January/February 1978

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MEETING NOTICE:

Date: Thursday, March 23
Place: Rye Golf Club
Lunch: 12:00 noon

Program: New York State and Connecticut Pesticide certifica-

tion update

Directions: Rye Golf Club is located on Route 1, Boston Post Road about ½ mile from Town of Harrison. If you come off of 1287 take Route 1, South through the business district of Rye. It's about 2 miles South of the Town on your left.

COMING EVENTS:

April 1 Home and Garden SHow (MGCSA booth) Westchester County Center

April 18 Joint meeting Conn GCSA and MGCSA Shorehaven Golf Club (host Bob Phipps)

May Dates to be announced June Dates to be announced July Dates to be announced August Dates to be announced

Sept. Invitational at Sunningdale Golf Club

Membership: We are pleased to have Pat Lucas back as a Class A member. Pat will be serving on the welfare committee along with contributing articles to Tee to Green.

MGCSA News: We had a nice turnout for our January meeting at Rye Golf Club. Dick Gonyea certainly has offered his club several times in the past few years. It would be nice if more members would come forth and offer their clubs.

We enjoyed the presentation by Mr. Fred Carlsen, Jr. comptroller, Mr. George Henefield, Purchasing Agent and Ralph Damiano, Director of Recreation, all from the city of Rye. Each gave their viewpoints on the topic of "Purchasing."

More and more clubs are asking for bids today. One of the things that must be done is have good specifications written so that everybody is bidding on the same item. Loose specifications can lead to a variation in bids. Communication always goes into purchasing because your club or town officials must know why a particuliar piece of equipment is needed and if it is a labor saving device, certainly, they will want to know how much it is going to save them.

It has been a real winter and it looks like we won't be getting out on our courses as early as we normally have been in recent years. The forecast for March is below average temp. and above average precipitation. It may be the snowiest month of March we've seen in many years. Easter is early this year so the golfers will be chomping at the bit to get out on the course. This is going to be a critical time as freezing and thawing is likely to be happening alternately. Closing the course will be difficult but certainly it safe guards problems in recovery as winter injury could be a problem if the ice stays through much of March. At this point there is nothing we can do but hope we come out of winter without too much damage. The inclosed article Ten Years of Research on Winter Injury on Golf Courses: Cause and Prevention by Dr. James Beard of Texas A & M. might be helpful to your Green Committee to disgest this Spring.

We have had a few changes over the winter months. Jim Kazenski will be taking over at Rockland Country Club when Ron Boydston heads for semi retirement in Florida. Sabato Autorino is taking over Louis Santucci's position at Blind Brook. Lou also will be retiring to Florida in the winter and probably be up north in the summer. Lou has been in the area as long as anybody but I am sure he will be enjoying himself and not having to worry about grass, the water system etc. We were glad to hear that Al Smith is now located at Briar Hall Golf and Country Club. We also saw Vic Cedrone at the National and he is very happy at Pinehurst working for Bob Depencier. All Westchester transplants seem to like the Carolinas.

Garry Crothers



Mel Lucas lost a closely contested election for GCSAA Vice President but was reappointed to the board. Congratulations, Mel.



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Ted Horton	Co-Editor

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

NATIONAL NEWS CGSAA:

Treasurer:

San Antonio was a nice city. We had a few nice days but certainly Friday the 17th was a madhouse trying to leave by plane. It's not suppose to snow in Texas, especially Dallas. It really shut things down. It was an excellent conference with record attendance. Earl Butz was the keynote speaker and he firmly believes there is nothing like a little profit to stimulate growth as he doesn't believe in a no growth society. The National elections were very close. Mel Lucas lost to Charlie Tadge by only 200 votes for VP. Mel was then appointed to the board after the election for Directors with Jim Wylie and David Hollar being elected to the other two director positions. Little "but big heart" George Cleaver is our new National President. Robert Osterman made an excellent showing with over 900 votes so I am sure he will be back to take it next time. The politics got pretty heavy so we will have to get back to the planning board for 1979 in Altanta which should be a great conference spot since it is on a major route for all airlines.

