



Meeting Notice

Day & Date: Thursday, November 18, 1982
 Location: Club House, Fairview C.C.
 1241 King Street
 Greenwich, CT
 Host Superintendent: Robert Alonzi
 Host Club Manager: Drew Campbell
 Telephones:
 Superintendent: (203) 531-8910
 Club Manager: (203) 531-6200
 Clubhouse: (203) 531-6200
 Lunch: Buffet, 12 noon
 Please call Bob Alonzi for lunch reservations
 Program: **Annual Meeting**
 Elections of officers and directors

Directions: Merritt Parkway, King Street exit. Go north on King Street (towards Shemin) about 4 miles. Club on right side.

or

Route 684. Take Westchester County Airport exit. Follow signs to airport. At the Gulf gas station, turn left. At signal light, turn right. Club on left.

Coming Events

- Nov. 9-11 NYS Turfgrass Conference & Trade Show, Rochester
- Nov. 18 **Annual Meeting**
Fairview Country Club
- Dec. 6-9 NJ Turfgrass Association Expo,
Resorts International
Atlantic City, NJ
- Dec. 11 MGCSA Christmas Party
Brae Burn C.C.
- Jan. 4-7, 1983 Eastern Regional Nursery Asso.
Show and Convention
Concord Hotel, Kiamesha Lake, NY
- Feb. 19-25, 1983 54th International Turfgrass
Conference & Show, Atlanta, GA
- Feb. 28-March 3 Penna. Turfgrass Conference &
Trade Show, Hershey, PA

made the following awards:

- \$1,000 Scholarship to Edward Connaughton
- \$ 500 Scholarship to Joseph Kennedy
- \$ 300 Scholarships to Nancy Grasso
 Jill Gaydosh
 Glenn Autorino

The applications for the awards were evaluated on basic need, scholastic background, individual goals and eligibility for post high school education.

— Robert U. Alonzi

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MGCSA News

I'd like to thank all those who participated in our MGCSA survey last month on alternate greens. A total 31 superintendents replied and we have compiled the results elsewhere in this issue.

Our MGCSA team won third place with a 328 in the Area Team Championships held at the Ridgewood Country Club on September 30th. Our team consisted of Tony Savone, Chuck Fatum, Mark Millet, Scott Niven, Jim Fulwider, and Dan Cancellari.

At the monthly meeting of the MGCSA Board of Directors held on October 5th at the Whippoorwill Club, the following applications for membership were approved:

Steve Matuza	Hempstead Golf Club	Class A
Pat Vetere	Whippoorwill Club	Class B
Greg Wojick	Sterling Farms G.C.	Class A

Welcome to the MGCSA

Don't forget to buy your tickets for the annual MGCSA Scholarship Fund Raffle. This year the lucky winner will receive a 4 day, 3 night trip to St. Croix. Contact either Craig Wisstrand or Billy Caputi for details.

Your editor was pleased to attend the GCSAA Annual Editors' Seminar held in Lawrence, Kansas on September 19-22nd. Forty Chapters were represented and a report on the Seminar follows in this issue.

Time for our Atlanta Conference is rapidly approaching and just a reminder that Delta Airlines has been chosen as the official carrier for the GCSAA Conference. Please be sure any flight reservations are booked through Delta's toll free number to obtain the 30% discount off the regular fare. The special number which has been set up for this purpose is 1-800-241-6760.

Special MGCSA Scholarship Awards

Based on the Scholarship and Research Committee's recommendations, at its October 5th meeting the Board of Directors



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 Home 203-637-3939
 Ted Horton, *Co-Editor* Office 914-967-6000
 Home 914-937-3613

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

Quite a few new chemicals were used this year in our area. Bayleton, Oftanal, Rubigan, Vorlan, just to name a few. How about some reports on your experiences with them??

Don't forget – Annual Meeting, November 18th, Fairview Country Club.

— Pat Lucas

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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for making this issue of *Tee to Green* possible.

**GCSAA Newsletter Editors' Seminar
 Held September 19-22 at Lawrence, Kansas**

The basic purpose of the Seminar was to improve communications between the GCSAA Headquarters and the various Chapters through the Newsletter Editors. This goal, in my opinion, was met very well.

