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Meeting Notice

Date: Thursday, March 25
 Location: Fenway Golf Club,
 Old Mamaroneck Rd.,
 Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583

Host: Allan Tretera
 Telephone: 914-472-1467
 Lunch: 12 noon,
 Luncheon with Business Meeting

Program: Speaker to be announced

Directions: From Hutchinson Parkway going
 North: off at Mamaroneck Road,
 take a right, go to first traffic light,
 turn right again, go through one
 traffic light, club on left.
 Going South on Hutch: get off at
 Mamaroneck Road, and then follow
 above.

Coming Events

- March 16-19 USGA Rules Workshop, Newark, N.J.
- March 25 MGCSA Business Meeting, Fenway G.C.
- TUES., April 13 Joint Meeting with CAGCS,
Shorehaven Golf Club
- WED., May 19 **MGCSA Superintendent/Green Chair-
man Meeting, Woodway Country Club.
Field limited to 108 players for golf.**
- June 3 MGCSA Invitational Tournament,
Mount Kisco Country Club
- June 23 Mass. Turfgrass Field Day,
South Deerfield
- July 6 MGCSA Meeting, Siwanoy C.C.
- August MGCSA Family Picnic
- August 25 Univ. of RI Field Day, Kingston
- Nov. 9-11 NYS Turfgrass Conference-Trade Show,
Rochester
- Dec. 6-9 NJ Turfgrass Assoc. Expo., Cherry Hill

Results from Orlando . . .

Local talent fared well in GCSAA's Championship Tournament held January 28 and 29 at Walt Disney World's tough Palm Course.

In chapter competition, the New Jersey team consisting of

Jim McNally, Wayne Remo, Jim Remo, and John Schoellner won Net First place with a score of 425.

In the Championship Blue Flight, Bob Osterman took Fifth place with a net score of 150, Dennis Flynn took seventh place with a 152 net, and Jim McNally in Ninth place with a net 155.

In the Championship Red Flight, Scott Niven took First place with a gross score of 162.

First place net winner in the Championship Red Flight was Wayne Remo with a 143. Steve Cadewelli took Third place with a net 146 and Larry Pakkala had Eighth place with a net 152.



New Orleans, February 1 at GCSAA International Turf Grass Conference—Sherwood Moore with MGCSA Past President Bob Alonzi, Chairman of the Committee which nominated Sherwood for the Distinguished Service Award.

GCSAA News

James A. Wyllie, CGCS, superintendent of Bayview Golf Club, Brampton, Ontario, was elected the 46th President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America during the Association's annual membership meeting in New Orleans, February 3rd.



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

Wyllie, who formerly served as 1981 GCSAA Vice President, was one of four officers elected and two appointed to the Association's Executive Committee. Officers elected were Vice President Robert W. Osterman, CGCS, superintendent of The Connecticut Golf Club, Easton, Conn., and Directors Paul Boizelle, CGCS, superintendent of The Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., and John P. Hayden, CGCS, superintendent of San Jose Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla. Boizelle, who was appointed to the Board in 1980, was re-elected to a two-year term. Hayden will serve a three-year term.

In his first act as President, Wyllie appointed Osterman's opponent, James W. Timmerman, CGCS, superintendent of Orchard Lake (Mich.) Country Club, to the 1982 post of Secretary-Treasurer, and Richard V. Slivinski, CGCS, superintendent of golf courses for the City of Phoenix, Ariz., to complete the final year of Osterman's unexpired term as a Director.

Wyllie said Slivinski's appointment was intended to establish a closer correlation between the geographical balance within the membership and the Executive Committee.

"I also feel this will ensure representation of the public golf course superintendents within the Association," Wyllie said.

WELFARE: Please contact Bob Alonzi, 203-531-8910 (office), or 203-531-1930 (home) regarding any hospitalizations, etc. of members of the MGCSA.

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Paraquat—Vindicated!

When the Congress repeals the so-called Percy Amendments, as it appears it will do shortly, the United States will have remedied one of the most disgraceful episodes in its foreign policy history. Because of this legislation, which bans U.S. aid and cooperation in any foreign antidrug programs that use the herbicide paraquat, the United States has encouraged the largest drug harvests ever seen.