GCSAA Certification: The recent Golf Course Superintendent gives an update on certification. The need for new seminars is certainly a big priority. The test becomes harder as it is updated. It is also interesting to know that only 50% of the people are passing the test and this is true even when renewal tests were given. The program is slowly building with the emphasis of the program still being education which only leads to a better superintendent through increased knowledge. Hopefully more in MGCSA will become certified. We certainly have many of the best superintendents in the country right here in MGCSA and we should be leading the field, not watching it. If you have any questions about certification please contact me, Garry Crothers, Certification Committee GCSAA.

POSITION DESCRIPTION AND RECRUITMENT PROGRAM FOR TURFGRASS SCIENCE FACULTY **MEMBER**

I am pleased to report the recruiting is underway for the Turfgrass Science faculty member. We hope that the position will be filled no later than April 1, 1978.

I am enclosing a copy of the position description for your information. If you have recommendations of persons to be contacted as possible candidates, please telephone me at once, I will contact such candidates immediately and provide them with full information on the position.

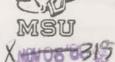
Let me take this opportunity to thank you for your help during recent months in giving us your input concerning the needs of the turfgrass and related horticultural industries. We have given very serious attention to your suggestions. The enclosed position description, and the related long-range planning that has been developed for this program, include many suggestions gleaned from our several sessions with leaders and members of the turfgrass and horticultura industries.

We appreciate your interest and look forward to your continued involvement as we recruit and select our turfgrass faculty member, and commence again the development of a modern turfgrass program geared to the major current and long-range needs of those of our State's industries who utilize turfgrass technology. Thank you again for your assistance in this important effort.

> Carl F. Gortzig, Associate Professor-Floriculture Extension and Chairman of Department

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JOB AVAILABLE

Golf Course Superintendent's position Available Immediately Alpine Country Club Demarest, New Jersey 07627 Applications should be sent to: Mr. Norman Miller Green Chairman Alpine Country Club Demarest, New Jersey 07627

JOB WANTED

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OR TRAINEE

Gerry Walker Available April 1, 1978 Associate degree in Turf Management Danville Jr. College, Danville, Illinois Address: 30 Illinois Street

Danville, Illinois, 61832

Telephone: 217-466-7831

or c/o Miss Pam Walker 212-864-0555

TEN YEARS OF RESEARCH ON WINTER INJURY ON GOLF COURSES; CAUSES AND PREVENTION By Dr. James B. Beard, Michigan State University

Winter injury of turf is difficult to understand because it results from the interaction of a number of environmental, soil, and cultural factors. Before a golf course superintendent can initiate the appropriate cultural program to prevent winter injury, he must determine the particular type or types of winter injury that occur most frequently at various locations on the golf course. This involves a study of the particular symptoms, including time of occurrence, soil type, topography, drainage characteristics, traffic patterns, and the probability of environmental stress. Such information is assembled over a period of years, and a specific program is established on the golf course in order to minimize the probability of winter injury.

CAUSES OF WINTER INJURY

The four major types of turfgrass winter injury that most commonly occur are presented in Table 1, along with the symptoms and causes of injury. This information has been assembled over a 10-year period of extensive research at Michigan State University. The major types of winter injury are: Desiccation

Direct low temperature kill Low temperature diseases Traffic effects.

Note that ice sheet damage caused by oxygen suffocation or toxic gas accumulations underneath an ice cover are not listed. Detailed investigations at Michigan State University indicate that this type of winter injury rarely occurs. This is in contrast to the many articles by individuals indicating that this is a serious problem. Unfortunately, these earlier writers had essentially no information on which to base their comments other than data from research with alfalfa. The winter injury most commonly associated with extended periods of ice coverage occurs during freezing or thawing periods when standing water increases the crown tissue hydration and subsequent injury of the turfgrass plants when temperatures drop rapidly below 20°F.

PREVENTING WINTER INJURY

Cultural steps can be taken to minimize the potential for injury in the future once the cause or causes of winter injury on specific turfgrass areas on the golf course have been established. The first prerequisite in minimizing all types of winter injury is a healthy turf with adequate carbohydrate

reserves and recuperative potential. This phase of winter injury prevention is accomplished during the normal growing season, particularly in the late summer—early fall period. Practices to prevent or at least minimize the potential for turfgrass winter injury can be divided into cultural practices, soil management, and specific winter protectants.

