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May 1982

Published monthly by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association

Vol. XII, No. 4

Coming Events

June 3	MGCSA Invitational Tournament		
	Mount Kisco Country Club		
June 23	Mass. Turfgrass Field Day,		
	South Deerfield		
June 21-26	Westchester Classic, Westchester C.C. (GCSA members invited)		
July 8	MGCSA Superintendent/Manager		
	Meeting — Siwanoy C.C.		
July 12	MGCSA Summer Social - Fairview		
August	MGCSA Family Picnic		
August 5	Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Day.		
	Cook College, North Brunswick		
August 25	Univ. of R.I. Field Day, Kingston		
September 30	Chapter Team Championship,		
	Ridgewood C.C. (contact		
	Dennis Flynn for details)		
November 9-11	N.Y.S. Turfgrass Conference and Trade		
	Show, Rochester		
December 6-9	N.J. Turfgrass Assoc. Expo, Cherry Hill		
December 11	M.G.C.S.A Brae Burn C.C.		

MGCSA News

Congratulations are in order to Birdie and Peter Rappoccio on the birth of their son Timothy James. The stork arrived on May 10th and this makes two boys for the Rappoccio's.

Gene Westmoreland of the MGA reminds everyone that the MGA has a good suppy of the replacement markers for yardage measurements should anyone need them.

Thanks to Joe Gillardi for giving me a whole batch of old *Tee to Green*. Lots of interesting information, some of which we will be carrying in future issues in our "From the File" column.

Well, what's the weather going to do next? The current drought situation reminds me of the spring of 1981 all over again. Everyone pressed into action cranking up irrigation systems very early in the year. And Poa annua! We always were a Poa factory here, but this spring we've had double shifts going. Plenty of seeds, but a poor looking and poor growing plant. Hope things change real soon.

Seen some red leafspot on the bents in the greens. TGF and Daconil didn't touch it. Any comments out there?

On the plus side, the courses dried out well and plenty of

work including Capital projects were able to be accomplished.

Again, we ask for articles, bits of news, turf tips, a report on a new piece of equipment, anything you want to share to better our association. Don't be concerned with grammar or spelling. Our printer, the Deynor Corporation works wonders with my rough drafts and can do the same for you.

-Pat Lucas, Editor

From the President

In last month's *Tee to Green*, I commented on the lack of the card response for the March meeting at Fenway, and alas, due to communications breakdown, no card was sent out for the April meeting at Shorehaven. For this, I apologize and assure you this will not occur in the future. Something to bear in mind however: the phone is only a reach away.

During the past year or so, the MGCSA has been submitting local, regional, and national meetings to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation to receive credits toward pestcide license re-certification. To date, we have received credit for the following courses and meetings:

1980 Expo 61/4 credits

1981 CAGCS Winter Seminar 1.5 credits

1981 GCSAA Insect Seminar in Anaheim CA. 12.25 credits 1981 GCSAA Conference and Show in Anaheim 11.25

credits

1981 Massachusetts Turf conference 9 credits

1981 Conn. Grounds Keepers Assoc. conference 1.5 credits In addition, we have submitted the following courses but have not yet received credit for them:

July 1981 MGCSA monthly meeting at Edgewood C.C.

1981 Expo

GCSAA Disease Seminar at Nyack

GCSAA Disease Seminar at New Orleans

MGCSA Winter Seminar at Fairview C.C.

1982 Massachusetts Turf Conference

1982 GCSAA Conference and Show in New Orleans

GCSAA Ornamental Pest Control Seminar in New Orleans It takes anywhere from 1 month to 3 months for these courses to be evaluated and credits issued and then another 9

months for these credits to show up on your renewal notice, according to Mr. William Sutfin, Supervising Pesticide



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

Inspector for New York. Experience has shown me however, that this process takes even longer than that.

Remember, in order to receive credits, you must: (1) sign
 the roster at the meeting, and (2) be sure to include your ID number on the roster. 15 Credits in a five year period are required for re-certification and only courses or lectures dealing with pesticide related topics such as fungi, insects, chemicals, application equipment and techniques, etc. qualify for credit.