For the past three years, under the effects of this law and related actions, the United States has given free rein to drug producers worldwide by denying Third World governments access to one of the most effective marijuana and opium poppy eradication technologies ever devised.

Paraquat, or 1-1 dimethyl 4-4 dipyridinium dymethyl sulphate, was first registered as an herbicide in 1966. Although it is used throughout the U.S.A.—even after the enactment of the Percy Amendment—on a variety of crops, such as wheat and sugarcane, for weed eradication, it is ideally suited as a killer of poppies and pot.

Paraquat's primary advantage as a drug eradicator is that it is extremely fast-acting. Unlike the other commonly used herbicide 2,4-D, paraquate is activated by the ultraviolet rays of sunlight and takes its toll in a matter of hours by completely dehydrating the plant. Its rate of effectiveness is almost total.

Aside from its effectiveness, paraquat is relatively inexpensive, easy to handle, and, despite the hysteria whipped up by environmentalists and the dope lobby, quite safe. Developed by Chevron Corporation, the water-soluble compound is biodegradable. Paraquat becomes "tied" to the soil once it touches the ground, and cannot be re-absorbed.

The Scare Story

Under the Percy Amendment, the U.S. cannot participate in eradication programs using "any herbicide" that "is likely to cause harm to the health of consumers" of the sprayed drug. It was up to Califano's HEW to determine if pot contaminated with paraquat "could" possibly be detrimental.

Califano farmed out "studies" to a variety of laboratories,

and concluded that paraquat "could" indeed be harmful. According to one of the technicians in these tests, the methods used were "highly questionable."

But according to a recent study of these tests issued by the NADC, the tests omitted the fact that paraquat is easily and rapidly expelled from the body. Research shows that paraquat in the system has a half-life of only 36 hours—i.e., the level of the herbicide in the body is not cumulative. In fact, using the same figures cited by Califano, a smoker would have to consume 7,500 marijuana cigarettes, with each "joint" containing 111 micrograms of paraquat, every 36 hours for 15 days to retain enough paraquat to exceed the maximum safety level. The NADC report proves that this is physically impossible.

No Evidence

As the technician told *War on Drugs*, "If you ask me if paraquate could hypothetically be harmful, I'd have to say yes. But if you ask me if paraquat causes less damage than the marijuana smoked along with it, I'd also have to say yes. But that's not what Califano asked us. He only wanted to know if paraquat 'could' be harmful. Yet to this day there hasn't been a single recorded case of paraquat poisoning."

Even Sen. Charles Percy, the author of the amendment, admitted in a joint committee session in congress on Aug. 10, 1978 that there was no proof of a health danger from paraquat. "The problem is," he said, "when is anything really proved? You don't have to prove . . . in this case—paraquat—the loss of your lungs."

A *Medical News World* article entitled, "'Facts' on Paraquat Menace in Pot Were Plucked Out of the Air" (Sept. 3, 1979), said the government's conclusions were "done on the basis of zero clinical evidence."

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Paraquat Approved for U.S. Marijuana Control

The federal Drug Enforcement Administration has ap-

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proved the domestic use of the controversial herbicide paraquat for eradicating marijuana crops.

Congress in the past has been so concerned about the possible health hazards of paraquat that as recently as last year it tried to restrict its use in other countries.

DEA has asked for and received clearance from the Environmental Protection Agency to use the substance domestically, said David Hoover, a DEA spokesman.

—Credit: *Greenwich Times* 2/24/82

WHY NOT SAY WHAT YOU WANT?

- “Do you want to go skating tonight, or would you prefer to go to the movies?”

“Whatever you want, dear.”

* * * * *

- “Shall we have a drink before lunch?”

“What do you think?”

* * * * *

- “Would you rather fill in for me on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday afternoon, Hilda?”

“Whichever is better for you, Marie.”

* * * * *

Conversations of this kind take place every day. In each case, one person asks another to express a preference. And, in each case, the desired answer is not forthcoming. The individual who is questioned simply refuses to commit himself or herself.