The GCSAA Staff gave a short presentation on their respective departments, duties, along with explanation of special programs currently underway.

The GCSAA candidates were introduced and gave brief talks.

One of the special programs discussed in detail was the proposed *Master Long Range GCSAA Educational Program*. This is a three part or "division" concept leading to a "Certificate of Professional Competency." This program is designed to satisfy educational needs through the 21st Century and beyond.

The results of the Simmons Market Research Bureau survey were discussed along with its effects on GCSAA's future goals and directions.



Some of the participants at the GCSAA Editors' Seminar.



Mike Hair (l) of the Rocky Mountain GCSA and Ed Walsh of the New Jersey GCSA stop to pose for your Editor in front of GCSAA's Headquarters.

Professor John B. Bremner of the William Allen White School of Journalism instructed us on developing various editing skills. Golf Course Management magazine Editor Zahid Iqbal also gave us a presentation of editing techniques.

One item which received much discussion was the proposed move of GCSAA Headquarters from Lawrence. The GCSAA

believes relocation to the "Business corridor" that extends from Boston through New York, Washington, Atlanta, and into Florida would be in our best interests. This area contains the governmental, technological, financial, communications, marketing and golf expertise that this Association must interact with on a regular basis. A position paper has been developed favoring Orlando, Florida for the future site.

I found the GCSAA Staff knowledgeable and dedicated. I personally find Jim McLoughlin to be one of the greatest things that has happened to GCSAA and with him at the helm we will meet the challenges ahead. My time was well spent in Lawrence and I wish to thank our Association for allowing me to attend.

— Pat Lucas

How To Kill An Association

1. Stay away from meetings.
2. If you come, find fault and never offer an alternative.
3. Decline office or appointment to a committee.
4. Get sore if you aren't nominated or appointed.
5. After you are named, don't attend board or committee meetings.
6. If you get to one, despite your better judgment, clam up until you get outside.
7. Don't work if you can help it.
8. Oppose all banquets, parties and shindigs as being a waste of the attendees' money.
9. If everything is strictly business, complain that the meetings are dull and the officers belong to the old guard.
10. Never accept a place at the head table.
11. If you aren't asked to sit there, threaten to resign because you aren't appreciated.
12. Don't pay your dues.
13. Read mail from headquarters only now and then — never reply if you can help it.

Golf Tournament Raises Funds For Turfgrass Research

The first annual *Poa Annual* Golf Tournament, sponsored by the Central New York Golf Course Superintendents' Association, the Finger Lakes Association of Golf Course Superintendents and the New York State Turfgrass Association, was held under clear skies on Monday, September 20, 1982 at the Radisson Greens Golf Course in Baldwinsville, New York. Under the co-chairmanship of Scott Peters from Radisson and William Stark III from Cortland Country Club, 45 golfers played on the course whose use was donated for the event. Proceeds from the tournament were donated to the New York State Turfgrass Association for turfgrass research at Cornell University.

The Team Trophy was awarded to the Finger Lakes Association of Golf Course Superintendents.

Something To Think About . . .

Thanksgiving Day

The day is cold but brisk and bright,
 Families gather, their hearts are light;
 Beams of happiness shed their ray . . .
 They're glad it is Thanksgiving Day.
 Thanksgiving Day with all it means,
 Tables laden, festive scenes;
 We wonder as we look around
 at the turkey so tenderly brown,
 At the sauces and pies we see . . .
 Are we as thankful as we should be?
 Thankful for our strength and health.
 For the riches of untold wealth,
 For the goodness of those we love,
 For the sun and stars above;
 For a country great as ours
 with the freedom of its powers . . .
 Let us bow our heads and say,
 "Truly This Is Thanksgiving Day."

