September 1983

Published monthly by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association

Vol. XIII, No. 8

	Meeting Notice		
Date Change:	Tuesday, October 11, 1983		
Location:	Sleepy Hollow Country Club		
Host			
Superintendent:	Joseph Camberato		
Club Manager:	Robert James		
Golf Professional:	Tom Murphy		
Greens Chairman:	: Frank Cooney		
All phone reservation	is to Peter Rappoccio, 203-438-6720		
Golf:	12 noon - on. Carts - \$16.00		
	Caddies: \$13.50 plus tip		
Lunch:	11:30-12:30. \$6.00		
Social hour:	6.00 to 7:00 p.m. with hors d'oeuvres		
Dinner:	7:00 p.m. \$25.00 including tax, tips		
Program:	Dr. Haruo Tashiro,		
	NY State Dept of Agriculture		

You MUST have a reservation for lunch and dinner. No reservation - no meal.

Reservations must be made by October 8th. Directions: New York Thruway to Exit 9. Left onto White Plains Road. Right onto Route 9. Club 41/2 miles on right.



October 11 November 1-3 Coming Events MGCSA Meeting, Sleepy Hollow New York State Turfgrass Association Conference & Trade Show, Rochester MGCSA Annual Meeting

December 10 February 28, 29-March 1, 1984

MGCSA Christmas Party, Ridgeway C.C. 53rd Mass Turfgrass Conf. & Industrial Show Springfield Civic Center, W. Springfield, MA

WELFARE: Please contact Craig Wistrand, 203-869-6477 (office) or 203-625-0319 (home) regarding any hospitalizations, etc. of members of the MGCSA.

Editorial by Uncle Ed

The May 1983 issue of Tee to Green Newsletter published by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association covering the Westchester County and Western Connecticut area, announced that they had selected a Commercial Member of their Association to assist their Board of Directors in advisory capacity. HALLELUJAH!! At long last someone has discovered that the Commercial Members of our Turfgrass Association might be very helpful. For too many years the many faces of Commercial Members at Turfgrass Association meetings have been seen but not heard. Who else gets around and calls on Turfgrass Managers.

THEY SHOULD BE BRINGING IN THE MEMBERS TO YOUR TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION

- Credit: Worthington Gazette

Disposal of Chemical Containers

What do you do with all your empty chemical containers? Recently, as a member and commissioner of the Miller Place Fire Department, our volunteers were summoned to report to a brush fire at a sod farm in Miller Place. Upon arrival it turned out to be a pit fire with debris set on fire. After the fire a dozen volunteers became ill with nausea and respiratory problems. All 12 were taken to the hospital and in the end received testing at Stonybrook University hospital for respiratory problems and some even had liver scans performed. Eventual cause of this problem was found that in this area where the fire was were a large quantity of pesticide containers. So, next time when disposing of your containers, think twice about how to do it. Also, it would probably be a good idea to notify your fire department that you do store hazerdous materials in your maintenance area.

- Long Island Golf Course Superintendents Association Our thanks to John Wistrand from Metro Milorganite, Inc. for sending us this article.

November



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

Equipment Exchange

For Sale: 7 Toro used fairway units. Good condition. Wanted to Buy: 5 gang set of Toro rough mowers. Contact: Pat Lucas, Innis Arden G.C. 203-637-3210 (office) or 203-637-3939 (home)

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Superintendent Search Committee Ardsley Country Club N. Mountain Drive Ardsley-on-Hudson, NY 10533

Choosing A Crew That'll Stay the Course Manager's Journal

by C.R. Reagan

- World Street Journal, August 8, 1983

Picking the right employees is always an uncertain process particularly when you have to make a judgment about how someone will perform over his lifetime. But in 30 years of per sonnel work at DuPont, I learned some hiring principles tha help you improve your batting average. Prior to may retiremen last September, I spent a quarter of a century at the company's



cellophane plant at Topeka, Kansas, where the turnover rate has averaged less than 3.2% per year. I'm convinced that the following 10 principals in hiring were an important factor in this exceedingly low rate:

1. Don't rush. Recognize the magnitude of the investment involved in hiring people. For those who remain for 30-plus years until retirement – a large percentage in our case – the company will be investing about \$1 million each in wages and benefits. Considerable study and discussion takes place before purchasing a machine or making a capital investment of that magnitude. The wrong person on a job can have far more harmful effects than a faulty machine. Machines can be repaired or replaced more easily than people, and a machine doesn't upset other machines in the way a disgruntled worker can affect other employees.

