



# Tee to Green

### Meeting Notice MGCSA

Date: Thursday April 22, 1971  
 Place: Brae Burn Golf Club  
 Host: Aniello Penirelli  
 Golf: 12 noon on  
 Lunch available in Grill room  
 Cocktails: 6-7  
 Dinner: 7 PM  
 Program: Smith Irrigation: The Proper Installation of an Automatic Irrigation System

### Coming Events: (Note corrected dates)

May 25th Rockland C.C. Joint meeting NJGCSA-MGCSA  
 May 31 No meeting on this date as listed in previous issue of Tee to Green  
 June 8th Rutgers Field Day  
 June: Meeting of MGCSA (we still need a Club)  
 July: Winged Foot (Superintendents Championship)  
 Aug. 15-19 American Society of Agronomy Meeting  
 Aug. 23 MGCSA Equipment and Supplies Field Day Westchester C.C.  
 Sept. 14 Waccacuc C.C.  
 Oct. Elmwood Invitational  
 Nov. Open

### Membership

Pat Lucas's classification was omitted in the previous issue of Tee to Green. He is a Class A member.

### MGCSA NEWS

Who's next? That's the question in many superintendents' minds in the Westchester area with the recent out break of burglars into maintenance shops on golf courses. Few maintenance areas have alarm systems and certainly many of them aren't too secure either so alarm systems certainly are an item for consideration in future capitol budget expenditures.

Speaking of maintenance buildings and areas, Bob De Pencier has done a complete overhaul of the Westchester facilities, what an improvement!

Apawamis has completed their new maintenance building and will celebrate men's opening golf day with an old fashioned Barn Dance and open house for all Apawamis members to see the new facility.

The triplex greensmower is here to stay and this season we will have the opportunity to see all three being used in the area (Hahn, Toro and Jacobsen). It certainly will give those who have not purchased one a chance to do some real comparing as to performance after a full season's use. We all, I am sure, have been

asked to cut down on expenses and especially on labor and this certainly is the machine that can reduce mowing time considerable. Now with the addition of spiking and verticutting attachments on some models this will also be a great labor saver.

There is another trap raking machine on the market also. As you all know raking traps is a very time consuming job and certainly it isn't something that can be neglected for there is nothing that disturbs a golfer more than to find his golf ball in a nice big foot print that has obviously not been raked in several days.

If anyone buys the new attachment for shredding cores on the Ryan Greensaire I am sure everybody would like to see it in operation. The Tee to Green certainly would like to spread the word on any new ideas or special projects which are going on in our area or any area for that matter.

I am sure that you all enjoyed reading Ron Boydston's article on Fertilizer Injection: Folly - Or - Future? These articles certainly improve our publication so jot your thoughts down and send them to the editor or one of the staff writers.

The pesticide B Permits are slow coming back. It seems that for one, they don't have enough personnel to handle all the paper work and that, number two, the people checking the permits are not familiar with the chemicals and so we have heard that identical chemicals in one area are being approved and in another area disapproved. I am sure it wouldn't hurt if we start calling our local inspector to get this problem straightened out right away. It is time to start using some of these chemicals and we don't even know if we will be able to use or purchase them. Call Mr. Ray Dylewski (914) 617-8268.

Gypsy moth is again expected to be a serious problem especially in areas north of Cross Westchester Expressway. The Tree Spraying firms will be in tremendous demand so if you have any intentions of spraying, contact him now if you expect to be serviced.

### G.C.S.A.A. Advisory Committee Meeting Report by Edward C. Horton Secretary, M.G.C.S.A.

The following complaints, criticisms, suggestions and recommendations for future association activity were aired at the G.C.S.A.A. Advisory Committee Meeting held at the Denver Auditorium Building on Monday, February 8, 1971. Your delegate R. Boydston and his alternate, E. Horton, were both present.

Items which were considered:

1. That the Board of Directors of the National have terms of



**Editorial Staff**

Garry N. Crothers  
Edward Horton  
Ron Boydston

*Editor in Chief*  
*Editorial Staff*  
*Advertising Manager*

**OFFICERS**

*President,* Everett Wood, Scarsdale G. C.  
Office 914-723-2840, Home 914-472-0174  
*Vice President,* Harry H. Nichol, Elmwood C.C.  
Office 914-592-6608, Home 914-354-4582  
*Secretary,* Edward C. Horton, Winged Foot G. C.  
Office 914-698-2827, Home 914-835-1181  
*Treasurer,* Garry N. Crothers, The Apawaims Club  
Office 914-967-2100, Home 914-666-7126

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Ronald Boydston, Rockland C. C. Office 914-359-5346  
Home 914-359-2910  
Dominick DiMarzo, Bonnie Briar C. C. Office 914-834-3042  
Home 914-273-8955  
Charles Al Martineau, Whipoorwill Club Office 914-273-3755  
Home 914-428-3826  
Anthony Savone, Innis Arden C. C. Office 203-637-3210  
Home 203-637-4475  
Past President  
John Madden, Engineers C. C. Office 516-621-5350

*Not copyrighted. If there is good here, we want to share it with all chapters – unless author states otherwise.*

three years instead of two (San Diego GCSA).

