Tee to Green

March 1984 | Published monthly by the Metropolitan Golf Course Superintendents Association | Vol. XIV, No. 2

MGCSA Spring Meeting
March 22nd – 12 noon
Whippoorwill Club
Host Superintendent: Chuck Martineau
Any questions call Chuck at 914-273-3755

Coming Events

March 21	Toro Irrigation School, Elmwood C.C. White Plains, NY
March 22	MGCSA Meeting, Whippoorwill Club Armonk, NY
April 19	Joint MGCSA meeting with Hudson Valley, Blue Hill G.C.
May 17	MGCSA Joint Meeting with CAGCS at Greenwich C.C.
June 7	MGCSA Invitational, Burning Tree C.C.
July	MGCSA Meeting – Century C.C.
August 20	MGCSA Family Picnic
September 27	MGCSA meeting, Innis Arden G.C.
October	MGCSA meeting, Whippoorwill C.C.
Nov.	MGCSA Annual Meeting
Nov. 7-9	NYS Turfgrass Association Conference and Trade Show, Syracuse, NY

MGCSA Announces Model Management Research Project

President Chuck Martineau and the MGCSA Board of Directors have made a two year commitment for the MGCSA to develop a Chapter Management Program, that, if successful, could be used as a model for other chapters to follow. The program will focus on five main areas where our Chapter hopes to realize better organizational and management proficiency. These areas are as follows:

1. Evaluating the Chapter's management organizational structure and upgrading this structure so as to serve our membership with maximum effectiveness. Particular emphasis will be given to the task of providing qualified staff support for the Chapter within affordable economic means.

2. Developing locally oriented services for our individual members that will help them grow as professional turf managers and enhance career advancement opportunities. Special attention will be given to individual career counseling and a *district-wide* employment counseling service.

3. Expanding the MGCSA Scholarship and Research Program to provide greater capability to meet industry needs. Where appropriate, fund raising efforts and distribution policy will be coordinated with related national GCSAA programs.

4. Exploring what the true professional image of the golf superintendent is – and focusing on the indispensable role he plays as a manager in the game of golf's future.

5. Providing a working communications network for sharing turf management and related information within our district, and, on a cooperative basis, with national organizations across the country.

We expect to work on a cooperative basis with many of the GCSAA regional chapters across the country in developing this model program. To the extent there is interest, results from the project will be shared with other regional chapters through GCSAA auspices, should GCSAA so elect.

James E. McLoughlin of Pleasantville, New York will serve as the MGCSA Executive Director for the duration of this two year model management research project. Jim will speak at the MGCSA meeting at Whippoorwill Club on March 22, 1984. He will be there to discuss more specifically the goals and objectives of this project and how each will affect you as individual members, and to answer your questions about the project.

The Mean 18

by Lew Fishman
Golf Magazine (Jan. 1984)

Assembled from 1983 stats, here is a mythical monster, the toughest par 72 on Tour

When the PGA Tour last year started compiling scoring breakdowns hole by hole, virtually every professional had an opinion as to which would prove the most difficult.

After all, they knew which holes gave them the most trouble. But even now, months after the results have been coordinated, there's a good bet that these premier players couldn't choose five of the 18 holes assembled.

The figures just don't lie. Certainly, prevailing weather conditions, time of year and pin positions at various tournament

Tee to Green

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

sites all play a role.

Maybe it's not much of a surprise that in assembling the toughest par-72 course played by members of the PGA Tour (the 12 toughest par fours, three par threes, and three par fives), Oakmont, site of the '83 U.S. Open leads the way with five holes. But one must raise an eyebrow when he discovers that Westchester Country Club, site of the Manufacturers Hanover Westchester Classic, and Bay Hill come in a very close second with four holes each. That's right, 13 of the toughest 18 holes are on three golf courses.

Another surprise: Although we often hear that length is not a factor for the PGA Tour pros, here is evidence to the contrary. The monster course measures 7,903 yards, with all par fours better than 430 yards long and the par threes all better than 220 yards. Length, obviously, still is the single most important difficulty factor.