— Marguerite Halker



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Third Annual Team Championship Results
Ridgewood C.C. Sept. 30, 1982

1st Connecticut 322

Bob Witowski	79
Peter Pierson	81
Peter Bly	80
Dave Roule	82
Mike Chrzanowski	86
Barry Petrasko	83

2nd Philadelphia 327

Joe Felus	77
Mark Monahan	84
Dave Linde	79
Bob Bishop	89
Mike Smith	87
Dave Kroll	89



3rd Metropolitan

Chuck Fatum	80
Mark Millett	79
Scott Niven	81
Tony Savone	88
Jim Fulwider	93
Dan Cancellari	95

4th New Jersey 329

Angelo Petraglia	82
Vic Gerard	79
Tim McAvoy	82
Larry Dodge	86
Dick VanZandt	90
Ed Walsh	88

5th Hudson Valley 337

Jerry Kane	83
Ernie Steinhoffer	93
Mat Ceplo	85
Sam D'Auria	84
Fran Berdine	85
Bill Luthin	89

6th Long Island 365

Sid Brown	85
Lyn O'Neil	90
Richie Struss	96
Bob Kamp	94
Nick Benvenuto	100
Steve Matusa	97

Low Individual

Joe Felus	77
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2nd

Mark Millett	79
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Note: second place was decided on a match of cards.

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Minimizing Damage From Petroleum Spills on Turf

by John R. Hall, III
Extension Agronomist, Turf

Equipment-related petroleum spills on professionally managed turf are not a common problem, however anyone making a living managing turf will be faced with this problem at one time or another. Being able to react quickly and prescribe the right remedy is important.

Very little research has been conducted on how to best reduce the injury from petroleum spills. Drs. D. Johns and J. B. Beard conducted research on bermudagrass in 1977 to evaluate potential corrective treatments for their effectiveness in minimizing turfgrass damage and enhancing recovery. Consideration of that research might provide a better understanding of how to deal with petroleum spills.

This study was conducted on "Tifgreen" bermudagrass maintained at a 1 inch mowing height and receiving 1 lb nitrogen per 1000 sq. ft. per month during the growing season. The materials and rates of application were: brake fluid, gasoline, hydraulic fluid and motor oil (305 AE) at 4.2 gallons per square yard (.46 gal/sq. ft.) and grease at 1.1 lb per square yard (.12 lb/sq. ft.). Check plots received only water drenching. Corrective treatments tested were applied within 20 minutes of the petroleum application. Corrective treatments and rates applied are noted in Table 1.

Table 1. Corrective treatments and rates applied to petroleum spills (1)

Treatment	Application Rate — lb/sq. yd. —
Activated Charcoal	0.12
Calcined clay fines (2 mm)	0.40
Detergent (anionic and nonionic granular)	1.20
Water	Saturated

Calcined clay fines were poured onto the spill areas, spread evenly over the surface and drenched with water. The activated charcoal was mixed with approximately 1/2 gallon of water and poured evenly over the plot area which was then thoroughly drenched. The detergent granules were spread evenly over the plot and then drenched to form suds which were washed off the plot area with water.

The ability to determine the type of petroleum that has spilled can be helpful in prescribing the corrective action as well as being of assistance in finding the source of the leak. The types of injury varied with the petroleum source (Table 2).

Table 2. Description of injury to bermudagrass turf from various petroleum sources and the best corrective treatment (1)

Petroleum Source

Brake Fluid

Description of Injury — Shiny leaves with wet appearance plus distinctive brake fluid odor. Leaves begin to darken and dry in 30 minutes with longitudinal leaf rolling evident. Pale-grey green color after 16 hours, distinct light-yellow color after 48 hours.

Best Corrective Treatment — Brake fluid was water soluble.

Water drenched areas recovered in 4 weeks. Using detergent speeded recovery to 3 weeks.

Gasoline

Description of Injury — Shiny leaves with slight oily appearance. Pungent gasoline odor. Turf rapidly drying within 30 minutes and developing dark color with longitudinal leaf rolling. Turf completely brown after 16 hours and turned to yellow-yellowish brown after 40 hours.

Best Corrective Treatment — No treatment was better than simply water drenching. Four weeks were required for recovery with all treatments.

Grease

Description of Injury — Layer of grease normally visible.

Best Corrective Treatment — No treatment was effective — all required 10 weeks to recovery.

Hydraulic Fluid

Description of Injury — Turf appears shiny and watersoaked, but dries rapidly. Turf darkens within 30 minutes and leaf blades roll. Dark brown coloration develops after 16 hours. Some shoots remain green.

Best Correction Treatment — Detergent was effective. 90% recovery in 4 weeks. Charcoal and calcined clay were ineffective (50% recovery in 8 weeks). It is necessary to remove the suds from the area with a squeegee, power vacuum or shovels if detergent is used as the suds contain the phytotoxic hydraulic fluid.

