



Tee to Green

Vol. II, No. 9

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November 1971

MGCSA ANNUAL MEETING

Date: November 18, 1971
 Place: Old Oaks Country Club
 Host: Frank Martin
 Golf: 12 Noon on
 Weather permitting
 Lunch: Available in grill room
 Cocktails: 5
 Dinner: 6
 Annual meeting immediately following dinner

Coming Events:

Dec. 7 NJGCSA Conference
 (Contact Jack Martin)
 Dec. 9 MGCSA Christmas Party
 Hampshire Country Club
 1972
 Jan. 19-21 Golf and Fine Turf
 Rutgers University
 Feb. 13-18 GCSA National Turf Conference
 Cincinnati, Ohio

Annual Meeting:

Each committee chairman will give a typewritten report at the annual meeting. This should include a financial statement also. Also a request for meeting dates next year will be asked of all members. Please contact your clubs now so that we don't have conflicting dates later on and also that we may put our meeting dates on the MPGA calendar. Also its your opportunity to present your gripes or comments about how the MGCSA is functioning.



Job Openings

Navesink Country Club
 18 holes
 Private
 Good Equipment
 Manual irrigation
 Golf Course 8 years old
 Desires Superintendent to continue first class operation
 Send Resume to: Mr. T. P. Turchan, Greens Chairman
 6 Broadmoor Drive
 Rumson, New Jersey

Rhode Island Country Club
 West Barrington, R. I.
 Annual budget \$90,000
 Salary \$12,000 but negotiable
 Hospitalization paid
 International Scout provided
 Contact: Howard H. Dana
 Rhode Island Country Club
 150 Nyatt Road
 West Barrington, Rhode Island 02890

MGCSA News:

It was a busy October with our always great outing at Whippoorwill followed by the tremendous feast put out by Mrs. Labriola. We all enjoyed golf and we certainly want to thank Mr. Labriola for the generous prizes. It was a surprise to see Roger Harmony back from Florida. It was quite an experience for Roger and we hope he locates again with better working conditions.

The annual Invitational went off very well. We had a beautiful day. We had 34 teams and certainly the caddy master, the starter, Tony and John did a great job in organizing the start of the Shotgun. I am sure nobody went home hungry as the food from the buffet on was delicious. The golf course was in good shape. Harry certainly has plenty of bent to work with especially being on a chip cal program. Harry, believe it or not, specifically told his man changing cups to make it easy. I guess he thought he was doing the boss a favor by setting up the U.S. Open pin placements. The day was climaxed by a humorous and interesting talk by Claude Harmon of Winged Foot. We just wonder who is going to win the battle of carts. A word of thanks to Ted Horton for his solo effort on the directory.



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ANALYSIS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES MAY BE MISLEADING

Wisconsin scientists find indications of organochlorines in soil samples taken 30 years before their introduction

Reports of widespread contamination by pesticides can be misleading. Recent studies at the University of Wisconsin indicate that some tests for chlorinated insecticides (such as lindane and heptachlor) in soils may show "apparent" contamination when no actual residues are present.

For a long time naturally occurring compounds in soils have been suspected of interfering with the analysis for pesticides,

giving results similar to those produced by organochlorine compounds.

This has been difficult to prove, however, because there have been few samples of soil available that were obtained before 1940. That was the year when organochlorine pesticides were first used.

University of Wisconsin soil scientists Bruce E. Frazier, Gordon Chesters, and Gerhard B. Lee found the ideal soils to experiment with in 34 samples collected 60 years ago and stored in sealed jars since that time.

These samples, collected from parts of Wisconsin during the period 1909 to 1911 by A. R. Whitson, represented major soils and geographic regions of the state. Whitson's notes gave the location of the samples, the kind of soil at each site, and its organic matter content.

Frazier, Chesters and Lee analyzed the soils by gas chromatography, an extremely sensitive method that is used in monitoring programs to detect extremely small amounts of pesticides and their residues. Instead of using a single chromatograph of "column," however, as is commonly done on a routine basis, they used a more time-consuming procedure involving three different types of columns.

Results showed that on one column, 32 of the 34 samples produced a chromatographic pattern similar to that produced by heptachlor epoxide, and 24 samples "apparently" contained heptachlor. Chromatograms similar to aldrin and dieldrin were found in a few samples.

When the extracts were passed through a second column, the patterns were similar to those produced by aldrin in 20 samples but with lesser interference from "dieldrin" and "lindane."

The third analysis showed only slight interference from naturally occurring soil compounds. A small amount of "lindane" and "heptachlor epoxide" would have been reported if this analysis had been used exclusively without being checked against the two other readings.

By analyzing a soil sample three different ways, a pesticide may be found by one method but not by another. This shows that the material is an interfering compound. If it were in fact a pesticide residue, it would register in each method.

For example, in the study reported, more than 800 parts per billion of what appeared to be "heptachlor epoxide" were found in several samples when analyzed with one column. When extracts from these same samples were tested on the other two columns, none of this pesticide was found, showing that the "apparent" insecticide found on the first column was an interfering soil compound.

In this experiment, all of the "apparent" pesticides except one were eliminated by use of the three columns. The one exception could not be traced to the soil samples. Further tests showed that the material had been dissolved from the synthetic tubing used in the evaporation equipment.