The most treacherous hole the Tour played last year was Oakmont's par four 10th. Measuring 462 yards, the hole allowed only 15 birdies against 202 bogeys and 177 pars, not to mention 48 doubles and six triples.

The toughest par-three hole was predictable, the redoubtable 16th at Cypress Point – 11 birdies and an average of .563 strokes over par. Oakmont's 12th hole was the most unforgiving par five, allowing more than twice as many bogeys as birds.

Oh yes, the average Tour player's score on this course, which was laid out just after the World Series is an 80. There now, doesn't that make you feel a lot better?

The Mythical Monster

Hole	Par	Yardage	Birdies	Bogeys	Avg.
1. Bay Hill No. 4	4	468	11	154	4,501
2. Oakmont No. 1	4	461	19	160	4,618
3. Congressional No. 3	4	454	28	181	4,421
4. Westchester No. 15	4	470	21	145	4,443
5. Westchester No. 12	4	465	27	193	4,559
6. Bay Hill No. 17	3	223	22	122	3,437
7. Bay Hill No. 12	5	562	50	91	5,202
8. Randolph Park No. 9	4	473	30	142	4,476
9. Cypress Point No. 16	3	233	11	51	3,563
	35	**3,809**	**219**	**1,239**	**39,220**
10. Westchester No. 8	4	435	21	145	4,445
11. Westchester No. 11	4	438	30	149	4,413
12. Oakmont No. 12	5	603	55	131	5,306
13. Oakmont No. 10	4	462	15	202	4,674
14. Oakmont No. 18	4	456	23	176	4,529
15. Oakmont No. 8	3	244	26	171	3,433
16. Tournament Players Club No. 18	4	440	27	92	4,472
17. La Costa CC No. 17	5	560	15	19	5,161
18. Bay Hill No. 18	4	456	29	104	4,508
	37	**4,094**	**241**	**1,189**	**40.941**
Totals	**72**	**7,903**	**460**	**2,428**	**80.161**

Position Wanted

Former Superintendent, away from field for 10 years, seeks re-entry as an Assistant Superintendent. Landscape and nursery work have kept me up to date and broadened my experience. Also have excellent mechanical ability. Contact, evenings only, L.A. Ingalls, (914) 834-8767.

Effect of Oftanol® and Triumph® on Japanese Beetle Grubs

by Pat Vittum
University of Massachusetts

Many of you are familiar with Oftanol®, because it has been available on a limited basis for two or three years. Initial studies had indicated that a single application of Oftanol® at 2 lbs. ai/A would give season long control. More recently, reports from various regions of the country indicated that Oftanol® might not be the "cure-all" we had all hoped it would be.

To address several questions concerning Oftanol®, we conducted a very large field trial in 1983, to determine the best times to apply Oftanol® (generic name – isofenphos) or Triumph® (generic name – isazophos). Triumph® is a still experimental insecticide which shows great promise in providing excellent short term grub control, while Oftanol® has demonstrated more persistence.

The study was conducted at The International Golf Course, in Bolton, Mass. The course has a fully automatic watering system with no water restrictions (thou shalt not covet!). The trial was placed in a large rough area, primarily Kentucky and annual bluegrasses, which was maintained at 2 to 3 inches. The area was nearly unreachable from any fairway, so it was subject to very little traffic from golfers.

We applied materials on 11 dates throughout the year – 1 April, 21 April, 5 May, 20 May or 2 June for spring applications and 14 July, 29 July, 10 August, 24 August, 8 September, or 21 September for summer applications. The insecticides included diazinon 5G (6 lb. ai/A), Oftanol® 5G (2 lb. ai/A). Applications were made to 10 feet by 7.5 feet plots by hand shaking granulars from glass jars or by watering cans for liquids. Applications normally were made in early afternoon, and ½ inch of water was applied 12 hours after application.