Motor Oil

Description of Injury — Turf shiny with distinct oily appearance. No visible change occurred in the first hour. Turf remained shiny after 16 hours with a small amount of leaf rolling. Leaf browning became evident after 20 hours. Shiny oily appearance persisted 48 hours after spill.

Best Corrective Treatment — Detergent most effective with



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85% recovery within 4 weeks. Turf treated with activated charcoal or calcined clay only achieved 30% recovery after 8 weeks. Removal of suds is important as noted with hydraulic fluid.

In summary, detergent treatment applying 1.2 lbs. of detergent per square yard increased the speed of recovery of turf by 3 to 6 weeks when compared with calcined clay and activated charcoal. When using detergent it is important to do so quickly, confine the suds to the spill area as much as possible and remove the suds from the site.

It is worthwhile to treat petroleum spills even if the shoots are severely damaged, because the phytotoxic petroleum residue can further damage growing points in the crown area.

EPA Tank Mix Policy

EPA PR Notice 82-1 describes a policy that makes it easier for a registrant to obtain EPA approval to provide instructions on the pesticide label for mixing a pesticide product with other pesticides in the spray tank. More important to most readers, it states that it is permissible to make or recommend such tank mixes in the absence of label instructions unless the label or either pesticide product prohibits such a mixture. Naturally, all directions, restrictions and precautions on each pesticide label must be observed.

Compatibility – Pesticide User's Responsibility

EPA's policy on tank mixes provides freedom, but also responsibility, for the pesticide user in making his own decisions about mixing two or more pesticides in the spray tank. But cer-

tain mixtures are incompatible and can result in such things as clogged lines and nozzles, poor distribution, reduced effectiveness and plant damage. The pesticides in a mixture must be compatible with each other.

Information on compatibility can be obtained from pesticide labels, compatibility charts, distributors, county extension agents, other pesticide users, etc. But there are limitations on the applicability of such information. Most of the available information is on mixing two pesticides whereas the pesticide user may plan to mix three or more. Pesticide products may contain active ingredients which are compatible with each other but may possibly contain inert ingredients which are not. The pH or other characteristics of the water (or other diluent) in the spray tank may affect compatibility. Climate and the nature of the crop or other object being treated may be of importance. There are numerous factors which can be important.

When mixing pesticide combinations with which they have not had previous experience, pesticide users should make some preliminary tests. Water (or other diluent) and pesticides should be mixed in the same proportions that they are to be used. A capped pint or quart glass jar is usually a suitable container. Upon shaking, everything should mix well together with no lumps, globules or sediments. Neither solids nor liquid should settle rapidly to the top or bottom of the jar. Next the mixture should be applied to a small number of plants or a small area which should be observed for a few days before making large scale applications.

The addition of a compatibility agent will often improve a pesticide mixture. But when using such a spray adjuvant, the pesticide user should follow directions carefully. And he should still initially test the mixture plus compatibility agent instead of placing blind reliance on advertisements or label claims.

pH and Pesticides

Many, if not most, currently used pesticides are more rapidly decomposed, broken down or in-activated by alkaline conditions (high pH). Numerous pesticide labels bear warnings against mixture with alkaline materials such as lime. Alkaline water can also accelerate the decomposition of many pesticides. The rapidity of the pesticide decomposition depends on the nature of the pesticide and the degree of alkalinity. Additionally, alkalinity is of little or no significance in the absence of water.

Certain pH adjusters can be used to reduce the alkalinity of spray water and they are frequently used to advantage. However, the problem can often be solved by applying a spray immediately after mixing and during conditions that favor rapid drying of the spray deposit. Incidentally, this is usually the best practice even in the absence of pH problems.

—Credit: GA Pest Digest, March 19, 1982

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A Golf Course Fairy Tail

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All the members of the club were very happy because they could play sloppy golf and still score well because the rough was short and the greens were lush and very soft. But there was an

uneasiness in the land and many of the golfers became bored.

One dark day a strange phenomenon came over the land. Energy had to be conserved. Fertilizer was high in cost and very hard to get. What was the superintendent to do? Despite all his valiant efforts to keep up the course in the usual way it became evident that some of the grooming would have to suffer.