2. That there should be a more complete and thorough check into the certification program and that it should receive priority treatment until it is implemented (San Diego GCSA & New Jersey GCSA). This received unanimous approval of the Delegates present. It was also noted that at the 1971 Annual Meeting the membership had voted to give the Board a free hand in all decisions pertaining to Certification.
3. That standards for golf course maintenance be set up on a National basis (Mr. R. B. Gillingham). The possibility of setting up standards for such procedures as height of cut, size of collars, tees, greens, etc. was discussed. This would help newscasters during discussion of tournament course conditions.
4. That a scholarship fund be set up for the children of deceased members of our Association (New Jersey GCSA). This proposal received the full support of all delegates.
5. That money generated through GCSAA endorsement of products be used to support a Turf Foundation (Mid-Atlantic GCSA). The possibility of the Association endorsing products on a duly licensed basis was supported by the delegates present. Money earned in this manner should be used to advance our programs for membership improvement. The legality and the ethics involved would have to be reviewed.
6. That The G.C.S.A.A. produce a public oriented film

documenting the origin of golf course architecture and maintenance from Scotland to present day (New England GCSA). The costs of such a film would have to be searched. Possibly the American Society of Golf Course Architects and the Golf Course Builders Association of America would help supplement costs of such a film. The delegates recommended that the possibility of such a film be carefully researched.

7. That the following policies be considered for the G.C.S.A.A. Tournament, (a) October or November date (b) more publicity required (c) request bids from local GCSA chapters for the tournament when climate results in tournament being held away from the conference site (d) tournament chairman should select a co-chairman from the local chapter hosting the tournament (e) financial statements should always be prepared (f) tournaments should be set up at least 2 years in advance. Items (c) & (d) were strongly endorsed by the delegates present. (Heart of America BCSA)
8. That the GCSAA possibly set up a new classification category for Superintendents now responsible for more than one golf course (South Florida GCSA).
9. That the number of Directors of the GCSAA be increased from 5 to possibly 8 (Metropolitan GCSA). The delegates were strongly in favor of this motion.
10. That the GCSAA be responsible for selecting and endorsing correspondence courses for advancing the education of its members (Northeastern GCSA).
11. That the GCSAA continue to sponsor national workshop seminars for education of the Superintendent members (Northern Ohio GCSA).
12. That the GCSAA attempt to influence sensible legislation regarding the use of pesticides for golf course maintenance (Metropolitan GCSA). The delegates unanimously approved this proposal.
13. That the GCSAA attempt to provide more uniformity in its mailings and communication (San Diego GCSA).

**GYPSY MOTH CONTROL  
FOR 1971**

Gypsy moth is expected to be a serious problem again in parts of Westchester County. There remains only one operational control measure available to homerowners. Crabaryl (Sevin), at the rate of 2 lbs. of 50 percent wettable powder, per 100 gallons of water, sprayed to tree foliage during May is the only insecticide recommended by the Cooperative Extension Service. It may be applied by private or commercial applicators with ground or aerial equipment. A new formulation of Sevin-4-Oil is being studied for low volume aerial application. Some tests have shown it to have less toxicity to bees and wasps. Registration of this formulation is anticipated soon.

*Bacillus thuringiensis*, commonly called B.T., is being used experimentally by numerous State and Federal Agencies. It has not been registered nor approved for use by the Food and Drug Administration nor the Department of Agriculture. Data is not now available to prove its safe and effective use on Gypsy moth larvae. Tests have been erratic with some B.T. strains being effective; others not.

A number of Gypsy moth parasites have been established in New York and New England during the past twenty years.

**Egg Parasites**

Ocencyrtus kuwanae – a minute non-stinging wasp  
Anastatus disparis – a fly

**Larval Parasites**

Compsilura concinnata – a fly  
Sturmia scutellata – a fly

Parasetigena agilis — a fly  
 Tricholyga segregata — a fly  
 Apanteles melanoscelus — a wasp  
 Pupal Parasite  
 Brachymeria intermedia — a wasp  
 Predaceous Beetles  
 Calosoma cycophanta — a beetle  
 Other Calosoma Species

The fly parasites and the egg parasites have been shown to be excellent biological control agents. Seven sprays appear to have little adverse effects on fly parasites. Parasites and predators, available through commercial sources, cannot be expected to make much of an impact upon epidemic populations. We must depend upon Government Agencies to manage parasite liberations.