Just a reminder as the golf season starts, MGCSA bylaws state that "No non-member may attend more than three social meetings within the period of one year, and must be invited and accompanied by a Class A member in good standing." —Mike Maffei

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

Shirley D. Way 2195 West Main Street Stanley, New York 14561 716-526-5196

Career Objective:

Education:

Design and implement landscape planting plans on a small scale Bachelor of Science Degree, May, 1983

Department of Floriculture and and Ornamental Horticulture Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. Concentration: Landscape Horticulture GPA: 3.25 (A = 4.0)

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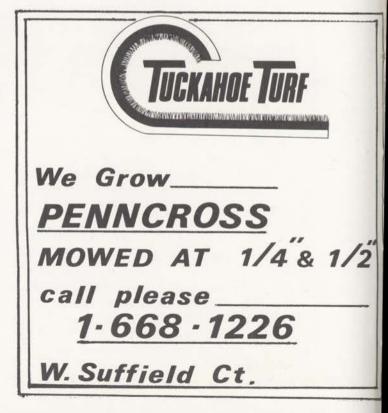
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Something to think about . . . RETROSPECTIVE

If I had to live my life over, I'd dare to make more mistakes. Next time, I'd relax, I would limber up, I would be sillier than I have been this trip. I would take fewer things seriously, I would take more chances, I would take more trips, I would climb more mountains, swim more rivers, I would eat more ice cream and less beans, I would perhaps have more actual troubles, but I'd have fewer imaginary ones. You see I'm one of those people who live seriously and sanely hour after hour, day after day. Oh I've had my moments and if I had it to do over again I'd have more of them . . . In fact, I'd try to have nothing else, just moments one after another, instead of living so many years ahead of each day. I've been one of those persons who never goes anywhere without a thermometer, a hot water bottle, a raincoat and a parachute. If I had it to do again I would travel lighter, lighter than I have. If I had to live my life over I would start barefoot earlier in spring and stay that way later in fall. I would go to more dances - I would ride more merrygo-rounds. I would pick more daisies.

> Nadine Starr Louisville, KY 85 years old



Budget Comparison

Some Comments by Ted Horton, CGCS Superintendent, Westchester C.C.

The very thought of "budget comparison" makes everyone concerned a little edgy. As a result, I would like to offer some comments:

As you examine operation expenses or proposed budgets, please remember that practically every golf and country club has a different objective when it comes to a standard of course maintenance. Thus, as Bob Williams noted, in 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 afterall? William Bengeyfield, Director of the U.S.G.A. Green Section, once noted that "it doesn't really matter if a Superintendents'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."

Enough philosophy! Understanding that comparisons will be made — like it or not — I offer the following thoughts on how to best go about conducting a meaningful comparative analysis of golf course and grounds expenses:

1. Because of the individualistic nature of golf and country clubs, before comparing financial figures the following factors should be compared and understood:

(a) Age — course design has varied considerably throughout the years to reduce the hand labor and to accomodate modern equipment;

(b) Acreage — tee, green, fairway, rough, bunkers, club grounds, etc. square footage varies greatly from club to club. Obviously, the club maintaining 100 acres of fairway will have costs exceeding the club with 25 acres of fairway.

(c) Some courses keep greens open for winter play. Depending upon the quantity of play, this would increase the costs of topdressing, aerification and renovation.

(d) Play — 35,000 golf rounds per year would require additional maintenance requirements than a course experiencing only 4000 rounds of golf per year.

(e) Golf cart traffic — heavy golf cart traffic requires greater irrigation, aerification, fertilization and renovation costs.
(f) Grass species — different grasses require different



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serious diseases.

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maintenance practices often resulting in considerable differences in cost.

(g) Soil types — soils vary greatly from club to club. Clay soils require costly aerification and limit equipment movement after rains. Sandy loams allow more flexibility in maintenance.