2. Decisions shouldn't be made by personnel alone. It is best for those who will supervise the employees to have a direct role in interviewing and evaluating candidates. This avoids the later charge, "He wasn't any good to start with. Personnel sent him to me." Supervisors will take a more active interest in making sure their employees succeed if they have a part in choosing them. Multiple opinions about candidates are also advisable: We found it useful for at least three people to talk with each candidate who advances to the interview stage. Individual evaluations and opinions would be discussed and reconciled at a meeting where summary evaluations would be made.

3. Properly validated aptitude tests can be useful. For some jobs, it isn't possible to predict a candidate's aptitude from his application form, from interviews or even from reference checks with previous employers. The more complex the job, the more importance aptitude tests assume. Appropriate aptitude tests are essential in choosing employees for electronic or instrument maintenance and computer operation, but they are of little benefit in filling routine manual jobs.

4. Don't hire someone out of pity because he needs a job. An employment decision has long-term consequences for your employer and for all those who will be working with the person hired. Altruism is an admirable quality, but it is wrongly placed here. 5. No one should be selected simply because his father, brother or other relative has worked out well. In our experience, the performance of a good employee has little predictive value about his relatives.

6. Current employees are an excellent source of recommendations. Allowance must be made for possible, partiality when relatives or friends are involved, but we have found that most employees are quite cautious and consider very seriously whom they recommend. Also, they have firsthand knowledge of what it takes to be successful in the kind of work involved.

7. Study the school record carefully. Of all the reference checks normally made, the school record has proven most valuable. It is the best barometer for predicting attendance, work habits and personality characteristics. It is difficult to disguise one's true nature for the number of years spent in school.

8. Maintain a hiring priority list. Keep a good backlog of top candidates. Include as many notes and records as possible, and set up a "priority to hire" list similar to the "draft" list used by professional sports teams. Some of your candidates will find other jobs and won't be available when you call them, but decisions to hire often must be made quickly, and having candidates pre-selected avoids the necessity of making hurried judgments.

9. Select employees; don't reject applicants. Our policy has been not to *reject* anyone. Instead, we have *selected* those who best meet our needs. This is a distinction that makes a difference in the company's public relations image and the various laws bearing on employment.

10. Cover job requirement thoroughly. During pre-employment interviews, be sure to explain completely the specific requirements of the job. Before accepting the job, the candidate should fully understand what is required regarding shift work, overtime, etc., and how wage and promotion policies operate. This can avoid problems and dissatisfaction later.

Mr. Reagan, now retired and living in Topeka, Kansas, was an employee relations supervisor for DuPont.

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Editor's Note: Well, the verdict is in, 1983 was the second hottest year since the weather bureau has been keeping records in 1869. Many records were set and of course at this writing (September 21), September is no picnic! To date we've had 37 days of 90 plus temperature.

Many of us are worn, drained, and just plained worked out. We have to be, we've just gone through the "second hottest season in history." – Pat Lucas

Summer of '83: Very Hot, Very Good For Business — N.Y. Times, September 5, 1983

by Christopher Wellisz

As people streamed by on the boardwalk at Point Pleasant Beach, N.J., Roger Stone stood amid the jangling of change and flashing of lights in his games arcade and thanked the sunshine for the crowds.

"When the sun shines, we do business," said Mr. Stone, the manager of Jenkinson's South. "This is the kind of weather that people in the beach business really pray for."