On the basis of the test results the investigators conclude that the "apparent" presence of organochlorine insecticides in the uncontaminated soils was due mainly to natural soil compounds, and in one case, laboratory equipment.

Because the gas chromatograph is extremely sensitive and interfering components are very difficult to remove entirely from soil samples, some tests for pesticides in recent years may have been interpreted incorrectly unless confirmatory analysis was made, the scientists say.

NEWS ABOUT THE TRADE

Suggestions issued for pesticide disposal

Cornell scientists James Dewey and Richard Pendleton have issued suggestions for disposal of pesticides. Some are for homeowners, but some are directly relevant to applicators and distributors. Dewey and Pendleton warn that disposal of large quantities at one time and in one place accentuates the contamination problem and lowers the chances for breakdown by chemical degradation and microorganisms. Other suggestions are:

Don't permit 30- or 55-gallon drums to be used as floats, rain barrels, burn barrels, etc.

Don't reuse five-gallon metal cans or plastic containers as mooring buoys or for storage of other liquids. A labeling mistake can be lethal.

Don't burn pesticides. The smoke is hazardous, the air is contaminated, and most cities forbid it.

Don't organize community surplus pesticide pick-ups. Few laymen have the equipment or know-how to handle toxic materials, and adequate facilities are seldom available for their disposal.

Don't flush surplus pesticides down the drain or empty them into storm sewers. Doing so contaminates the water, killing or injuring fish and other water organisms.

Don't bury pesticides, because they may spread through the soil and pollute water supplies.

Don't burn, crush or puncture pressurized cans (aerosols, bug bombs). They can be dangerously explosive.

Monday Afternoon, November 15th, 1:30 P.M., Winged Foot Golf Course Clubhouse, Mamaroneck, N.Y.

DRAINAGE PROGRAM

Professor Carl Winkelblech, Cornell Agricultural Engineer, will lead the discussion. Professor Winkelblech is acquainted with Westchester golf course situations and has designed drainage systems locally.

1. Professor Winkelblech will use tile drain design charts as applied to golf courses to indicate the factors of acreage, slope, soil type that must be considered in planning drain size and spacing.
2. He will discuss the various types of conduits; their advantages, limitations and how to install them under various soil mixtures and water table conditions.
3. We will visit two of Winged Foot problem situations to discuss how they should be handled.
 - a) a low line high water table area;
 - b) a higher elevation where a seepage situation occurs.We will work out the tile depth, spacing, outlet construction and other problems that will be associated with drainage on these sites.

Professor Winkelblech will also indicate size to cope with undersized main lines.

Host Superintendent, Ted Horton, promises a fast moving, educational afternoon with a practical approach to problems of drainage on golf courses.

ISN'T IT FUNNY!

Isn't It Funny – when the other fellow takes a long time to do something, he's slow. But when I take a long time to do something, I'm thorough.

When the other fellow doesn't do it, he's too lazy. But when I don't do it, I'm too busy.

When the other fellow goes ahead and does something without being told, he's overstepping his bounds. But when I do something without being told, that's initiative!

When the other fellow states his side of a question strongly, he's bull-headed. But when I state a side of a question strongly, I'm being firm.

When the other fellow overlooks a few of the rules of etiquette, he's rude. But when I skip a few of the rules, I'm being original.

When the other fellow does something that pleases the boss, he's polishing the brass. But when I do something that pleases the boss, that's cooperation.

When the other fellow gets ahead, he sure had the lucky breaks, but when I manage to get ahead, man! it was hard work that did it!

Funny, isn't it – or is it!

PRESS RELEASE

Tax-exempt status has been granted by I.R.S. to The Musser International Turfgrass Foundation of the H.B. Musser Turfgrass Fellowship, Inc. President F.V. Grau and Secretary J.M. Duich are laying plans for a Board of Directors' meeting soon so that solicitation of funds may proceed. A brochure is in the planning stage.

Contributions are tax exempt and may be made out to MUSSER TURFGRASS FOUNDATION and sent to Mr. Ben O. Warren, Secretary, Palos Park, Illinois, 60464. As funds grow the income will be expended for Fellowships leading to the Ph.D degree in Turfgrass Management. The Musser Foundation is global in scope and candidates for the degree will be screened from every corner of the world on a non-discriminatory basis. Research institutions likewise will be carefully chosen to complement the selected field of study.

Officers and directors all serve without salary and pay their own travel expenses to meetings.

The Musser Foundation was started by a group of his friends in the Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council who valued highly the accomplishments of this dedicated teacher and researcher. The late Prof. Musser long will be remembered for Pennlawn fescue; for Penncross bent; for his reports on fertilizers, crownvetch, weed control, turfgrass management studies; and for his authorship of the U.S.G.A. sponsored book "Turf Management". The effects of his work, like his students, have gone 'round the world and have benefited turfgrass lovers in every walk of life. The officers and directors of the corporation hope that there will be an outpouring of appreciation by way of contributions.

Questions may be directed to Dr. F.V. Grau, President Box AA, College Park, Maryland, 20740, or to Dr. J.M. Duich, Secretary, 21 Tyson Building, University Park, Pennsylvania, 16802.



Edward C. Horton, Secretary
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