(h) Paths and Roads — These are expensive to maintain. Thus, if a club has extensive roads or paths, it will likely be spending proportionately more for their upkeep, especially as the paths get older. The surface used on the path would affect the cost of its maintenance.

(i) Water system — the age of the water system and pumps would influence the cost of its upkeep. Remember, also, that one club may have 600 sprinklers versus an average of around 185. Costs for water and repair would be difficult to compare.

(j) Automatic Vs. Manual Irrigation — labor costs would vary greatly from one method of watering to the other.

(k) Source of Water — one club may be purchasing water whereas another may have its supply in reservoirs or streams.

(l) Equipment — some clubs lease equipment with this expense appearing in its expense statement whereas a neighboring club may purchase all of its equipment and expense it in a capital expense statement.

(m) Real estate taxes, golf related postage and printing expenses and some capital expenses may be reported in one clubs expense statement and not in anothers'.

(n) Trees, shrubs and annuals — expenses can vary greatly in this category depending upon the amount of emphasis placed on maintenance of existing plant material, planting of new plants — some clubs may also report this as capital expense — and of course the degree to which a course is treed.

(o) Unions — not all courses in our area are unionized and as a result may have different labor and fringe benefit costs.
(p) Purchasing practices — methods of shopping and buying can vary condiserably. It is often difficult to compare practices from course to course.

(q) Grooming Costs — Paul Voykin has often voiced his opinion that "over-grooming is over-spending." There seems to be a tendency to return to links type of course maintenance with resulting cost savings, but not all clubs desire this.

(r) Golf vs. Country Club — single purpose recreational facilities will have different costs from the multi-purpose country clubs.

I guess in this discussion, I have to mention that frightening word "inflation." But, because of inflation, a 1968 budget of \$90,000 would have had to increase to well over \$200,000. An article written by Robert Siebert entitled "The Impact of Inflation on the Golf Course Superintendents' and Maintenance Budgets'" concludes that "the maintenance budget has not kept pace with the rapid inflation of the 1970's."

Perhaps I have over-dramatized the subject of budget comparison but it should be pointed out that "the grass has always been greener on the other side of the fence" and it is unlikely that this thinking will be easily reversed by an article such as this. But, while we are caught in a confrontation of rising expectations and declining resources let's make our budget comparisons more meaningful. And, even more important than that, let's budget wisely and purchase carefully so that on final analysis, a comparison will be favorable.

Why Accidents Happen!

Accidents are generally thought to be a result of bad luck or an act of God. However an unsafe act, a hazardous condition or some combination of the two must occur before an accident can happen. Of these two conditions, unsafe acts or work practices are a contributing factor in 90 percent of all accidents. Here are some of the factors which can cause workers to commit errors leading to accidents:

Lack of proper training can be a major cause of accidents. Employees must be trained to do their jobs safely, and care must be taken to ensure that they continue to perform as instructed.

Ignorance of a hazardous condition can result from lack of



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Indifference or laziness resulting from fatigue, a poor relationship with the boss or a lack of motivation can make an employee take an unsafe short cut.

Bad examples set by other workers can be imitated by less experienced employees. New workers have a higher injury rate than more experienced employees.

Undue haste caused by supervisory pressure, an overloaded schedule or a desire to complete an unpleasant task as quickly as possible can make workers bypass important safety steps or processes.

Making Employees Motivate Themselves

You can't motivate your employees, but you can change the work climate so employees motivate themselves. It's a matter of creating an effective work climate and making your managerial expectations clear.

Offer clear directions so that employees know what to aim for, rather than forcing them them to guess and perhaps make poor decisions. If they know that personal attention is being given to their work, they will take more pride in it.