People who give this kind of equivocal answer will usually tell you they were trying to be “nice.” Since they don’t have a strong preference, they think it is appropriate to let the other person make the decision. But the people who receive such a reply often don’t see anything “nice” about it. Some say that they feel it is a brushoff — the other person doesn’t care enough to think about the question. Others feel put down. They have asked someone to make a choice, only to have that person refuse. The decision, then, is thrown right back to

them.

Pertinent Answers/So it turns out that it would usually be “nicer” to be more responsive when you are asked such questions. If you have a preference, say so. You can do so directly, of course . . . “I’d much rather go to the movies.” But you don’t necessarily have to be so positive about it. Instead, you can express your answer in a way that leaves room for the other person to share his or her feelings . . . “Skating sounds like fun, but I am a little tired tonight. Maybe the movies would be a better choice.” The other person can then go along with your preference — or try to persuade you to go skating.

You can use the same kind of approach when you don’t really have any preference, but want to make sure the other person feels free to state one. Sometimes, of course, you may know the answer your questioner wants, as in “Shall we have a drink before lunch?” In that case, it’s really “nice” to supply the desired answer.

The point is that people who ask you to state a preference are usually asking for more than information. They are making an effort to establish contact with you. Your response should reward that effort by showing that you welcome this attempt to reach out to you. In doing so, you demonstrate that you really value the person as well.

Observation: Of course, human nature being what it is, expressing a definite preference won’t work every time. For example . . .

“Would you prefer filling in for me on Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday afternoon, Hilda?”

“Wednesday, Marie.”

“All right, but there will be a few problems. I’ll have to change one of my appointments — I thought sure you’d pick Tuesday — but I can probably manage it.”

In this instance, “Whichever is better for you, Marie” might have been the better answer, after all. Still, you haven’t lost anything by being honest — and you can always change your mind.

—Research Institute *Personal Report*, January 29, 1981



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With any chemical, follow labeling instruction and warnings carefully.



Facing Up to an Expert

•*Charge your mental motors so you won't have to start out cold.* Before facing any expert, it pays to mull over the information and/or advice you are seeking. Think about the questions you should ask . . . "Why is this particular change being proposed?" . . . "How will this move affect employees?" Certainly, taking the time to jot down queries like these can clarify your thinking. Moreover, knowing just what you want to ask can help you keep the discussion on track and ease any feelings of awkwardness.

Another good idea is to check the file for material that is similar in content to the matter that will be discussed — for example, a compensation report that was prepared last year for another company. That way, you will be somewhat familiar with some of the common terms and jargon — and this familiarity can provide clues to what the expert is getting at.

•*Prime the pump.* Most people — experts included — are willing to share their knowledge and experience. But they do so more enthusiastically when they can see that there are personal benefits involved. It's important, therefore, to alert the expert to the advantages of an on-the-spot discussion. For example, "Mr. Taylor is so sorry he can't be here today, and he has asked me to get the basic information on the plans you're proposing. When he comes back, I'll brief him — and this should save time for both of you. Equally important, your visit here won't have been wasted."

There is no reason not to mention that *you* are not an expert in this particular field. In fact, it's wise to do so . . . "I must admit that I don't know much about this, but I'd like to learn as much as I can." Put on notice, the expert will be more inclined to expound — patiently and clearly — on his or her specialty.

•*Use your lack of expertness to advantage.* Absorbing specialized information comes slowly even to bright people. If a point is unclear, don't be inhibited by the fear of asking a

foolish question or saying, "I don't understand." Admit that you don't know and have the expert explain in terms that you do understand. And keep asking questions until you are satisfied that you have grasped the meaning of what has been said.

•*Take notes.* When someone gives you new information or describes a process with which you are not familiar, simply trusting to memory is not a good idea. It's better to jot down a few key words, phrases, or even sentences to jog your memory. You can expand on the notes later while the discussion is still fresh in your mind.

Another useful memory jogger: asking the expert to put certain things in writing. You can peruse this at your leisure. Sometimes, too, an expert can refer you to written information which covers the same ground succinctly.