In time things were so bad that the superintendent had to mow less, fertilize less, and pump less water for irrigation. As a result the roughs were kept at a higher cut. The greens were pale from lack of the high nitrogen program and firm from the lack of overwatering. The sand trap edges were hand cycled in the old fashion way to save on gasoline. The golfers soon found they were playing a different type of golf course. They had to hit their drives straighter because poor shots were penalized by landing in long rough or were lost. They could no longer putt out of the traps. Much to their surprise, however, the greens putted better than ever. There was no puffiness from over fertilizing and the blades of grass were finer and stiffer. Holding a shot on the green was harder to do, so many golfers had to use more finesse around the greens.

Much to the surprise of the superintendent all that talk about trying to make the course longer stopped. The golfers came to find out that a course does not have to be long to be good. Some of the well traveled golfers commented the course resembled some of the fine features they had seen in Scottish golf courses.

Even after the energy crisis passed the golfers decided their course was better than before and live to play it happily ever after.

Credit: Stan Metsker, Rocky Mtn. Report

MGCSA Survey

Total number of replies: 31

Results of Survey:

We use alternate greens during the winter: No - 7 Yes - 24
Of the 24 courses with alternate greens, 8 use them partially during the winter, and 16 use alternate greens exclusively during the winter months.

Some comments from the eight courses with partial use:

"Used in spring when ground thaws."

"We use two cups on greens and one cup in front of green. Play is rotated."

"We put holes in fairways for soggy days only."

Some comments from the 16 courses with exclusive use of alternate greens:

"Alternate greens are mowed at $\frac{3}{8}$ ", cup size is increased to 8", white circle is used for better definition of green."

"Area in front of green cut down with tee mower, old pin or stake used in hole."

"Very few winter players."

"Winter play is detrimental to turf."

"Back to regular greens after first mowing."

"Temporary greens often ignored by members."

"I prepare alternate greens early in fall. Members see them and know the alternate greens will go into play as soon as weather dictates."

"My program of heavy topdressing in late fall not only protects the regular greens, but makes the change over to alternate greens easier to accept."

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Here it is March, and we're all 'cranking up' for another busy season. And most of us work under stressful situations. The purpose of this article is not to attempt instruction to anyone on how to remove stress or keeping stress from developing. There are many experts and specialists who have covered that subject very well in books and journals ranging from jogging to meditation.

We can however, measure ourselves to see just where we stand on a stress scale. Many years ago, Dr. Thomas H. Holmes, psychiatrist at University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle, developed and widely published the Holmes Scale.

In evaluating ourselves, we can judge how stressful our lives are and also what are our chances of becoming ill from conditions that accompany stress.

Dr. Holmes reported that almost one half of the people with totals of 300 or more fell sick, while only nine per cent of those with totals under 200 became sick during the same one year period.

Pat Lucas

Editor's Note: We thought it's a good idea to reprint this again from the March 1979 Tee To Green.

EVENT.....	VALUE
Death of spouse	100
Divorce	73
Marital separation	63
Jail term	63
Death of a close family member	63
Personal injury or illness	53
Marriage	50
Fired from work	47
Marital reconciliation	45
Retirement	45
Change in family member's health	44
Pregnancy	40
Sex difficulties	39
Addition to family	39
Business readjustment	39
Change in financial status	38
Death of a close friend	37
Change to a different line of work	36
Change in number of marital arguments	36
Mortgage or loan over \$10,000	31
Foreclosure of mortgage or loan	30
Change in work responsibilities	29
Son or daughter leaving home	29
Trouble with in-laws	29
Outstanding personal achievement	28
Spouse begins or stops work	26
Starting or finishing school	26
Change in living conditions	25
Revision of personal habits	24
Trouble with boss	23
Change in work, hours, conditions	20
Change in residence	20
Change in schools	20
Change in recreational habits	19
Change in church activities	19
Change in social activities	18
Mortgage or loan under \$10,000	17
Change in sleeping habits	16
Change in number of family gatherings	15
Change in eating habits	15
Vacation	13
Christmas season	12
Minor violation of the law	11