A Portrait of Jennie

A flower soft and pure A sky's colorful hue A brook's poetic rhyme A bird chanting devine When painting a portrait of you You're the spring magic with its scent of flowers You're the summer frolic with its gayety and laughter You're the autumn breezes whispering soft and gentle You're the winter sun glistening in shining armor When painting a portrait of you

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Published monthly by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association

MEETING NOTICE

DATE:	Thursday, May 20, 1965
PLACE:	Scarsdale Golf Club, Clubway, Hartsdale, N. Y.
HOST:	Everett Wood, Superintendent.
GOLF:	Yes, tee off time after 12 noon.
BUSINESS	MEETING: 6 pm.
DINNER:	7 pm.
PROGRAM	: Chuck Fatum will moderate a panel on
	"Labor and Money Saving Devices".

DIRECTIONS: From Central Avenue in Hartsdale take Hartsdale Avenue Heading east, and Clubway is the right just past the center of town as you approach the bridge over the railroad and the Bronx River Parkway. The Bronx River Parkway is close by with exit in Hartsdale.

NOTE ON THE PROGRAM: Chuck Fatum will moderate a panel

- Mr. A. M. Radko, Eastern Director on the U.S.G.A. Green Section. Mr. Ted Jozwick, Superintendent of Fairview Country Club.
- Mr. Joseph Camberato, Superintendent of Sleepy Hollow C.C.
- Mr. William Riley, Director of the board of the G.C.S.A.A. Mr. Tony Grasso, Lafkins Lawn and Golf Supply.

Mr. Charles Fatum, Moderator and Superintendent of Hampshire C.C.

If anyone has any slides or ideas that might contribute to the theme of the discussion, please bring them to the meeting and give them to Chuck Fatum. I am sure that Chuck would like to have them before the meeting if possible. As the slides are shown the donor will give a brief description of the slide. After the viewing of the slides, they and any other ideas will be dis-cussed further.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK:

Now that we have proved, with our last issue of "Tee to Green", who needs glasses we will try not to be so long winded.

Our representation at Muttontown Golf Club last month was a little disappointing, but we want to thank all those who made a little disappointing, but we want to thank all those who made the trip. Our meeting this month is close by and will be with our good friend Woody so we expect a really large turn out. Scarsdale Golf Club is beautiful in May with the Dogwood in bloom and we have ordered an ideal day for golf. Our program will be lively, interesting and informative so you can not afford to stay away. In all fairness to Mr. Fred Hollister, Manager, be sure to will be externed a second.

mail the return cards promptly. For your future planning, mark the dates of June 24th for Quaker Ridge Country Club and July 21 for Bedford Golf and Tennis Club.

Will see you on May 20th,

Sherwood Moore.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOLF COMMITTEE:

Our May 20th meeting will be our first real golf meeting of the season so we urge all you golf enthusiasts to turn out in force. We are attempting to establish golf handicaps for our

members for our Championship and Pro-Superintendent tournaments so we will need your scores for the next few months.

We also want to remind you of the policies adopted by the membership at our annual meeting last November, namely;

1. Each member must attend at least 50% of the preceding

meetings (including dinner) to qualify for each major tournament. 2. Anyone playing golf at our meetings must register and stay for dinner or he will be charged for the meal and eliminated from prizes.

3. The privilege of members inviting guests for golf and dinner should not be abused.

James Fulwider, Chairman.

NEW MEMBERS:

1. Larry Thompson, Superintendent of Greenwich Country Club. Class A.

MAY 1965

- James McNally, Superintendent of Green Brook Country Club. Class A.
- George Machado, Superintendent of Bonnie Briar Country Club. Class B.
- 4. Robert Lippman, Assistant at St. Andrews Country Club. Class B.
- 5. Dominick DiMarzo, Superintendent of Bel-Air Country Club. Class B.
- John Priester, Assistant at Fairview Country Club. 6. Class B.

Class D.
7. Fritz Zeller, Superintendent of Greenwich Municipal Golf Course. Class B.
8. John Murphy, Hubbard Hall Chemical Company. Class C.
9. Alex Sehlmeyer, Chanderlain Seed Company. Class C.
We would like to welcome to the Metropolitan area, Bob Kenyon, Superintendent of Elmwood Country Club.