Indeed, the National Weather Service says that the average temperature for June, July and August was the second hottest since it started keeping records in 1869. This year's average was 76.9 degrees. The hottest summer was in 1966, when the temperature averaged 77.3.

In the 100 days from the start of the Memorial Day weekend – the unofficial beginning of summer – through yesterday, temperatures in Central Park climbed at least 90 degrees on 29 days and 85 or above on 57 days. Last summer, the figures were 11 and 28.

More rain fell than usual this summer, but most of it was concentrated in a few heavy showers. The norm for the months of June, July and August is 30 days on which it rains; this summer, it rained on 23. Last summer, there were 31 days when it rained.

As tens of thousands of people streamed to beaches and resorts for a final round of recreation this weekend, businesses whose fortune reflect the weather were reporting increased sales. An improving economy helped make it one of the best summers for them in recent years, according to business officials in the region.

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Resort Bookings Up

Campgrounds, parks and amusement parks in New York and New Jersey were crowded, and bookings in hotels and motels were up.

"The whole state is showing an upsurge," said Don O'Brien, executive vice president of the New Jersey Hotel-Motel Association. "The Shore has been doing gang busters because this is their season and they've had such beautiful weather."

In New York, a State Commerce Department survey of booking in 132 hotels and motels over the Fourth of July weekend showed increases in ning tourist areas and a decline only in one region, north of Binghamton.

In the Catskills, the occupancy rate was 97.8 percent – onefourth more business than last year. On Long Island, the rate was 89.9 percent, up 3.5 percent.

Campgrounds Prosper

Richard A. Denman, director of the 80-member New Jersey



3

Campground Owners Association, said it had been the best summer for campgrounds in six or seven years.

Bear Mountain State Park in New York had 665,000 visitors this summer, compared with 575,000 last summer, according to the Department of Parks and Recreation. At Jones Beach, attendance was 5.4 million, compared with 4.6 million last year.

More time in the water increased demand for air mattresses and toys. At Lessner-Paul Inc., a swimming-pool supply company in Port Washington, L.I., sales of such items rose from 550 last year to 1,150. Chlorine sales were up, too: from 54,000 pounds to 76,500 pounds.

"This place has been a zoo," said Howard Rindzuner, the company's retail manager. "With all this heat, all they want to do is hand in their pools. They don't want to exert too much energy so they get a nice float to lay on."

Sunny and hot days brought more customers to Stark's Landing, a boat rental company in Brick, N.J. For Michelle McMenaman, the manager, that meant extra trips to pick up squid, mullet and worms to bait her customers' hooks.

"I've been going down there at least three, four times a week to get bait," said Miss McMenaman, who buys from a local wholesaler. "I used to go twice a week. Now, I go twice during the week and twice on weekends."

Parched suburban laws meant layoffs for some of the teenagers who mow them, but sprinkler installers were kept busy. Scott Lord, the owner of Artistry in Green Automatic Lawn Sprinklers, Inc. in Baldwin, L.I. installed 190 sprinklers, 60 more than last year. "Business is booming," he said.

Bring on the Cold

The summer also was hard on ice cubes, and the Stuyvesant Town Ice Company said it had doubled monthly deliveries of 40-pound bags, to 5,000. The Gold Seal-Riviera Corporation sold an additional 600 cans of its ice cream each week.

Beer distributors also received a flood of orders. The Abelson Beer Company delivered 925,000 cases of beer this summer, up from last summer's 600,000 cases.

As usual, children in the city sought relief from hot pavement under cooling jets of spray from fire hydrants, and motorists rolled up windows and braced for car washes. This summer, 1,260 spray caps for hydrants were distributed, twice as many as last year.

The level in the city's water supply system, meanwhile, dropped from 100 percent of capacity on June 1 to 75.8 percent on August 30. The normal level for that date is 83.1 percent. Last year, the level on August 30 was 81.6 percent. The Department of Environmental Protection said the drop was not a cause for concern.