The specific practices utilized in each of these categories are summarized in Table 2. It should be noted that a number of them apply to more than one type of winter injury. In some cases, the practice that is effective in preventing one type of winter injury will actually increase the probability of damage from another type. For example, snow covers or winter protection covers used to prevent winter desiccation will also maintain temperatures near 32 °F which will enhance the probability of snow mold disease activity. This means that when such a practice is in use, steps should also be taken to apply a preventive snow mold fungicide application to the turfgrass area prior to installing the winter protection cover.

From a cultural standpoint, the proper control of plant and soil water relations is the most critical factor affecting all phases of turfgrass winter injury. Techniques to adjust the soil-water status must be achieved during the summer period. Finally, it is quite obvious that selection and planting of the appropriate turfgrass species and cultivar can be critical in minimizing the degree of turfgrass injury that may occur. Annual bluegrass is very prone to all types of winter injury. The bentgrasses are considerably less susceptible to injury, and also have a greater recuperative potential from existing vegetative plant parts.

IN SUMMARY: This article gives a brief summary of a great deal of research conducted at Michigan State University over the past 10 years. Portions of it were supported by the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund.

THE AUTHOR: Dr. James B. Beard is a Professor of Turfgrass Science in the department of crop and soil sciences at Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823. He has conducted pioneering research in all phases of turfgrass winter injury. In 1971 he was the youngest recipient ever selected to receive the highest honor of Fellow in the American Society of Agronomy. He has authored a new textbook entitled "Turfgrass: Science and Culture" published by Prentice-Hall of Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

Table 1. Types, symptoms, and causes of winter injury that most commonly occur on golf course turf

Type of winter injury	Symptoms	Cause of External forces	of injury Internal plant effects
A. Desiccation			
(1) Atmospheric	Leaves turn distinctly white but remain erect; occurs most commonly on higher locations that are more exposed to drying winds; can range from small irregular patches to extensive kill of large areas.	A drying atmospheric environment including high winds and low relative humidity; in addition, soil water absorption is reduced at low temperatures or may be inoperative because the soil is frozen.	Desiccation of the plant causes skrinkage and collapse of the protoplasm that results in me- chanical damage and death.
(2) Soil	Leaves turn distinctly white and are semi-erect; the tissues including the crown are very dry; commonly occurs in a more extensive pattern over the turf than does atmospheric desiccation.	Extended periods of soil drought due to a drying atmospheric environment and lack of precipitation or irrigation.	(Same as above)
B. Direct low temperature kill	Leaves initially appear water-soaked, turning whitish-brown and progressing to a dark brown; the leaves are limp and tend to lay as a mat over the soil; a distinct, putrid odor is frequently evident; occurs most commonly in poorly drained areas such as soil depressions; frequently appear as large, irregular patches.	A rapid decrease in temperature, particularly the adjacent soil temperature; kill most commonly occurs at soil temperatures below 20°F during the late winter—early spring freezing and thawing periods; may be associated with thawing of an ice cover that occurs from underneath.	Large ice crystals form within the plant tissues causing mechanical destruction of the frozen, brittle protoplasm; the higher the water content of the tissue, the larger the ice crystals and the more severe the kill.
C. Low temperature diseases:	F-1-9		
(1) Fusarium patch (pink snow mold)	Pink mycelium on leaves; 1 to 2 inch, tan, circular patches; or white myce- lial mass on leaves, white to pink circular patches up to 2 feet in diameter.	Fusarium nivale; favored by turfgrass temperatures of 32 to 40 °F and moist conditions.	Parasitic action.
(2) Spring dead spot	Appears in the spring as irregular, circular dead sports of up to 3 feet in diameter; shoots, rhizomes, stolons, and roots within the spot will be killed; affected spots commonly reoccur in the same location each year and may gradually enlarge.	Causal organism has not been identified; favored by turfgrass temperatures below 50 °F and wet conditions.	Unknown
(3) Typhula blight (gray snow mold)	Light gray mycelium on leaves, especially at the margins of the advancing ring; whitish-gray, slimy, circular patches of up to 2 feet in diameter; brown sclerotia are embedded in the leaves and crowns, ranging up to 1/8 inch in diameter.	Typhula itoana, T. idahoenis, or T. ishikariensis; favored by turfgrass temperatures of 32 to 40 °F, especially under an ice cover or during its thaw.	Parasitic action
(4) Winter crown rot	Light gray, matted mycelial growth may be evident on the leaves; irregular shaped patches initially appear yellow and gradually deteriorate to a straw color; individual patches up to 1 foot in diameter may coalesce causing damage over a large area.	Unidentified low temperature Basi- diomycte; favored by turfgrass tem- peratures of 28 to 32 °F, especially under a snow cover.	Injury results from hydrogen cyanide gas produced by the saporphytic fungus; subsequently the fungus invades the host plant.
D. Traffic			
(1) On frozen turfgrass leaves	Erect, white to light-tan dead leaves appearing in the shape of the foot-prints or wheels where they have been impressed onto the turf.	Pressure of the traffic (shoes or wheels) on the rigid, frozen tissues; the problem most commonly occurs during the early morning hours.	Disruption of the frozen, brittle protoplasm that has ice crystals surrounding and extending into the plant cell.
(2) On wet, slush covered turf	Leaves initially appear water-soaked turning whitish-brown and progressing to a dark brown; the leaves are limp and tend to lay as a mat over the soil; appears in irregular shapes associated with previous patterns of concentrated traffic; soil rutting may also be evident.	Snow cover thaws to a slushy condition causing increased hydration of the turfgrass crowns; traffic, including snowmobiles, force the wet slush into intimate contact with the turfgrass crowns; kill most commonly occurs if this event is followed by a decrease	Not completely understood, but related to the direct low temperature kill mechanism.