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE:

Excerpts from talks heard over the years but still pertinent today:

It is important to get at the fundamentals of things. Let's not treat the symptoms until we have corrected the fundamentals. Know the "whys" as well as the "hows". Rotatilling brings the "fines" to the top so we have a

hard green or lawn unless we use a spring tooth harrow or some similar implement to mix the "fines" again.

When topdressing, do not change mixtures abruptly. Get a good mixture and stick with it.

Construct nice wide aprons to greens in order to make large sweeping turns with power mowers.

Do not work too fast with power mowers.

For iron chlorosis, spray with iron sulfate at ½ to 2 ounces per 1000 square feet in as little water as possible.

Mow stolonized areas immediately. Do not allow to grow

straggly. 2-4D used in fall on bent fairways can cause considerable damage. Spray before July and use minimum rates and even then watch for high temperatures.

A good man can make poor grass look good while a poor man can make good grass look poor.

During times of stress apply only enough Nitrogen to keep the grass alive and healthy. Avoid over stimulation. You can only work with nature, not against her.

Plant at least a few trees on your course each year. In case of major golf course alterations, it is generally advisable to consult a capable golf course architect.

The golf course work at your club can be no stronger than the men you hire to carry out the actual operations.

Do not apply new chemicals wholesale without first testing them in a limited area or on the nursery.

IN MEMORIAM:

Lawrence S. Dickenson, Professor Emeritus of Agrostology at The University of Massachusetts passed away on April 21, 1965.

A pioneer in the teaching of turf management, Professor Dickenson established the Winter School in Turf Management at the University of Massachusetts in 1927, and under his leadership a two year course for students majoring in Turf Management was initiated subsequently in the Stockbridge School of Agriculture at the University. Hundreds of his students are now superintendents at golf courses throughout North America.

His friends will always remember his two most famous remarks:

"Give the grass plant half a chance, it wants to live." "Before you do anything with turf, bring all factors within the range of tolerance."

Our sympathies also are extended to Joseph Gilardi on the loss of his sister; to Gus Chicarelle on the loss of his brother; and to Dominick DiMarzo who lost his father.



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(B) RUGGED CYCOLAC® CASE — All TORO spinklers for large areas are encased in a shell of tough, break resistant CYCOLAC®. This material has a tremendous impact resistance and will not rust, corrode or disintegrate due to time or water carried minerals.

(C) GEAR DRIVE ROTATION — Smooth rotation of all TORO sprinklers for large areas Is provided by a drive assembly which is isolated from the water stream. Lubricating grease is pumped into the gear chamber after all air is pumped out to assure a longlasting drive mechanism.

(D) VALVE-IN-HEAD MODELS — TORO provides the ultimate in versatility in control with the exclusive Valve-in-Head sprinklers. TORO has pioneered this feature to allow designers to break away from restrictive block designs or expensive valve-under-head designs. The feature can solve the problems presented by varying turf use, topography and infiltration rates. In addition, multi-cycling of sprinklers is possible without causing excess low head drainage. Multi-cycling can be used to solve problems of wind conditions and low infiltration rates of soils as well as for frost control and dew removal. The Valve-in-Head feature is available for control systems using Hydraulic Normally Open, Hydraulic Normally Closed or 24 Volt A.C. Electric controllers. The valve is easily accessible through the top of the sprinkler and is an integral part of the head.

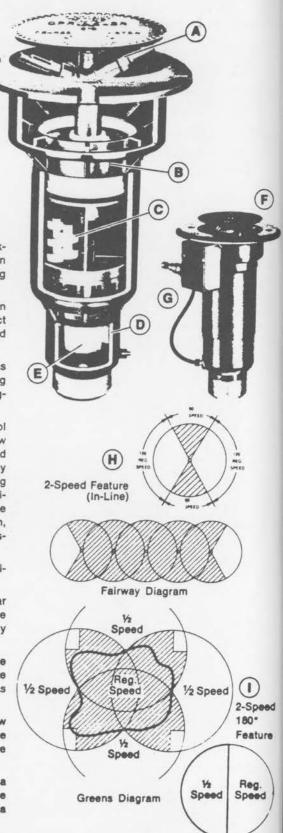
(E) CHECK-O-MATIC MODELS — A spring loaded valve in the base of the head eliminates low head drainage on block systems.