Consolidated Edison reported a record peak of electric consumption this summer: 8.42 million kilowatts on August 8, when the temperature reached 95 degrees. The previous record was 8.387 million last summer on July 19.

It was also a peak period for amusement parks.

At Action Park in McAfee, N.J., more than 500,000 people came to choose among 20 water rides, from the Kamikaze Water Slide to a tidal wave pool. That represent a 20 percent increase over last year, a spokesman said.

"The water rides really boost our attendance," said Julie Mulvihill, the spokesman. "When it's hot out, people want to spend it one way – wet."

Acti-dione TGF/Bayleton 25 WP Tank Mix Receives EPA Approval For Use On Turf

Anti-dione TGF, a broad spectrum antibiotic turf fungicide, may be used in a tax mix with Bayleton 25WP as a result of supplemental labeling approved by the Environmental Protection -Agency.

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fective in controlling fungus diseases of turfgrasses.

Recommended rates of the tank mixture on fairway are 0.34 oz. Acti-dione TGF plus 0.5 oz. Bayleton 25 WP per 1,000 sq. ft.; or 15 oz. Acti-dione TGF per acre and 22 oz. Bayleton 25WP per acre.

On fairways, the tank mix combination should be applied at 14- to 21-day intervals immediately after the first mowing in spring, continuing until after the last mowing in late fall. Severe conditions may require a shortened application interval of 7 to 10 days.

The recommended rates of the tank mix on greens and tees are 1 oz. Acti-dione TGF plus 0.5 oz. Bayleton 25WP per 1,000 sq. ft. The combination should be applied at 7- to 10-day intervals. Under hot, humid weather conditions favoring fungus disease development, it may be necessary to follow a 5- to 7-day application schedule.

When using Acti-dione TGF in a tank mix with Bayleton 25WP, label instructions and cautionary statements of both products should be observed.

- NEWS Agricultural Operations of The Upjohn Company

Foes of Mowing Argue Grass Has Feeling, Too

-N.Y. Times, September 5, 1983

by Philip Shenon

A coalition of vegetarians and wildlife preservationists has just the advice that many homeowners in the New York metropolitan area have been waiting to hear this summer: Don't mow the grass.

If the people leading this campaign have their way, the verdant lawns of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will soon turn to wild meadows.

"We must do what we can to save the grass," said Nellie Shriver of Takoma Park, Md., a leader of the effort, the so-called plant rights campaign.

The campaign was begun six years ago by a vegetarian lobbying group called the Fruitarian Network. The idea of letting lawns grow wild has since gained informal support from leaders of wildlife groups and religious organizations. Among them is Alice Herrington, the president of Friends of Animals, one of the nation's largest wildlife-preservation groups, with 125,000 members. Friends of Animals has not cut the grass or tended other greenery at its headquarters in Neptune, N.J., since the building was opened three years ago.

Miss Shriver, coordinator of the Fruitarian Network, which is based in Takoma Park, said the stop-mowing effort has nearly 6,000 vegetarian followers. The Fruitarians eat mostly fruit and believe in nonviolence toward living things, including lawn grass and the small creatures that live within it.

'Grass Has Consciousness'

"It's impossible to mow the grass without harming it," she said, "We believe grass has some sort of consciousness, that it has feelings. Besides, when you cut it, you also risk harming an occasional toad and smearing the mower's blades with butterflies and crickets. You can't doubt that toads and insects have feelings."

Lawn mowers, she added, waste fuel and hurt people. According to the Consumer Products Safety Commission, more than 50,00 people were injured last year in lawn-mower accidents.

On recent years, the Fruitarian Network has been in and out of court trying to get judges to overturn laws that require the mowing of lawns. Miss Shriver was awarded \$500 by an Ohio court a few years ago when she was living in Akron after city officials cut the grass behing her home without her permission.

Miss Herrington of the Friends of Animals said she did not think that grass had feelings. "But I do believe that maintaining a lawn is a way of controlling nature," she added, "I think that mother nature should be allowed to do whatever she pleases."