in temperature to below 20 °F.

Table 2. Practices available to minimize winter injury on golf course turf

Types of	Practices that minimize injury			Turfgrass species most commonly affected
winter injury	Turfgrass cultural Soil management		Specific protectants	
A. Desiccation:				
(1) Atmosphere	Moderate nitrogen nutri-	Do not core in late fall and	Conwed Winter	Annual bluegrass
	tional levels.	leave the holes open.	Protection Blanket	
	Elimination of any thatch problem.		Polyethylene (4-6 mil)	
	problem		Saran Shade Cloth	
			(94%)	
			Topdressing (0.4 yd ³ /	
			1,000 sq. ft.)	
			Windbreaks such as snow fence, brush, or ornamental	
			tree and shrub plantings.	
			Natural organic mulches.	
(2) Soil	Moderate nitrogen nutri-	(Same as above)	(Same as above)	Annual bluegrass
	tional levels.			
	Irrigation or hauling of water to critical turfgrass areas.			
				Parmudagram
B. Direct low temperature	Moderate nitrogen nutri- tional levels.	Rapid surface drainage by proper contours, open	Conwed Winter Protection Cover	Bermudagrass Annual bluegrass
kill	High potassium nutritional	catch basins, and ditches.	Soil Retention Mat	Red fescue
	levels.	Adequate subsurface drain-	Enhancing a snow cover	
	Higher cutting heights.	age by drain tile, soil modi-	with a snow fence or brush.	
	Elimination of any thatch	fication with coarse textured materials, slit trenches, and	Natural organic mulches such	
	problem.	dry wells.	as straw.	
	Avoidance of excessive irrigation.	Cultivation, especially coring	Soil warming by electricity.	
	inigation.	and slicing, when compaction		
C. Low temperature		is a problem		
diseases			0.1.	A b
(1) Fusarium patch	Moderate nitrogen nutri- tional levels.	Avoiding neutral to alkaline soil pH's	Cadmiums Benomyl	Annual bluegrass Bentgrass
	High potassium and iron		Daconil	Derrigiass
	nutritional levels.		Mercuries	
	Moderate to low cutting			
	heights.			
	Elimination of any thatch problem.			2
(2) Spring dead spot	Avoid excessive winter	Provide good surface and	Nabam, time the applica-	Bermudagrass
in about	irrigation.	subsurface drainage.	tions to be present when	
	Elimination of any thatch	Cultivate when compaction	soil temperatures are below 50 °F and the soil	
	problem.	is a problem.	is water saturated.	
(3) Typhula blight	Moderate nitrogen nutri- tional levels.	Provide good surface and subsurface drainage.	Cadmiums	Annual bluegrass
	Moderate to low cutting	Cultivate when compaction	Chloroneb	Bentgrass
	heights.	is a problem.	Mercuries	
	Elimination of any thatch			
	problem.			
(4) Winter crown rot	Elimination of any thatch		Mercuric chloride (2 applications)	Annual bluegrass
100	problem.		12 applications)	Bentgrass
D. Traffic:			West to the second seco	
(1) On frozen turfgrass	Apply a light application of water in early morning;		Withhold or divert traffic from turfgrass areas during	
leaves	this is most effective when		periods when the leaf and	
	the soil is not frozen and		stem tissues are frozen.	
	the air temperatures are			
(2) On wet, slush	above freezing.		Withhold traffic on turfgrass	Annual bluegrass
covered turf			areas during wet, slushy con-	
			ditions, especially if a drastic	
			freeze is anticipated.	