(F) MANUAL OVER-RIDE OF VALVE-IN-HEADS — All Normally Closed and regular Electric Valve-in-Head sprinklers have a manual over-ride selector accessible at the top of the sprinkler. This selector allows the sprinkler to be turned on independently of the controller or to be cancelled out of the automatic program.

(G) PRESSURE REGULATION — This feature regulates the pressure available to the nozzles on Normally Closed and regular Electric Valve-in-Head sprinklers. The pressure is co-ordinated to the nozzle size and helps equalize the water use over large areas with varying topography.

(H) 2-SPEED, 60° - 120° MODELS — TORO markets the 2-speed model for single-row golf course fairway use. The 2-speed feature evens out the precipitation rate over the area covered by running at half speed in the opposing 60° areas which do not receive overlap from adjacent sprinklers.

(1) 2-SPEED, 180° MODELS — A 2-speed variation for use when only a selected area is covered by overlap, such as some golf course greens. The precipitation rate of the area covered is evened out by the sprinkler running at half speed over the 180° area which does not receive overlap from adjacent sprinklers.



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To Plan This Summers Control Program, Study Last Summer's Disease Problems

Summer is the season when you want your course to look its best, but it's also a time of increased stress on turf, which makes disease more likely.

"Summer's warm, humid conditions encourage such turf disease as brown patch, dollar spot, leaf spot and pythium blight," says Todd Cutting, TUCO agricultural chemical technical extension field representative. "At the same time, the heavy play a course gets during this time places additional stress on the turf, making it more susceptible to disease problems."

That's why a superintendent who wants to keep his course free from ugly disease blemishes — and himself free from golfer complaints — should carefully plan a program that will prevent summer disease.

"The best way to plan a disease control program for this summer is to go back and analyze what happened on your course last summer," Cutting suggests. He recommends that superintendents analyze these factors:

1. Which disease or diseases caused you the most problems last summer, and where? When did these problems first appear and can you pinpoint the cause? If you can answer these questions, you'll know what your most likely disease threat will be this summer, when you're most likely to face it, and where.

2. The next step is to analyze cultural practices. Fertilization should provide minimum levels of essential nutrients; excessively high nitrogen levels may increase turf's susceptibility to such diseases as Fusarium patch and brown patch. Thatch levels thicker than a half inch also encourage disease. development, particularly if the area is poorly drained.

Turf which remains damp for long periods of time is more susceptible to disease, so it is recommended that brushing, poling or hosing be used to remove dew from grass blades. It also is recommended that sand be used to improve subsurface drainage and aeration. Avoid planting foliage in areas where it will block movement of wind through the turf to dry off grass blades.

Avoid daily, light applications of water, particularly in late afternoon or evening. It is recommended that water be applied as infrequently as possible, but at a depth of six inches or more, with each irrigation.

By analyzing last summer's disease problems and where they occurred, it may be possible to pinpoint specific cultural practices that are encouraging the problems.

3. Use of cultural practices that discourage turf diseases often is not sufficient to prevent disease outbreaks, because weather stress, coupled with the stress caused by heavy course play, cannot be controlled.

"This is why a preventative program should include regularly scheduled fungicide applications every 7–10 days, when weather conditions favor disease development," Cutting says. "By analyzing last year's problems and where they occurred, you can select a fungicide that will be effective against those specific problems and plan applications in areas where prob-



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lems are most likely to occur."

Cutting recommends use of a broad spectrum antibiotic fungicide such as Acti-dione, which is economical enough to allow a greater number of treatments than many other fungicides and is effective against major summer diseases. In addition, it is compatible with most insecticides.