The untended land around the group's headquarters building, she said, is now full of "what some people would call weeds, what I call nature plants – black-eyed Susans, Queen Anne's lace and lots of clover. The bunnies and the squirrels do very well in there."

There have been no complaints so far about the "nature garden," she said.

Support From Academia

The campaign has also received some support from the





academic community, including David Ehrenfeld, a professor of biology in the horticulture department at Rutgers University in New Brunswich, N.J. He said too many lawns were mowed too often.

"Some people mow their lawns every week," he said, "and there's really no need, especially at this time of the year. The grass found in lawns is a cool-season plant and grows best in the spring. By mid-summer it's not growing fast enough to justify a weekly mowing. I haven't mowed my lawn in two weeks, maybe three. It looks fine."

He said many people are unfairly pressured to mow their lawns. "I think," he added, "there are some affluent suburbs in the New York City area where you'd get a brick through your window if you didn't keep your lawn well-groomed."

1983 Rules of Golf

24. In stroke play, a player's ball is in a bunker guarding a putting green. He hits a poor shot and the ball flies over the green, out of sight. He then takes two practice swings in the bunker, touching the sand both times. He is then told that his ball is out of bounds and that he would have to play his next shot from the bunker.

- A. Player incurs no penalty, because he was not aware that his ball was out of bounds.
- B. Player incurs a four-stroke penalty for the two practice swings
- C. Player incurs a two-stroke penalty for the two practice swings.

25. A competitor in stroke play hits a shot out of a bunker and it comes to rest on the putting green. He holes his putt and on removing the ball from the cup, finds that it was not his ball.

- Player incurs no penalty because there is no penalty for playing a wrong ball in a hazard.
- B. Player incurs a two-stroke penalty.

(answers on page 9)

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GCSAA News

GCSAA's full Fall Conference Brochure will be coming soon. Scheduled to be mailed in early October, the Conference Brochure will contain detailed information about the golf tournament, seminars and the Conference and Show. Begin making plans now for the Las Vegas Conference and the tournament in Phoenix.



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Published monthly by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association

JUNE, 1965

VOICE OF EXPERIENCE Hints On Spraying

Within the past few years irrigation systems of one type or another have been installed in practically every golf course in Westchester County. This factor coupled with the demand for closer cut and perfection in fairway turf has created additional problems for the superintendent such as diseases, insect injury, and infestation of Poa Annua, Clover and other weeds.

This has necessitated spraying fungicides, insecticides and herbicides to combat and control these evils that accompany the demand for watered fairways. Thus another responsibility has fallen upon the superintendent and it is a wise club that provides him with the tools necessary to perform this job.

Those of you who are contemplating fairway spraying or are an old hand at large acreage spraying, the following hints may be of some benefit to you. If this is "Old Hat" to you then just shrug your shoulders and say "so what".

- 1. Tee jet spray nozzels come in four parts, body, cap, strainer and interchangeable orifice tips.
- 2. Flat spray tee jet nozzels are numbered to include the angle of spray and orifice opening number. Thus tee jet 8002 indicates a spray pattern of 80 degrees with an orifice opening of 02; tee jet 1103 indicates a spray pattern of 110 degrees with an orifice number of 03 etc.
- 3. The narrower the spray pattern the higher above the ground your boom must be set. A boom with tee jets 6502 needs a spraying height of 21 to 23 inches; tee jets of 8002 needs 17 to 19 inches height while 11002 jets can be set as close as 10 to 12 inches to the ground; thus enabling you to spray on comparatively windy days.
- The less gallonage you want to use the smaller orifice tip s you install. Thus at the same pressure and speed a tee jet of 11003 will put out 3 times as much water as a tee jet of 11001.
- 5. The strainers used with tee jet nozzels are 50, 100 and 200 mesh screen which indicates the number of openings per square inch. We use the 50 mesh screen on all of our spraying.
- 6. For your information, we at Winged Foot have a 24 foot boom in two sections mounted on the front of the tractor, with two quick shut off valves located along side of the operator giving him full and immediate control of all operations. The boom is equipped with the 1100 series nozzels spaced 19 inches apart and approximately 11 inches above the ground. For spraying 24-D, MCPP, or the like we use tee jet 11001 with 125 psi. traveling at 5 mph. and put on 15 to 17 gallons per acre; thus we can treat 13 acres with one load of a 200 gallon sprayer. For spraying Endothal, fungicides such as PMA and insecticides (emulsions only, powders plug the strainers and nozzels) we use tee jets 11003 with 150 psi. travel 5 mph. and put on 40 gallons per acre; thus we can treat 5 acres with a 200 gallon rig. It is also interesting to note that we mix our fungicides and insecticides plus a small amount of iron (about 1 pound per acre) and that we have found it necessary to spray for disease control five to six times a year. To this we add an insecticide three times a year.
- 7. In calibrating our sprayer we fill our tank, set the desired pressure, pick a comparatively flat fairway of known acreage and spray this with plain water. This is also done at a desired speed. We then measure the water required to fill the tank and if we believe too little or too much we either increase or decrease our speed, or increase or decrease our pressure and