•*Pave the way for a follow-up.* What seems perfectly clear during your discussion with the expert may not seem so later on. You may also find that, rather than trying to grasp everything in one sitting, you would prefer to get back to this person after you've had a chance to absorb what has been said. Hence, you may want to set the stage for future discussions— "After I've had a chance to think this over, I may have more questions." Or, "I'd like a chance to absorb all this before going on. Can we discuss this again — either in person or on the phone?"

Observation: There may be times when, like Sara Frazier, you are asked to stand in for your boss — facing up to an expert who can supply you with necessary information. In other cases, you may be consulting an expert for your own reasons. The important thing to remember is that you are there to *learn*, and this is not a passive process. An interested attitude, direct questions, the willingness to admit that you don't understand something — all these can help you add to your knowledge and broaden your mental horizons.

—Research Institute *Personal Report*, February 26, 1981

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Evaluating Your Employees

Almost all of your employees, even the poor ones, think they are doing a good job. You may know better, but how do you communicate that to the ones who need to improve, much less tell them how to change for the better?

One good way is through a regular systematic employee interview program. This gives you a chance to privately discuss an employee's performance, suggest areas for improvement, commend exceptional work and provide a rational basis for approving or refusing merit raises in salary.

It doesn't have to be a formal procedure. If you have a small staff with whom you work closely, it's ridiculous to set up a formal, across-the-boss's desk type of interview. A private informal chat over a cup of coffee in some out-of-the-way corner of the building should be sufficient. However, it should be done on a regular schedule.

This procedure gives you a chance to effectively reprimand an employee without embarrassing him in front of other employees. It serves as a formal warning that he must improve. It also gives you, the supervisor, a solid foundation on which to base salary decisions, particularly if you keep some sort of evaluation form signed by both parties.

One other, less obvious, benefit is that it gives you a chance to know your employees better as people. Items which are officially none of your business but which have a great effect on an employee's performance can be brought up casually and covered comfortably. A boss should be interested in his employees both as a supervisor and a concerned fellow human being. That means giving him a chance to talk and listening carefully to what he says.

An employee evaluation form can be a valuable tool. Design a form rating an employee's sense of responsibility, performance, dependability, attitude and competence, leaving room at the bottom for comments and other considerations. During the interview, go down the list, marking each category as it comes up. At the end, a copy signed by both parties should go into the employee's personnel file, with

another copy for his private records.

After the interview, act on the results. If they were positive, give him recognition, a raise or time off. If not, you will want to work with him more closely or provide additional training.

At the end of the interview process, take some additional time to evaluate yourself, using the same form.

Insurance Pictures—Protecting Your Investment

Words are fine in their place, but if you're trying to recover your losses from a fire or burglary, a clear set of photographs can be worth a lot more than a thousand words. It's easier to convince an insurance adjuster if you can show him a photograph of the object, its location and its condition.

This applies to your employer's possessions as well as your own. It only takes a few minutes to photograph the equipment in your maintenance facility, but those few minutes could save him a lot of money. Here are some tips for compiling a good photographic insurance record.

Don't be cheap. Sure, film is expensive, but when you balance the cost of additional roll of film against the loss of a valued possession, the choice is clear. Take plenty of color pictures from as many different angles as possible. Make sure your photographs are sharp and clear.

Take the big picture. When you photograph the contents of a room, start with the wide-angle shot of the whole room. Then move in close for detailed shots of each object you want to record.

Show critical information. After you take a picture of a piece of equipment, take a closeup showing its model number and condition.

Store them away from your home or office. You'll look pretty silly if your pictures burn up with the objects you're trying to protect. A safe-deposit box is best, but a fire-proof safe is better than nothing.

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Club Restrictions

A dignified English solicitor-widower with considerable income had long dreamed of playing Sandringham, one of Great Britain's most exclusive golf courses. One day he made up his mind to chance it when he was traveling in the area.

Entering the clubhouse, he asked at the desk if he might play the course.

The club secretary inquired, "Member?"

"No, sir."

"Guest of a member?"

"No, sir."

"Sorry."

As he turned to leave the lawyer spotted a slightly familiar figure seated in the lounge, reading the London Times. It was Lord Parham.