THE RPAR AGAINST BENOMYL

A Rebuttable Presumption Against Registration (RPAR) was issued early December against products containing benomyl fungicide (Tersan 1991) and as a result the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has begun a complex review of the benefits and risks of "Benlate" benomyl compounds—a process which could take a year or more to complete. During or at the end of this review, EPA's pesticide office will recommend one of three things:

- benomyl fungicides should be kept on the market (Reregistered)
- · additional safeguards should be placed on their use
- some or all uses must be stopped (registration cancelled)

What is RPAR?

RPAR is a regulatory procedure that is designed to evaluate the possible adverse effects of an agrichemical on man or his environment. We think that's good. The idea and concept of careful scientific study and review are basic to the registration of pesticides.

In this procedure, information, data, studies or reports about an agrichemical are gathered by the EPA. Anyone, regardless of their qualifications, expertise or credibility, can submit or cite information on a compound. The EPA evaluates this information, making a preliminary assessment of its validity. Data that exceeds hazard criteria established by the Agency acts as a "trigger" for an RPAR.

An RPAR notice does not ban the compound. It is not a notice of intent to cancel the registration. So there is no interruption to manufacture or sale of a compound, while the RPAR process is underway.

RPAR does, however, **presume** that a compound poses a hazard, and it gives the manufacturing company or others a chance to "rebut" or argue that the presumed hazard doesn't exist, isn't unreasonable, or eventually that the benefits of the compound outweigh the apparent risk.

Many people get into the act during an RPAR investigation—the people who make a crop chemical, those who use it (farmers), those who research it (investigators, scientists), those who process or distribute food, home gardeners, consumers, and others. The EPA asks for inputs from everyone and says that risks will indeed be measured against benefits. The USDA already has a multi-crop team of specialists evaluating benefits of benomyl on food, crops, turf and ornamentals.

Most critics agree the biggest problem with the RPAR procedure is that it generates a lot of media attention to alleged risks. The press gets all the negative presumptions about a compound before any evidence is presented—before the defense is heard.

And ultimately, the EPA is both judge and jury. What happens if there is conflicting evidence? The system weighs heavily on the risk side of the equation because the primary responsibility of the EPA is to protect the enviornment, not support the production of food.

The Alleged Risks

There are five alleged risks, or presumptions, that triggered the RPAR against benomyl, including risk of causing genetic effects, risk of birth defects, risk of reducing spermatogenic activity, hazard to aquatic life, and hazard to earthworms.

DuPont believes it can supply adequate evidence to the EPA to successfully rebut the presumption.

The first question on **genetic effects** (mutagenicity) has been raised because some lab tests suggest benomyl may be active in bacterial and other microbial systems. However, most scientists are agreed that such findings only indicate more definitive tests should be run in animals to see if a chemical represents a mutagenic risk to man. Such tests have been conducted with benomyl without adverse effects.