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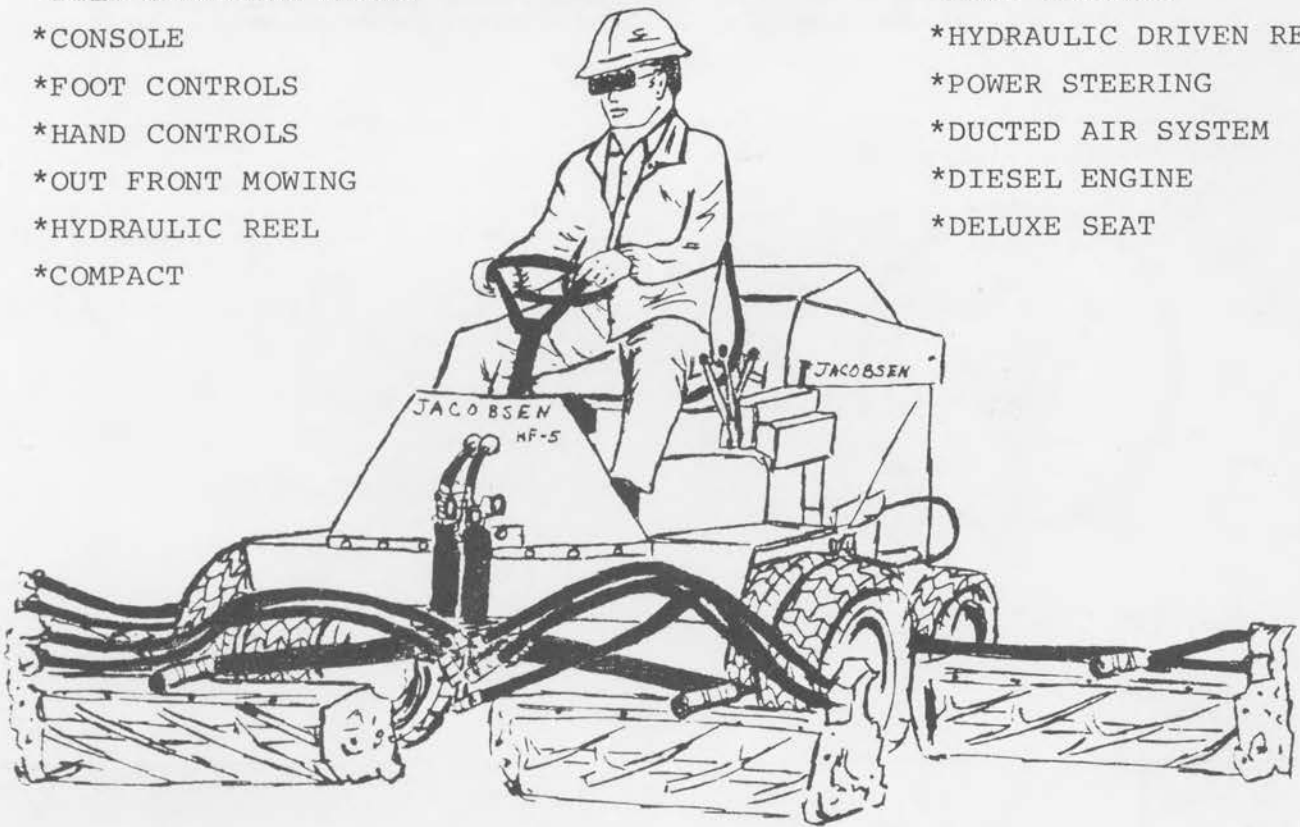
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EGYPT FARMS EXCLUSIVE! All top dressing ingredients are thoroughly mixed and sterilized by indirect heat in our special process. The sand particles are actually coated with a mixture of top soil and peat humus for a completely homogenous mixture that will not separate during handling and spreading.

Egypt Farms top dressing is formulated especially for the transition zone to specifications recommended by the United States Golf Association, Texas A&M, Penn State, North Carolina, and the University of Maryland.

Many years of research and testing by these leading universities have produced a soil mixture for superior growth; to maintain the best balance of percolation; to resist compaction; for good aeration; and for the retention of usable water and nutrients in the growing medium.

*Green and tee construction materials and mixes conforming to U.S.G.A. specs are also available.

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