He approached and bowing low, said, "I beg your pardon, your Lordship, but my name is Higginbotham of the London solicitors Higginbotham, Willingby and Barclay. I should like to crave your Lordships's indulgence. Might I play this beautiful course as your guest?"

His Lordship gave Higginbotham a long look, put down his paper and asked, "Church?"

"Church of England, sir, as was my late wife."

"Education?"

"Eton, sir, and Oxford."

"Sport?"

"Rugby, sir, a spot of tennis and No. 4 on the crew that beat Cambridge."

"Service?"

"Brigadier, sir, Coldstream Guards, Victoria Cross and Knight of the Garter."

"Campaigns?"

"Dunkirk, El Alamein and Normandy, sir."

"Languages?"

"Private tutor in French, fluent German and a bit of Greek."

His Lordship considered briefly, then nodded to the club secretary and said, "Nine holes."

The Importance of Seed Count

It is extremely important to remember that seed varieties listed on a package are listed by weight and not by seed count. While it only takes 226,800 Perennial ryegrass seeds to make a pound, Merion bluegrass takes 2,000,000 seeds to make a pound.

For example, if you had a 50% blend of each in your mixture you would have more bluegrass than ryegrass because of the seed count.

Purity %	Total Seeds Per Pound	Seeds Per Pound in Mixture
50% Merion Bluegrass	x 2,000,000 =	1,000,000
50% Perennial Ryegrass	x 226,800 =	113,400

Add all seeds up of each variety to find total number of seeds per pound in the mixture. 1,113,400

Divide the seeds per pound of each variety by the total number of seeds per pound in the mixture. This determines seed count percentages.

1,000,000 Merion Bluegrass	divide 1,113,400 =	89.8%
113,400 Perennial Ryegrass	divide 1,113,400 =	10.2%

From this example, it can be seen that the percentage by weight does not give a true meaning of what you are really buying. The mixture was listed as being 50% of each seed variety, but in reality it is 89.8% Merion Bluegrass and only 10.2% of Perennial Ryegrass.

Listed are seed numbers for a few popular bluegrasses:

Cultivar	Seeds per Lb.
A-34	1,500,000
Baron	1,300,000
Bonnieblue	1,100,000
Delta	1,400,000
Glade	1,200,000
Majestic	1,200,000
Merion	2,000,000
Parade	1,200,000
Park	1,200,000
Touchdown	1,300,000
Victa	1,000,000

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Notes from Scotts Seminar

Editor's Note: Our thanks to Rachel Therrien of Westchester Country Club for forwarding us her notes from the Scotts Seminar held December 15, 1981 in Mount Kisco.

What is the role of the Golf Course Superintendent?

Basically, according to the opinion expressed by the seminar spokesman, the turf superintendent is mainly interested in providing fine playing conditions and turf color.

I. Nitrogen, Potassium, and Phosphorous sources affect plant growth.

A. Role of Nitrogen in Plant Growth.

1. it is part of the chlorophyll molecule
2. necessary element in the photosynthetic process
3. promotes vegetative growth
4. effects the competitiveness of turf.

B. How much Nitrogen does one use?

1. Depends on turf species
2. Existing or desired soil characteristics
3. Level of effort and its intensity directed toward maintenance of the desired turf
i.e. sandy soils will probably require more N₂.
Too little N₂ might encourage more dollarspot activity.

C. Nitrogen Fertilization: the following factors should be considered when selecting a particular product and fertilizer ratio:

1. the growth rate of the species

2. solubility of the fertilizer (release characteristics of fertilizer indirectly affects all other factors involved in balanced turf nutrition)

3. Greening response of the turf species

D. The growth rate of a turf species is a key factor in fertilizer selection and ultimately an important ingredient of turf management. Therefore, in selecting fertilizer:

1. There is a tendency now to select controlled release products
2. Human and mechanical labor plus efficiency in the product in achieving the desired response from the plant must be considered.