Some investigators have caused cell (chromosomal) changes in animals by adminstering benomyl at high dosages directly into the stomach. However, when animals are fed benomyl, even at high dietary levels, it is rapidly metaboilized and excreted and there is no evidence of this type of mutagenic effect.

The alleged risk of **birth defects** (teratogenicity) is based on a Russian study in which "Benlate" was administered at high levels directly into the stomach of rats. When "Benlate" was added to normal animal diets, however, no effect was seen at any level in rats or rabbits.

The question about **reproductive effects** (reduced spermatogenic activity) stems from tests on rats in which observations followed high levels of exposure by inhalation or forced feeding directly into the stomach. There were no such effects in normal rat feeding tests. Even when rats were exposed to high levels of "Benlate" over three ful generations there was no effect on any aspect of reproduction or the reproductive system. Feeding levels in these no-effect tests were equivalent to human consumption of more than two tablespoons of "Benlate" per day for life. Inhalation tests at levels several hundred times that encountered in manufacturing operations had no effect, and in skin tests, no effects were observed at any level.

The fourth area in which EPA expressed concern is **toxicity to fish.** Here we agree with the EPA. "Benlate" like many pesticides is toxic to fish. Our present labels says the material is toxic to fish and prohibits its use where fish could be exposed.

To date, there have been no reported fish kills wher "Benlate" was applied according to the instructions on the label.

The final presumption against benomyl is that it poses hazard to earthworms. We also agree. "Benlate," like mampesticides, is toxic to some earthworms and under condition of heavy use where treated foliage is consumed by surface feeding species of worms, "Benlate" may reduce the numbers.

However, when treatment is stopped, earthworms returned there is no effect on earthworms in adjacent areas. There is also no evidence that a reduction in the earthworm population has any effect on crop yield.

So much for the five risks that triggered the RPAR agains benomyl. When used as directed, "Benlate" is safe to maand to the environment.

YOU KNOW THE BENEFITS TELL IT LIKE IT IS

Scientists, Superintendents, the USDA,—all of us can sul mit evidence or cite experience about the economic, social an

environmental benefits of disease control with "Benlate" (Tersan 1991). In fact, all of us better send Washington a message if we're going to show that the benefits outweigh the presumed risks.

"Benlate" needs letters that demonstrate its importance to disease control—and crop quality. The more detailed the information, (numbers on crops grown—acreage—\$\$\$ value—years a crop has been grown—disease control experience) the better the letter, and the more it can help.

"Benlate" (Tersan 1991) letters must have the reference notation: OPP-30000/23 and the EPA wants three copies sent to:

Federal Register Section

Technical Services Division (WH-569)

Room 401 East Tower

401 M Street, S.W.

Washington, D.C. 20460

And while you're at it—send a copy of the letter to your Congressman!

We'd like to encourage you to submit such information real soon and include as many of the following points as you can:

- 1. Name specific crops diseases and acreages.
- 2. Effect on crop yields or quality if no fungicide were used (in tons or bushels lost per acre, etc.).
- 3. Availability, comparative effectiveness and cost of alternate fungicides. Are they likely to be involved in RPAR, too?
- 4. Effects that loss of "Benlate" would have on your ability to grow or market crops. Would it become economically difficult to grow a crop? How much would the local

economy suffer?

- 5. Would growers or farm laborers be put out of work?
- 6. How much might consumer prices for the crop be affected?

Reprinted from DuPont Agricultural News Special Edition (1978)



Ralph Damiano addressed the group on purchasing practices.



THE MAZE THEORY

A noted psychologist interviewed and measured 100 successful businessmen and how they "moved up the ladder" to success. Dr. Jennings found seven reasons these people "made it" through the Maze."