The lures referred to by scientists as pheromones remain as research tools. In 1971, Disparlure will be distributed to selected research agencies in the State. It is not available commercially nor is it expected to be available in the foreseeable future.

Information supplied by: Professor W. T. Johnson, Cornell University.

Editor's Note: Few of the following cost the Turf Manager a dime out of his budget — but will return dividends in increased production on the golf course.

### QUIT!

#### WHAT IS YOUR LABOR FORCE TURNOVER? HOW LONG DOES A GOOD MAN STAY WITH YOU?

1. Do you neglect to correct uncomfortable conditions surrounding a job?
2. Do you neglect to point out unguarded work hazards?
3. Do you allow the use of bad tools and of machines out of order?
4. Do you place men together who irritate each other?
5. Do you place men on jobs for which they are not fitted?
6. Do you transfer a man to another job without explaining the reason, or without letting him know whether his work has been satisfactory?
7. Do you fail to recognize the varying importance which workers attach to different jobs in the same labor grade?
8. Do you expect an employee to be able to do a job after being told or shown only once, or not at all?
9. Do you use unfamiliar trade terms without explaining them when speaking to an inexperienced worker?
10. Do you allow a new employee to repeat his mistakes without correcting him?
11. Do you leave a new man alone on a job he does not fully understand long enough so that he becomes discouraged?
12. Do you ignore an employee's complaint or handle it with snap judgement?
13. Do you neglect to offer help and counsel to an employee occupied with a personal problem?
14. Do you endeavor to "jump in" and set the pace of workers without first discussing low output with them?
15. Do you say you are "too busy" to listen to an employee's troubles or grievances?
16. Do you appear to be "high hat" to your employees, even if you don't mean to be?
17. Do you leave the worker alone on a job for a long time without a friendly word?
18. Do you neglect to speak a good word for a job well done?
19. Do you make much of a man's mistakes and keep still about his successes?
20. Do you take the credit for yourself of an employee's suggestions?
21. Do you give orders without giving reasons?
22. Do you reprimand a man in the presence of others?
23. Do you lose your temper easily?
24. Do you threaten a worker directly or indirectly with the fear of losing his job?
25. Do you "drive" men rather than "lead" them?
26. Do you delegate responsibility?
27. Do you have incentives?
28. Do you have benefits other than wages?
29. Do you have a training program?
30. Do you think you could work for a man like yourself?

Perhaps we are asking a lot of questions and we are, but labor management today is of greater concern to the manager than ever before. Most of these questions were asked in 1945 in Extension Bulletin 666, we added a few of our own and probably you could add some as well.

The operator who has the least problems with his labor force is the man capable of giving the correct answers to these questions.

Jan L. Jansen  
 Cooperative Extension Agent  
 Orange County

### RESEARCH REVIEW By Wayne C. Morgan

#### "ROOTING FROM SOD BY PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS AND COLONIAL BENTGRASS"

The re-establishment of turfgrasses after sodding is sometimes slow and less than satisfactory. Research results from trials conducted by Dr. John Madison of the University of California at Davis and presented in the November-December, 1970 issue of Crop Science, provides some significant information as to why this may be.

Before reviewing Dr. Madison's article, it may be of value at this time to offer a suggestion that can also aid in the faster and deeper root development of newly laid soil. When possible, rework the soil where the soil was removed, especially if a poor soil condition exists. This may consist of either incorporating natural organic materials into the soil or the replacement of the soil with a new soil mix.

Where it is not either practical or necessary to rework the soil, aerating with about 1/4 inch to 3/8 inch tines and removing the plugs before laying the sod will prove of value in the faster establishment and deeper rooting of the sod.

In 1925 the staff of the U. S. Golf Association Green Section Bulletin reported that sod cut 12 mm thick (about 1/2 in.) had a firm hold in 1 week and was firmly attached 2 weeks after planting, while sod cut 50 mm thick was still unattached 7 weeks after laying. Superior rooting of thinly cut sod is well known in the trade and has been noted in the literature. The question studied and reported here is of the effect of sod thickness and of the source of new roots which emerge from the sod into the "seedbed" soil. Are they new adventitious roots, branches from cut roots, or is there a difference depending on sod thickness?