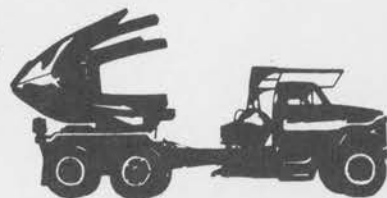
E. Fertilizer, nitrogen sources:

1. *Ammonium sulfate*: quick-release nitrogen, good growth response & color for about 4-5 weeks. definite decline in performance by the eighth week.
2. *Urea formaldehyde*: (Ureaform), 66% intermediate to long term release material. Color response peaks in the 12th week from the initial application.
3. *IBDU*: contains little quick release N₂. 90% of the material is intermediate to long-term release. It peaks during weeks 6-12 from the initial application.
4. *Methylene*: 62% of this material is N₂. Provides initial and short-term response to color and growth throughout 15 week application.

* One can come into problems with physically mixing N₂ source materials (fertilizers).

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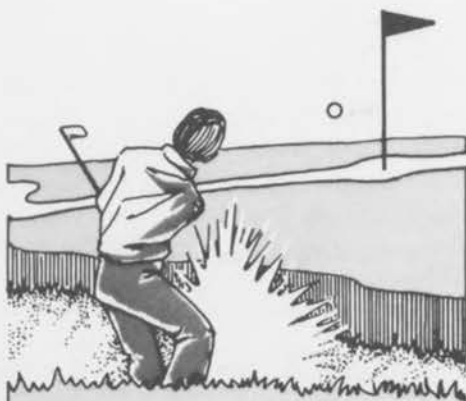
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F. Characteristics involved in fertilizer selection:

1. Spoon-feeding vs. Controlled release.
 2. Solubility of N_2 sources determines release rate
 3. Greening response is big factor with fertilizer
 4. Clipping and mowing frequency
 5. Salt Index and burn potential
- *Percent of N_2 does not tell safety of material rather it tells you the source of the Nitrogen. (IBDU performed well during the summer months.)

II. Phosphorus influence to plant growth

- A. Involved in the photosynthetic process
- B. Necessary to build healthy tissue
- C. Insures a healthy root system, development of new seedlings
- D. Physiological functions:
 1. ATP
 2. New Cell production
- E. Phosphorus fertilization:
 1. Solubility
 2. Slightly acid soil pH desired
 3. Supplemental feeding at seeding time
- F. Phosphorus Source:

(Monoammonium phosphate is best 11-48-0) MAR

 1. Ammonium stimulates the uptake of phosphorous
 2. MAP is completely water soluble (and therefore available) compared to other sources

III. Role of Potassium in Plant Growth

- A. Aids in the development of chlorophyll

**Keep
this card
handy.
It could
save you
time
and
money.**



- B. Increases drought tolerances, wear tolerance, winter hardiness
- C. Helps plant draw H₂O and nutrients from soil reserves
- D. Aids in plant recovery from disease attack

*During droughts, potassium increases the osmotic force within the plant cell. Thus, stomatal openings are affected. Potassium is located in high levels within the guard cells of stomata. Low levels of potassium will not allow a plant to easily uptake water and remain resistant to disease and other types of stress.

- a. Thin cell walls
 - b. Accumulation of N₂ and carbohydrates within the cells food for disease
 - c. Less vigorous plant
- E. Sufficient Potassium present in the plant
 - 1. Thicker cell walls
 - 2. Increased turgor pressure
 - 3. Higher cellulose content
 - 4. Can withstand more stress

Potassium Sulfate vs. Potassium Chloride

	Potassium Sulfate	Potassium Chloride
Salt Index	46.1	116.3
Water Solubility (% K ₂ O)	5.4	16.1
Affect on Phosphorus uptake	+70%	—
Additional Nutrients	sulfur	chloride

*Potassium sulfate provides better efficiency:

- 1. Reduced leaching
- 2. Low salt index
- 3. Provides sulfur

Mechanicals

I. Lely Spreader

A. Most spreader rates can be found on the panel of a fertilizer bag. When one uses the Lely, most setting references for this tool are presented with a number and Roman numeral, *i.e.* 5 III. The Roman numeral has nothing to do with the rate but rather the pattern adjustment for the distribution of the material.