- 1. TRUST SENSE. This is the first and most important. This means that the MAZE BRIGHT man takes the trouble to make himself available to his organizational superiors. His boss trusts him, knows that he is working and most important, that the boss can find him if he needs him. The boss feels sure that he can depend on the MAZE BRIGHT person should he need to make a tricky decision or just talk.
- 2. **POWER SENSE.** The MAZE BRIGHT individual knows who are the really key people in any organization. He knows that a man's position on an organizational chart is not the true indicator of the man's ability to get things done or to make changes in the structure of the organization. He knows that out of a group of executives in a firm, all at the same level on the organizational chart, some will enjoy more power and influence than others. He also knows that if he is to be successful, he must associate himself with the truly powerful people or those that have a direct line to the top decision makers.
- 3. **PRIORITY SENSE.** Knowing what is important to the important people. Priority sense is the matter of determining on your own, the really important things you should be doing with your time. The MAZE BRIGHT person realizes that he is evaluated on only 10% of his output and exactly when that evaluation is taking place.
- 4. RULE SENSE. Rule sense is the ability to look behind the reason that a given rule exists. A shrewd executive will never write down a rule unless it is absolutely necessary.

However, the shrewder employee will look at the rule and examine why it was created. Why the writer wrote it and what he had in mind. The MAZE BRIGHT employee will determine if the rule applies to him, how it applies to him and interpret the rule accordingly.

- 5. FACE SENSE. The MAZE BRIGHT person will never attack a man's face or ego. This makes enemies and this is the last thing a MAZE BRIGHT individual has in mind. For example: At a meeting, a suggestion is put out. You don't agree with the idea. The MAZE DULL person will come out and say "that's a stupid idea." This an attack on the man's face and it makes the man look badly. The MAZE BRIGHT individual will say something like "That's a good idea, Fred, however, have you considered this . . ." then go on to bring out his critique of the man's idea in such a way as not to attack the man's face or ego.
- 6. **SENSE OF PROPER.** Everyone has a sense of proper. Some words, actions, or activities offend us. The MAZE BRIGHT individual will not offend someone's sense of proper by swearing or engaging in activities that may be offensive to any individual in the room or given environment.
- 7. CUE SENSE. This is the ability of a MAZE BRIGHT person to interpret visual or verbal cues from a superior that may change his priorities or the project currently in the works. This is done without the boss coming out and saying it directly. In other words, the MAZE BRIGHT employee has the knowledge to watch his superior, interpret what they say and do and determine his own direction without actually being told what to do or how to do it.

From S. Florida Green, October 1976

A SALESMAN'S ONE WOEFUL DAY.

A White January Starches The Road Into An Icy Bale, Along The Ever-Winding Bend Of The Antique Rail, And Drapes The Sleeveless-Trees In A Silvery-Veil, As The Wheels Point Skyward Against A Sea Of Glare, In A Stubborn Whirl To Reach The Barn—On-APrayer;

But The Barn's Hollow, With Nary A Trifling Whisper, Impelling A Cold-Stillness To Grip A Dispirited Ring; The Day Fails To Hear The Missing Dog's Eerie Whimper, -Or Even A Mere Flapping Of A Pigeon's Wing, To Awaken The Ghostly Silence In The Wind;

Only The Tempo Of Tinsel Pelting The Shingle Remain, -And Smothers The Imprinted Tire-Trail Of It's Stain; As The Salesman "Barn-Lingers" In A Patient Cling, -In The Midst Of Machinery Which Lie In A Reposed Sling;

The Care Drenched With A Cake Of Lathered-Flake, - Ignited—Now Squealing Crazily From A Cautious Brake; Viewing Acres of Sleeping-Fairways Along The Way; Disappears Under A Restless Sky—Turned Gray.

Frank Paladino

Sometime, when you're felling important; Sometime, when your ego's in bloom; Sometime when you take it for granted You're the best qualified in the room; Sometime when you feel that your going Would leave an unfillable hole; Just follow this simple instruction, And see how it humbles your soul.

Take a bucket and fill it with water;
Put your hand in it, up to the wrist,
Pull it out and the hole that's remaining
As a measure of how you'll be missed;
You may splash all you please when you enter;
You can stir up the water galore;
But stop, and you'll find in a minute
That it looks quite the same as before.

The moral in this quaint example Is do just the best that you can; Be proud of yourself, but remember, There is no indispensable man.

. . . . Anonymous

USS Vertagreen 17-0-8 with Balan... We'll help you weed and fee





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