cultural Programs*

To paraphrase an old cliché, "a healthy turf is a drought resistant turf."

— Aerification — aerate (core) turf areas during the spring in order to relieve soil compaction, promote root growth and improve water infiltration (note: concerns about *Poa annua* encroachment after spring aerification are of secondary importance when drought stress may place the survival of the turf in jeopardy).

— Cultivation — spike and/or slice turf areas when weather permits throughout the season so that good water infiltration is maintained.

— Wetting agents — a wetting agent should be used during the spring, and at lighter rates during the summer, to promote good water infiltration through thatch and soil, improve soil water retention and prevent dew formation. It is normally used on greens and collars, but can be beneficial to most turf areas.

— Fertilization — use relatively low rates of nitrogen fertilizer. A lush, fast-growing turf uses more water and is more susceptible to injury from other stresses. Coordinate applications with predicted rains or apply during light rains.

— Diseases and Insects — avoid turf damage from diseases and insects by utilizing a proper pest control program.

— Weeds — apply herbicides in the spring for weed control only if large numbers of weeds are present (broadleaf) or can be anticipated (crabgrass). If spraying must be done, spot-treat the worst areas rather than making a blanket application.

— Cutting height — if possible, raise the cutting height and reduce mowing frequency on tees, fairways and roughs. It is unlikely that much benefit will be derived from raising the height on greens already cut at 3/16" - 1/4."

— Thatch control — if excessive thatch is a problem, then thatch control measures (aeration, spiking, slicing, verticutting) and wetting agents should be utilized on a regular basis.

— Overseeding — on turf areas composed primarily of *Poa annua*, plans should include overseeding during late summer or early fall with a more drought tolerant grass species. Turf areas which cannot be irrigated during the summer will likely require renovation during the fall.



### Reduce Other Stress Factors

Avoid placing turf under any unnecessary forms of stress. A healthy, vigorous turf is much more likely to survive the drought if other stress factors can be reduced or eliminated.

— Cart and foot traffic — distribute traffic across the turf as uniformly as possible. Eliminate traffic on important play areas when possible by keeping carts on paths, banning cart use on certain days or weeks during the season, and by careful traffic monitoring.

— Drainage — good drainage, even during a water shortage, is a pre-requisite to good turf. Turf in poorly drained areas is usually shallow-rooted and weak. Work on drainage installation any time weather permits.

— Weeds, Insects, Diseases — as noted above, eliminate competition and injury from weeds, insects and diseases by following proper pest control programs.

— Trees — trees can weaken turf by preventing good air circulation and creating excessive shade, and tree roots can compete with turf for available moisture and nutrients. When possible, improve sunlight penetration and air circulation by thinning trees or their branches. Root prune trees near tees and greens to reduce moisture stress in these areas.

— Wind barriers — though not practical in most instances, the establishment of wind barriers near exposed sites can help to reduce evapo-transpiration water losses.

### Establish Priorities

When water use is restricted to a certain quantity, based on either a percentage of previous use or on an absolute quantity per facility, it usually becomes necessary to set priorities with respect to which areas of the course will receive the specified allotment. When this occurs, the following priorities are usually established.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Greens and collars | 4) Landing zones       |
| 2) Tees               | 5) Other fairway areas |
| 3) Approach areas     | 6) Roughs              |

### Investigate New Sources of Water

When water rationing is imposed, it is often those golf courses which utilize municipal or public water supplies that are hardest hit. Therefore, it usually pays a golf course to

establish alternative sources of water for future use. Among the options are:

— Creating new ponds or enlarging existing ponds and reservoirs to hold large quantities of water which can be diverted from streams, well, catch basin or other bodies of water.

— Digging wells to supply water directly to the irrigation system or to existing ponds or reservoirs.

— Dredging existing ponds, canals and reservoirs in order to increase their capacity.

— Investigate using sewage effluent for irrigation purposes.

— Collect and funnel runoff water, water from air conditioners, shower water and pool water into existing ponds.