II. Rotary Spreaders

A. *Factors affecting distribution:*

- 1. Spreader
- 2. Terrain
- 3. Wind
- 4. Person applying the material
- 5. Material

B. *Distribution problems with the rotary Spreaders w/physical blends:*

- 1. Poor pattern distribution
- *2. Non-uniform distribution of component
- 3. Possible striping if high rated are used on under-nourished turf.

Poa Annuua — Manage or Eliminate?

Characteristics of the turf:

- Produces prolific amounts of seed
- Can survive various mowing heights



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SURF SIDE

wetting agent

BLEND [80] A highly effective wetter & spreader on surfaces, therefore requiring more control in the manner and frequency of application.

BLEND [30] BLEND [37] Mild, culturally compatible surfactants. Our choice for improving the best or worst green or tee. Most effective in mat and thatch. These blends promote thatch decomposition, aid spring greenup of bents, root initiation, color and denseness of turfgrass. Overwinter with surfactants to improve snow-mold and desiccation problems.
SURF-SIDE [SA] Nonionic spray adjuvant.

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add to collection

- *Summer annual* in the north, cannot survive winter
- Creeping type, perennial in warm & humid, arid & semi-arid climates—*winter annual*
i.e. Berry Hills C.C., West Virginia, 99% Poa
- Can be undesirable because of yellow-green color, seed production, low tolerance to heat, cold, and drought stress
- *Seed production* occurs at all mowing heights, throughout the growing season, nitrogen tends to slow down production

- *Seed germination* occurs mostly under cool, moist conditions, throughout the growing season, low soil pH inhibits seed germination. Phosphorus level is reduced.
- Root growth of Poa adapts to soil conditions
- Spring green-up is slow but tends to green-up earlier where there are voids in the desirable turf.
- Tolerates compacted soil, favors high soil moisture, needs adequate drainage, low salt tolerance, and does not do well in withstanding long periods of casual water conditions.
- *Conditions favoring Poa* are reduced competition desirable turf, mechanical damage to turf, crabgrass cycles with Poa, light frequent irrigations, low mowing, high levels of phosphorus.
- *Poa control* can be done by increasing mowing heights where possible, mowing with baskets to pick up seed heads, better water management, improved aeration levels, control pests of desirable turf.
- *Chemical control* of Poa can be done with Pre-emergent herbicide—applied in late summer/early spring. Post-emergent herbicides are a problem to desirable turf due to its toxicity.

FASTER SPRING GREEN-UP

SPRING

Green-Up Ratings*

Beltsville, MD - April 5, 1976

RAM I	8.7
Vantage	8.3
Merion	8.0
Kenblue	7.7
Park	7.3
Brunswick	7.3
Windsor	7.0
Touchdown	6.7
Adelphi	6.3
A-34	6.0
Bonnieblue	5.7
Sydsport	5.3
Fylking	5.0
Baron	4.3
Cheri	4.0
Glade	3.7
Nugget	1.0

Rating 1 - 9 Best

Test established fall 1972,
mowed at 2.5", not irrigated and
receiving 2 to 3 lbs. N/M/yr.



KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

When tested for
spring green-up at
Beltsville, Maryland,
RAM I proved superior
to many other com-
mercially available
bluegrass varieties:

Other trials* have
shown RAM I retains
its rich color through
summer stresses and
long into late fall.
RAM I . . . a vigorous
bluegrass that will give
you rich color . . . and
more of it.

*Data available on request from
Lofts Pedigreed Seed.

Pests

Black Ataenius: Doing most of its damage in the Ohio area, especially Cincinnati. The damage looks like heat or drought stress in summer. The first generation emerges in late summer—July and August. Adults become active in early spring, blooming of Horsechestnuts or Black Locusts coincide. Rose of Sharon blooms coincide with the presence of the second generation in August.

Curative control:

1. Control larvae—feeds on roots
2. Enthoprop—5 lb. A.I./Acre (Best)
3. Water into the rootzone

Preventive control

1. Control adults in spring
2. Diazinon at 6 lb. A.I./Acre
3. Lightly water after application



Lofts Seed Inc.

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