We returned to the treated plots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10 weeks after application to collect samples. We cut one square foot from each plot (at least one foot in from any edge), turned the sod over, and removed all grubs from the sod, soil, and roots. Since we had five replications for each application, we could then take averages of grub counts and conduct statistical analyses.

As you can imagine, the numbers generated from a study of this size can be mind boggling. So let me spare you the numbers and make a few generalizations instead. All of the insecticides applied on 1 or 21 April or on 5 May eventually provided very good (at least 95%) control, but generally the Oftanol® and Triumph® liquids reached this level of control two or three weeks sooner than their granular counterparts. For the 20 May application, both liquids provided at least 95% control within two weeks, but the granulars did not do nearly as well, providing only 70 to 80% control. The insecticides applied on 2 June performed similarly to those applied 20 May. Both liquid materials reduced the grub populations significantly compared to the untreated check and eventually provided at least 90% control, while the granulars often were not significantly different than the check and did not do as well.

Keep in mind that we had a lot of rain in eastern Massachusetts during the spring of 1983 – 10 inches in April, 6 inches in May, and 4 inchs in June at the trial site. I believe that the surprisingly good performance of all materials applied in April or early May can be attributed to the rain, which drove the insecticides through the thatch and into the soil, where it would reach the grubs. The later applications were not subject to as much rain, and thus, may not have penetrated into the soil far enough. Equally important, by late May grubs are not as active, so they do not eat or contact as much insecticide as they would earlier in the spring.

The six summer applications, at two week intervals, demonstrated several things. First of all, Oftanol® 5G never provided 95% control, seldom exceeded 80% control, and generally was not significantly better than the untreated check for at least four weeks after application, regardless of the date of application. Both liquids (Oftanol® and Triumph®) performed very well in

many cases, providing at least 95% control two to four weeks after application. In general, the level of performance was (1) Triumph® 1F (2) Oftanol® 2F and Triumph® 1G (tie) (4) Oftanol® 5G and (5) diazinon 5G.

We also made one fall sampling of the plots that had been treated in the spring, to see how persistent the insecticides were in field conditions. We found that both formulations of Oftanol® reduced the subsequent fall grub population significantly relative to the check, but surprisingly, so did the Triumph® applications in all cases but one. Oftanol® reduced those fall populations 50 to 95%, with an average of 75%. (Triumph® did not do nearly as well.) Thus, it appears that in most high quality turf settings, this season long effect should be helpful but a follow up late summer application may be necessary.

A few passing thoughts: The heavy spring rains probably improved the performance of the spring applications. In contrast, the hot, dry summer produced conditions which reduce the effectiveness of some soil insecticides. The relatively light (½ inch) irrigation 12 hours after application (which was done at the request of the sponsoring chemical company) probably was not sufficient to drive the granular materials through the moderate thatch and into the soil, while the liquids penetrated more readily. Furthermore, the superintendent also applied about ⅕ inch of water every other night in July, to avoid losing turf to the drought. These frequent light waterings may have induced the granules to release their chemicals early, before they reached the soil.

All of the materials performed most slowly in April and September. This is when the soil is coolest and the grubs are least active, so they are less susceptible to insecticides.

Early studies suggested that Oftanol® had a lag time of about three weeks from application until grub populations would be reduced. This lag period is apparent with the granular applications, regardless of date of application, but the liquid formulation (2F) caused significant grub mortality within two weeks of application throughout most of the growing season.

This year's studies will be looking at possible effects of liming shortly before applying Oftanol®. At this point there is circumstantial evidence suggesting that lime applications made two to four weeks before an Oftanol® application may hinder the Oftanol® under certain conditions. Use care, and allow plenty of time between applications this year to be on the safe side.

At this point, it appears that the best time to treat for grubs is in August, when the grubs are smallest and most susceptible. If grub populations are unusually heavy, a spring application can be made in late April or early May. Whenever you treat, and whatever you use, water the treated area *very* thoroughly. Basically, you cannot overwater as far as the chemical is concerned (the turf may disagree!). Get the chemical through the thatch and well into the soil, where it can do the job.