"A successful disease prevention program should include both proper cultural practices and a scheduled program of fungicide applications before disease signs appear," Cutting emphasizes. "Planning and carrying out a total preventative program can minimize turf disease problems at a time of the year when your course needs to be in top shape."

-News Agricultural Operations of The Upjohn Co.

Surviving With Yellow Jackets

With the large number of yellowjackets present, there are some practices that we can do to reduce their interest in us while we are engaged in outdoor activities, says Dr. Philip L Nixon, University of Illinois Area Extension Adviser in Entomology.

Yellowjackets are elongate, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and are black with yellow markings showing as stripes on the abdomen. These wasps construct large nests of paper underground, in wall voids, and in other protected places.

Due to the large number of larvae or immatures in these nests at this time of year, adult yellowjackets are very active looking for insects and other meat in garbage cans, at picnics, and in other areas for larval food.

There is very little that one can do to repel these insects, but we can avoid attracting them. Bees and wasps are attracted to yellow, thus not wearing clothes that are yellow or contain yellow in the color such as orange or light green will reduce yellowjacket problems. Also avoid using perfume, scented deodorants, and hairspray as these substances have a floral scent that is attractive.

Individuals with long hair should wear a hat or hair net when outside, since many stings come from yellowjackets that get tangled in hair.

Plan outdoor activities in the evening when yellowjackets are less numerous. Since bees and wasps use the position of ultraviolet rays from the sun to locate their nest and other landmarks, most of these insects stay in their nests near sundown and on cloudy or rainy days.

Since yellowjackets are cold-blooded animals, they will be less active on cold days, particularly when the temperature is below 40 degrees F.

When all else fails, and yellowjackets become a major nuisance at a picnic or other outdoor event, they can sometimes be baited off. Fish-flavored canned cat food placed at least 50 feet away from your activity will attract these wasps away from you. It may backfire, however, by attracting so many yellowjackets that their numbers spill over into your outdoor activity area.

> —Philip L. Nixon, Ph.D. Area Extension Adviser - Entomology From "The Bullsheet"

New Information Sheets in 1982

- 1982 A Pivotal Year in American Golf*
- Budgeting for Maintenance (IS-32)
- Sample Membership Application Forms (IS-35)
- Conversion of Real Estate Development Golf Course to a a Private Club (PR-21)
- Improving Pro Shop Sales (IS-33)
- A Hard Look at 'Lucrative' Monday Golf Outings (IS-31)
- · A Security System That Works! (GC-21)
- Coordinating Tee Marker and Pin Placement (GC-12)
- 18 Ways to Save Money in Building a Popular Golf Course (GC-17)
- Effluent: A Problem-Solver, But Not a Panacea (GC-39)
- Planning for Your Maintenance Building Really Pays Off (GC-20)
- Sample Golf Car Storage Agreement (GC-68)
- Local Rules Promotion Speeds Play, Adds Income (IS-30)
- Sample Tournament Reservation and Agreement (GC-67)
- Sunscreen May Save Your Skin (IS-33)
- Sources of Golf Equipment and Instructional Aids (AC-2A)*
- Organizational Chart at Riviera Country Club at Coral Gables, Florida (PR-9)
- Marketing is One Way to Increase Golf Membership and Revenue (IS-19)
- 1981 Quarterly Golf Participation Analysis (GC-51B)
- Municipal Golf Course Operational Data 1981 (MU-5) (\$1.25)
- 1982 NGF Summer Seminars for Coaches, Teachers and Golf Professionals*

-N.G.F. Headquarters

Leak Detection Dye

The Toro Company has announced the availability of a new liquid hydraulic oil dye, Toro P/N-44-2500. The dye was developed for use in the hydraulic systems on Toro's turf maintenance equipment. The dye is mixed with a unit's hydraulic oil and gives it a red color. This allows for easy detection of hydraulic oil leaks so they can be repaired before

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damaging a green or turf area. Toro has approved the use of the new hydraulic oil dye for use on all of their turf maintenance equipment and has stated that the dye has been endorsed by Toro's hydraulic component suppliers as being totally soluble and in no way affects the warranties of their components. While the new dye will aid in the detection of hydraulic oil leaks, Toro stresses that the dye is not a substitute for good preventative maintenance programs.