try again. This is repeated until we arrive at the desired result. It might be necessary to change the orifice tips, but be sure to stay with the same series so as not to change the spraying height. Don't forget to supply your operator with protective goggles and mask. If you need further information from a technical standpoint, concerning tee jet nozzels, contact Water Cooling Corp. 132 Nassau St. New York, N.Y.

MEETING NOTICE

- DATE: Thursday June 24, 1965 PLACE: Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Griffen Avenue, Scarsdale
- HOS T: Al Pentenero, Superintendent
- GOLF: Yes

BUSINESS MEETING: 6 P.M.

DINNER: 7 P.M

PROGRAM: Dr. Ralph Engel, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J

DIRECTIONS: Quaker Ridge Golf Club is on Griffen Ave. which can be reached by heading East off the Weaver St. or the Mamaroneck Rd. exits from the Hutch-inson River Parkway or by heading West on Weaver St. or Mamaroneck Ave. from the Boston Post Road.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The meeting at Scarsdale Golf Club last month was most gratifying. As forcast, the weather was perfect so a good number played on Scarsdale's well groomed and immaculate course. Seventy eight sat down for a delicious dinner followed by a most informative panel discussion on "Labor and Money Saving Devices" moderated by Chuck Fatum, Superintendent of Hampshire Country Club. Thank you Woody for a perfect day.

We predict our June 24th meeting at Quaker Ridge to be equally as good for our Host, Albie Pentenero always arranges every detail to perfection.

Your Executive Committee met at Winged Foot Golf Club on June 3rd and discussed many of our plans for the remainder of the year. We have a full and busy schedule ahead of us, especially for the months of September and October.

It was decided to hold our annual Superintendent's Champ ionship Tournament at Bedford Golf and Tennis Club on July 21, so sharpen up your game for that date. Our field day this year will be held at Wykagyl Country Club on October 5 (rain date October 6) so it is time to start making plans for this important event. Our August meeting is scheduled for The Country Club of Darien, Darien, Conn. on August 17.

Looking forward to seeing you on June 24th.

Sherwood Moore.

Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium

The 18th Annual Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium will be held at the Pfister Hotel, Milwaukee, on October 26 and 27, 1983. The subject will be "Facts and Fallacies in Poa annua Management."

Subject matter will range from protection of Poa annua through new methods of suppression to replacement with other species. The program is expected to give an update on all angles of Poa annua production or control.

For information - contact Jim Latham, (414) 225-2222.

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for making this issue of Tee to Green possible

Answer Sheet — 1983 Rules of Golf Quiz

Question	Answer	Applicable Rule/Decision	Comment
24.	С	Rule 33-1	Before making a stroke in a hazard, the player must ensure that he is not required to immediately play another stroke from the hazard
25.	В	Rule 21-3a	When the player putted, he played a wrong ball.

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-Frank Paladino



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



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