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Something to Think About . . .

Father Forgets

Listen, son: I am saying this as you lie asleep,
one little paw crumpled under your cheek
and the blond curls stickily wet on your damp forehead.
I have stolen into your room alone.
Just a few minutes ago, as I sat reading my paper,
a stifling wave of remorse swept over me.
Guiltily I came to your bedside.

There are the things I was thinking, son:
I had been cross to you.
I scolded you as you were dressing for school
because you gave your face merely a dab with a towel.
I took you to task for not cleaning your shoes.
I called out angrily when you threw some of your things on the floor.

At breakfast I found fault, too.
You spilled things. You gulped down your food.
You put your elbows on the table.
You spread butter too thick on your bread.
And as you started off to play and I made for my train,
you turned and waved a hand and called, "Goodbye, Daddy!"
and I frowned, and said in reply,
"Hold your shoulders back!"

Then it began all over again in the late afternoon.
As I came up the road I spied you,
down on your knees, playing marbles.
There were holes in your stockings.
I humiliated you before your boyfriends by marching
you ahead of me to the house.
Stockings were expensive – and if you had to pay for them
you would be more careful!
Imagine that, son, from a father!

Do you remember, later, when I was reading in the library,
how you came in timidly, with a sort of hurt look in your eyes? When I glanced up over my paper
impatient at the interruption, you hesitated at the door.
"What is it you want?" I snapped.

You said nothing, but ran across in one tempestuous
plunge, and threw your arms around my neck and kissed me,
and your small arms tightened with an affection that
God had set blooming in your heart and which even my
neglect could not wither.

Son, it was shortly afterwards that my paper slipped
from my hands and terrible sickening fear came over me.
What has habit been doing to me? The habit of criticizing.
I was measuring you by the yardstick of my own years,
but you are only a little boy. I kneel here at your
bedside, ashamed.

Tomorrow I will be a real daddy! I will chum with you, I will suffer when you suffer and laugh when you laugh;
and bite my tongue when impatient words come. I will stop asking so much, too much!

Ego!

He's so vain
That he is a pain –

Not saying where
Or should I bare –

It's revelation
Of the situation –

Approximates the rear
That's where –

He is a pain.

– Frank Paladino

THE Refined BASICS

TIMELESS PRODUCTS

Generations ago, superintendents drove to the oceans, loaded their lorries with seaweeds that had washed to shore and carried them back to their courses for composting and topdressing. Others drove to local pasture lands and stockyards for natural manures to use as fertilizer.

The pioneers in golf course grooming couldn't have known that seaweeds contain unique hormones that stimulate cell division and delay senescence in turfgrasses. They simply knew that areas treated with sea plant compost seemed healthier and more resistant to stress. Neither could they have known that pasture manures contain unique amino acids that are beneficial to turf. They just observed that turf fertilized with these materials was noticably heartier, denser and greener.

TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY

REFINING THE BASICS

Today, researchers are identifying the key constituents responsible for the many benefits associated with these natural materials. And sophisticated processing technologies have been developed to extract and preserve these beneficial constituents making possible a new generation of safe, natural, highly effective products.

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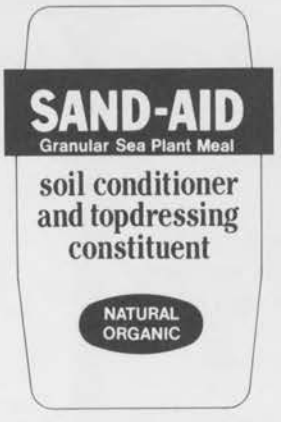

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Fungicides for Control of Turfgrass Diseases

Department of Plant Pathology, The Pennsylvania State University

Fairy Ring

No effective treatment

Fusarium Blight

benomyl (tersan 1991); fenarimol (Rubigan); iprodione (Chipco 26019); thiophanate ethyl (CL 3336); thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50, Spot Kleen); triadimefon (Bayleton)