### Conclusion

Of critical importance in dealing with a water shortage is the advance planning which must be done to ensure that the best can be made of a bad situation. The golf course superintendent and course officials should agree ahead of time as to the best program to follow. Club members should be forewarned about the kinds of restrictions that might be placed upon them as the season progresses and they should understand that turf losses will inevitably occur should water use be severely curtailed. When it comes to dealing with the golfer and his course, the best policy is one of no surprises.

The explanations for some of the above recommendations are necessarily brief and not all of the guidelines apply equally to all golf course situations. For more information on any of these recommendations, please contact the nearest USGA Green Section regional office.

### NOTES

If you attended the GCSAA Conference in Anaheim and wish to apply for New York credit for pesticide re-certification, please contact Mike Maffei who is drawing up the roster to send to Albany. Mike needs your name, address, and *Pesticide Applicator ID number*. Please do so by March 15.

U of Mass Conference attendees — sign the roster at the meeting. *Please include your ID number.*

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## MEETING NOTICE:

Date: Thursday, March 26th  
Place: Westchester Hills Golf Club,  
Ridgeway Rd.,  
White Plains, NY 10605

Host  
Superintendent: Mark Millett  
Club Manager: John O'Brian  
Golf Professional: Kevin Morris  
Club Pres.: Tom Hart

Telephones: Superintendent: 914-948-5023  
Clubhouse: 914-948-5020

Lunch: 12 noon

Program: Panel on Water Conservation

Directions: I-287 to Westchester Ave., go left  
on Brian Ave. To North St. Go left  
on North St. Then make right on  
Ridgeway and Club is on left.

## COMING EVENTS

March 26 MGCSA Meeting, Westchester Hills  
April 16 MGCSA Meeting, Blue Hill Golf Club  
May MGCSA Meeting, Quaker Ridge G.C.,  
Green Chairman/Superintendent Meeting  
June 23 MGCSA Meeting, Century Country Club  
Superintendent/Manager Meeting  
June 24 Univ. of Mass. Field Day, So. Deerfield

July MGCSA Meeting, Edgewood C.C.  
August 25 MGCSA Family Picnic  
August 26 Univ. of R.I. Field Day, Kingston  
August MGCSA Joint Meeting with Hudson  
Valley, Waccabuc Country Club  
September 24 MGCSA Invitational Elmwood C.C.  
November MGCSA Annual Meeting  
November 16 - 19 N.Y.S. Turfgrass Assoc. Conference &  
Trade Show, Albany

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for helping make this issue of *Tee to Green* possible.

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**GCSAA NEWS:**

Michael R. Bavier, CGCS, Superintendent of Inverness Golf Club, Palatine, Illinois was elected President of GCSAA. James A. Wyllie, CGCS, was elected to the position of Vice President. Robert W. Osterman, CGCS, was appointed by Mike Bavier to serve as Secretary-Treasurer for 1981. The two new directors elected during the membership meeting were Eugene D. Baston, CGCS, and Riley L. Stottern, CGCS. Continuing their terms on the board as directors are Paul Boizelle, CGCS, Edward Dembnicki, CGCS, and James W. Timmerman, CGCS.

A Bylaw change was approved during the Annual Meeting. The amendment to Article VI, Section 1 changed the terms of office for directors from three years to two and removed the restrictions on their eligibility for re-election.

The change means that, in the future, three directors will be elected each year instead of two. The amendment also provides a six-month grace period for officers or directors who cease active employment as golf course superintendents. It is important to note that, although the bylaw was changed at the Anaheim meeting, the two directors elected at that meeting will serve three years as provided under the old law.

Al Caravella, Superintendent of the Brae Burn Country Club received his GCSAA 25 year pin at the Anaheim Convention.

**FIVE RECEIVE GCSAA CITATIONS**

Citation of Performance Awards are given each year to recognize the outstanding efforts of a select few golf course superintendents in hosting major golf tournaments. Award recipients are chosen according to guidelines established by USGA and GCSAA. Sherwood A. Moore of Winged Foot Golf Club received the award for the Senior Open which was held in Mamaroneck on June 26-29, 1980.

*Something To Think About . . .*

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