In Today's World Everything Is Relative

A Russian woman lived with her husband and two children in a very small hut. Then her husband's parents lost their home and she had to take them into hers.

The coughing of the old folks and the crowding was unbearable. In desperation, she went to the village wise man. What should I do? she begged.

"Do you have a cow?" asked the wise man. "Yes," she replied.

"Then bring her into the hut, too. And come back and see me in a week," said the wise man.

A week later she was back. "This is utterly unbearable," she said.

"Do you have any chickens?" asked the wise man.

"Yes," she replied, "What about them?"

"Bring them in the hut, too," he said. "Then come back and see me in another week."

A week later she returned. "This is absolutely impossible," she said. "Our home is a mess of chicken feathers, cow dung and people."

"All right," said the wise man, "take out the chickens."

The next week she reported that without the chickens it was definitely better. "All right," said the wise man, "now take out the cow. That will settle the problem."

And it did. Without the chickens and cow to contend with, the woman, her husband, the children and his two parents got along quite peacefully. Everything, you see, is relative. Sometimes we don't know how well off we really are.

-Diamond Shamrock





Pat Lucas, Editor 81 Tomac Avenue Old Greenwich, CT 06870

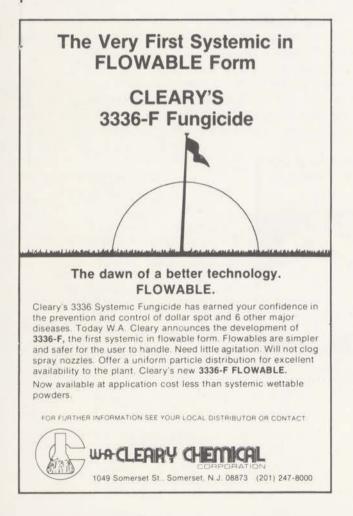


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Melvin B. Lucas Jr., CGCS, Named Honorary GCSAA Historian

Melvin B. Lucas Jr., CGCS, superintendent of Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, Long Island, N.Y., has been named Honorary Historian of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, GCSAA President James A. Wyllie, CGCSA, announced. The appointment was made during the GCSAA Executive Committee's Post-Conference meeting in New Orleans.



Lucas, 1980 GCSAA President. served as the Association's Historian for several years when he was a member of its Executive Committee. As Honorary Historian, he will occupy a permanent seat on the Association's newly-reorganized Standards Committee, chaired this year by Immediate Past President Michael R. Bavier, CGCS. That committee is responsible for maintaining the official history of the Association.

A member of the Golf Collectors' Society, Lucas maintains an extensive collection of historical golf books, antique maintenance equipment and more than 250 clubs dating back to the origins of the game. The appointment recognizes Lucas' efforts in establishing an accurate record of GCSAA and the golf course superintendent's profession as well as his contributions to the history of the game of golf, Wyllie said. —GCSAA News

First Call For Nominations For GCSAA Officers and Directors

This notice marks the first call to chapters requesting nominations for the offices of president, vice-president and director of GCSAA. All nominations must be received by the Nominating committee Chairman no later than September 1, 1982. The nominating committee Chairman is:

> Melvin B. Lucas, Jr., CGCS Piping Rock club Locust Valley Long Island, N.Y. 11560

Other committee members are Paul S. McGinnis, CGCS, Phoenix, Arizona; Charlie P. Underwood, CGCS, Lawrenceville, Georgia; Sanford G. Queen, Overland Park, Kansas; Oral L. Redman Jr., Creve Coeur, Missouri.

Explanations of qualifications, terms of office and responsibilities of the GCSAA Executive committee are in the GCSAA newsletter. We encourage you to nominate members with the leadership qualities necessary to insure the continued success of GCSAA. —GCSAA News

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