Helminthosporium Leaf Spot/Crown Rot

anilazine (Dyrene); chlorothalonil (Daconil 2787 WP or F); cycloheximide (Actidione-Thiram, Actidione TGF, Actidione RZ); iprodione (Chipco 26019); maneb fungicides (Maneb WP or F, Tersan LSR, Fore); vinclozolin (Vorlan)

Nematodes (for commercial applicators or golf course use only) Dasanit (highly toxic; follow all label precautions); Nemacur (Same precautions as Dasanit)

Powery Mildew

benomyl (Tersan 1991); cycloheximide (Actidione-Thiram, Actidione TGF); thiophanate ethyl (Cl 3336); thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50, Spot Kleen); triadimefon (Bayleton)

Pythium Blight

chloroneb (Terraneb SP); ethazole (Koban 30); metalzyl (Subdue); propamocarb (Banol)

Red Thread

cadmium fungicides (Cadminate, Caddy, Kromad); chlorothalonil (Daconil 2787 WP or F); thiophanate ethyl (CL 3336); thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50); triadimefon (Bayleton); vinclozolin (Vorlan)

Rust

cycloheximide (Actidione-Thiram, Actidione TGF); maneb fungicides (Maneb WP or F, Tersan LSR); triadimefon (Bayleton)

Rhizoctonia Brown Patch

benomyl (Tersan 1991); chlorothalonil (Daconil 2787 WP or F); cycloheximide (Actidione-Thiram, Actidione TGF, Actidione RZ); fenarimol (Rubigan); iprodione (Chipco 26019); maneb fungicides (Fore, Tersan LSR, Maneb WP or F); thiophanate ethyl (CL 3336, Bromosan); thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50, Spot Kleen); thiram (Thiramad, Spotrete, Tersan 75); triadimefon (Bayleton); vinclozolin (Vorlan)

Sclerotinia Dollar Spot

anilazine (Dyrene); benomyl (Tersan 1991); cadmium fungicides (Cadminate, Caddy, Kromad); chlorothalonil (Daconil 2787 WP or F); cycloheximide (Actidione-Thiram, Actidione TGF); fenarimol (Rubigan); iprodione (Chipco 26019); thiophanate ethyl (Cl 3336, Bromosan); thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50, Spot Kleen); triadimefon (Bayleton); vinclozolin (Vorlan)

Seed Treatment

captan (Orthocide 75); ethazole (Koban 30); thiram (Thiram seed treater, Arasan 70S)

Slime Molds

Treatment unnecessary; remove by mowing or brushing

Snow Molds

Pink or Fusarium Snow Mold

benomyl (Tersan 1991); fenarimol (Rubigan); iprodione (Chipco 26019); mercury fungicides – legal in Pennsylvania for snow mold control – check your state restrictions on mercury fungicides (PMA, Caloclor, Calogran); thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50, Spot Kleen); triadimefon (Bayleton); vinclozolin (Vorlan)

Gray or Typhula Snow Mold

cadmium fungicides (Cadminate, Caddy); chloroneb (Terraneb SP); fenarimol (Rubigan); iprodione (Chipco 26019); mercury fungicides – legal in Pennsylvania for snow mold control – check your state restrictions on mercury fungicides (PMA, Caloclor, Calogran); triadimefon (Bayleton)

Stripe Smut

benomyl (Tersan 1991), fenarimol (Rubigan); thiophanate ethyl (Cl 3336), thiophanate methyl (Fungo 50, Spot Kleen; triadimefon (Bayleton)

NOTE: Instructions for use and rates for specific diseases will be found on the fungicide labels.

Additional Information About Fungicides

Granular Formulations – Certain fungicides are available as granules. These products may be formulated in combination with fertilizers, herbicides, or insecticides. Granular materials provide ease of application for the homeowner. Users should examine efficacy and price, and then determine if these products fit into their specific situation.