#### EXPERIMENT

Sods were cut from Kentucky bluegrass and colonial bentgrasses at 1/2 inch, 1 inch, and 2 inch depths. Each was planted in flats over fine sand. After 8, 15, and 22 days for the bluegrass and 29 days for the bentgrass, the roots were washed and counted. During this time, new leaf growth was noted.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Quantitative results are presented in Table I

Table I. Data about shoot numbers and root production from sods of Kentucky bluegrass and colonial bentgrass.

Days to Harvest	Roots emerged			Shoots Sod thickness, mm			Roots per 100 shoots		
	12	25	50	12	25	50	12	25	50
<b>Kentucky bluegrass</b>									
8	251	107	45	211	208	198	119	51	23
15	220	109	55	213	206	205	103	53	27
22	329	192	133	187	166	151	176	115	88
means	267	136	78	204	193	185	133	73	46
<b>Colonial bentgrass</b>									
8	66	36	2	331	440	240	20	8	1
18	117	118	86	283	306	343	41	39	25
29	263	152	108	184	184	371	143	83	29
means	149	102	65	266	310	318	68	43	18

The thinner the sod the more emergent roots. After 8 days, 12-mm bluegrass had more emergent roots than thicker sods had at any time in the 3-week period. Samples taken later had more roots emerged, and bluegrass rooted more vigorously than bentgrass. Thinly cut bentgrass rooted best but bentgrass rooting was more affected by the passage of time.

**Bluegrass:** When sods were taken from the field, each bluegrass shoot had two expanded, short, cold weather leaves and an emerging leaf, while some shoots still had an older, longer, summer leaf as well. During the first week, each bluegrass shoot produced one or two new roots at the base of the leafy plant part having the older short leaf. This was followed later by added roots at that node and by roots at subsequent nodes. Occasionally a rhizome bud began to grow, and roots were produced. The first root generally came from the rhizome node, and the second from the basal node of the new shoot. By the end of the third week, older roots were up to 30 cm long and well branched.

Regrowth of cut bluegrass roots was not common. When sods were cut, the youngest roots sometimes branched and made limited new growth, but there was no evidence of regrowth from older roots. The little regrowth that was observed occurred more often in 12-mm sods than in thicker ones. Cutting bluegrass sod thinner resulted in a greater stimulus for root production by shoots. With thicker sods roots were shorter, slower to develop, and fewer emerged though as many were initiated.

**Bentgrass:** Roots were slower to develop and the pattern of development was less well ordered than in bluegrass. Every root produced was associated with an active shoot, but not every active shoot produced a root, even after 4 weeks. Some cut bentgrass rhizomes were stimulated to produce clusters of shoots without any immediate associated root growth. On a vigorous shoot the lowest leafy plant part might produce roots. Most shoots from 12-mm sods produced roots. When sods were cut at 50 mm, many fine, small shoots developed, most of which had not produced roots by 4 weeks. The 50-mm sod seemed well filled with functioning older roots and the many new shoots may have resulted from the better nutrition available from the many roots in the thicker soil layer. Little or no new growth from older cut roots was observed.

In conclusion, rooting of bluegrass and bentgrass sods was from new adventitious roots. The thinner sod was cut, the greater the number of new roots which emerged from the sod. Branching and regrowth of old cut roots was negligible. While all bluegrass shoots initiated new roots, root development appeared stimulated by cutting sod thinly. Bentgrass rooted from only some shoots but these increased in number with time.

**NOTES:** We wish to thank editor Dave Mastroleo for the article on rooting from sod, written by Wayne C. Morgan, and appearing in the March issue of DIVOT NEWS, the official publication of the golf course superintendents association of southern California.



Edward C. Horton, Secretary  
 145 Crotona Avenue  
 Harrison, New York 10528



First Class

MELVIN B. LUCAS, JR.  
 GARDEN CITY GOLF CLUB  
 315 STEWART AVE  
 GARDEN CITY, NY 11530

## Turf-care needs around the clock

Bugs or duffers, disease or starvation—whatever is raising hob with your greens and fairways—Agway can help. Any time of the day or night.

Whatever you need in the way of supplies, chemicals, fertilizers, and service is available on the spot.

For complete information, call  
 Malcolm Kuhn,  
 District Commercial Sales Manager,  
 Aunt Park Lane, R2,  
 Newtown, Conn. 06470.  
 Phone 203-426-4127, day or night.



Store fertilizer where you use it in an Agway Porta-Bin



METRO MILORGANITE INC.  
 P.O. Box 267  
 Hawthorne, N.Y. 10532  
 Tel. (914) 769-7600