Systemic and Contact Fungicides – Fungicides can be broken into two groups based on WHERE they act to protect plants. CONTACT FUNGICIDES are those that stay on plant surfaces and provide a barrier against the fungi that can cause disease. SYSTEMIC FUNGICIDES are absorbed by plants, and so, can work to protect plants from within, in the same way that antibiotics can eradicate 'germs' inside human bodies. Most systemic fungicides also have contact properties, in that they provide barriers to fungi on plant surfaces. Systemics have the advantages of (1) having longer residual action and so usually need to be applied less often, (2) providing protection to plant crowns and roots, (3) eradicating fungi that are already inside plants, and (4) are moved within plants to protect newly-formed tissues. The chief disadvantages to systemic fungicides has been the problem of fungicide resistance. Resistance in fungi to systemic fungicides occurs because these fungicides generally poison fungi at only one place in the growth and development cycle of the fungus. In such cases, it is relatively likely that the fungus will produce some offspring that can 'short-circuit' the poisoned site.

Fungicide Resistance – Sometimes when a fungicide is used repeatedly and alone to control a particular disease, the fungus that causes the disease may become resistant to the chemical, with the result that the fungicide will no longer give disease control. This is most often a problem with systemic fungicides (see list below). In order to prevent or delay this problem, it has been suggested that fungicides that have different modes of action on fungi should be alternated or used in mixtures in order to avoid resistance. In the list of systemic fungicides given below (1) the two fungicides that control *Pythium* diseases can be mixed or alternated with each other or with any contact fungicide that controls *Pythium* diseases, (2) the broad spectrum fungicides that control most of the other turfgrass diseases fall into three groups, based on their mode of action on fungi; these fungicides should be mixed or alternated *BETWEEN* BUT NOT *WITHIN* GROUPS, (3) the broad spectrum systemics may also be mixed or alternated with any contact fungicide that will give the disease control desired.

Systemic Fungicides

FOR PYTHIUM DISEASES
- metalaxyl (Subdue)
- propamocarb (Banol)

BROAD SPECTRUM

Benzimidazoles
- benomyl (Tersan 1991), Rockland benomyl)
- thiophanate (Fungo, CL 3336, Scott's Ssytemic)

Dicarboximides
- iprodione (Chipco 26019, Scott's No. VI)
- vinclozolin (Vorlan)

Sterol inhibitors
- fenarimol (Rubigan)
- propiconizole (Banner)
- triadimefon (Bayleton, Scott's No. VII)

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MATERIAL APPLICATION RECORD

Commercial Applicator Supervisor: _____ No. _____

Name of Applicator: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ am/pm

MATERIAL INFORMATION

Trade Name: _____ Reg. No. _____

Manufacturer: _____ Lot No. _____

Percent (%) of active ingredients: _____

Material Form: EC_____ Flowable_____ Wettable Powder_____ Dust_____

Granular_____ Bait_____ Other_____

MATERIAL APPLICATION INFORMATION

Areas Treated: GREENS/COLLARS; TEES; FAIRWAYS; ROUGHS; _____

Amount of Area Treated: _____

Target Pests: _____

Type of Equipment Used: _____

Speed of Equipment: MPH_____ RPM_____ GEAR_____ RANGE_____

Nozzle Sizes: _____ Spreader Setting: _____

Width of Pass: every ( ) feet Width of Spread: ( ) feet

Pumping Pressures: Static: _____ PSI Working: _____ PSI

Application Rates:

Chemical: Per Acre_____ or per 1,000 sq.ft._____ per tank_____

Water: Per Acre_____ or per 1,000 sq.ft._____ per tank_____

Additions to tank mix: Material: _____ rate_____ per tank_____

Material: _____ rate_____ per tank_____

Total amount of material used today: _____

Any unexpected occurances/comments: _____

_____

Weather: Temp____ Humidity____ Wind____ Light____ Dew____ Soil Moisture____

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_____
(signed)

Tee to Green

Pat Lucas, Editor
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