Tee to Green

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MEETING NOTICE:

Day & Date	Thursday, March 15, 1979
Location	Westchester Hills Golf Club Ridgeway Rd. White Plains, N. Y.
Host	Mark Millet
Telephones:	Superintendent: 914-948-1942 Clubhouse: 914-948-5020
Program	Business Meeting
Lunch:	12 noon (cash)

Directions: **From Northern Westchester:** Take Hutchinson River parkway to North St. exit (White Plains) At first light (Ridgeway) take left. Club is on the left about ½ mile.
From Southern Westchester: Take Hutchinson River Parkway to Mamaroneck Ave. exit. (White Plains) Look for Ridgeway and club signs on your right. Take right at Ridgeway and club is ¼ mile on right.

COMING EVENTS:

May 24	MGCSA Monthly Meeting, Westchester C.C.
June	MGCSA Monthly Meeting, Mt. Kisco C.C.
July 9-15	1979 U.S. Women's Open, Brooklawn C.C., Fairfield, Conn. (for info call 203-334-5116)
July 19	MGCSA Monthly Meeting, Innis Arden G.C.
July 25	Univ./Mass. Annual Turf Field Day
August	Family Picnic — Woodway Country Club
August 16-19	Westchester Classic
August 22	Univ/Rhode Island Turfgrass Field Day
September 20	MGCSA Invitational, Ridgeway C.C.

GCSAA NEWS:

The 50th International Turfgrass Conference and Show ended last week with a total record breaking registration of 6,501. Over 100 foreign visitors attended the conference from such far away places as Japan, Australia, The Netherlands, Europe, The Philippines, and South America.

One of the presentations I found most interesting was the Keynote Speaker, Mr. George H. Labovitz, Professor of Organizational Behavior at the Boston University School of Management. Dr. Labovitz's speech, entitled "Managing for Productivity" concentrated on a fresh approach to management in keeping in turn with our current society. "Behavior depends upon both the individual and the environment" Labovitz stressed, "You must foster a desirable work environment to help an individual unlock his or her abilities."

Who was your best boss? Probably one who a) left us alone, b) delegated responsibility to us, c) motivated us, d) was aware of feed back.

"The best bosses remove the obstacles confronting the people who work for them."

"Most management problems" Labovitz declared, "are from over-control." Participative Management is one that defines WHAT is to be done, and leaves the HOW to the persons closest to the job. Define the job, set the objectives, and leave the system to them.

Speakers at the conference included USGA Green Section personnel, University Professors, Environmentalists, Management Consultants, and other turf management specialists. Topics of discussion during the week covered water usage, turf management, landscaping, fertigation, pesticides, greens construction, dealing with flood damage, and sand topdressing.

The exhibit area covered nearly 4.5 acres, containing 235 exhibitors. This area displayed many kinds of equipment, supplies, and services necessary for the operation of golf courses and other turfgrass areas. One thing which struck me was the large amount of foreign equipment which is capturing the American market.

MGCSA Treasurer Sherwood Moore delivering the financial report. President Robert Alonzi to his right.

Tee to Green

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Melvin B. Lucas, Jr. delivering a most interesting presentation concerning our history, including many historical items.

The April issue of Tee to Green will carry information on obtaining printed proceedings of the conference along with cassettes of the speakers program.

Charles H. Tadge, CGCS, South Euclid, Ohio, was elected president of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America today at their annual membership meeting. Melvin B. Lucas Jr., CGCS, Long Island, N.Y., was elected vice president. Each man will serve a one-year term. Michael R. Bavier, CGCS, Palatine, Ill., and Edward F. Dembnicki, CGCS, Myrtle Beach, S.C., were elected directors for three-year terms.

Pat Lucas

Membership Survey:

We will continue utilizing the monthly return postcard for the purpose of surveying to benefit our members.

JOB OPENING:
Cherry Valley Country Club
Garden City, New York
Available: March 15, 1979
Resumes to:
Mr. Warren Leker, Green Chairman
3rd St. & Rockway Ave.
Garden City, New York 11530

Please Patronize Our Advertisers

Something To Think About

It marks a big step in a men's development when he comes to realize that other men can be called in to help him do a better job than he can do alone.

Andrew Carnegie

THE SUMMER OF 1962

by Ted Horton, CGCS
Winged Foot Golf Club

Do you remember the summer of 1962? As you dredge your memory I wonder if you'll recall that this was the summer that the Periodical Cicada, *Magicicada septendicim (L.)* last emerged in the Metropolitan New York Area.

At the recent Professional Turf and Landscape Conference Ms. Carolyn Klass, Entomologist from the Insect and Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory of Cornell University, pointed out that during the summer of 1979 the Periodical Cicada, commonly referred to as the "17 Year Locust" would likely reappear.

The adults are about 1 5/8 inches long and have a mostly black body, reddish legs and eyes and orange-veined wings. Adults generally do not feed—their main objective being to reproduce and as a result ornamental damage occurs when the female insects lays their eggs in pockets or slits cut in twigs of trees. Cankers, pathogenic problems and storm damage to weakened branches then result from this egg laying habit of the insect. Slits of approximately two to three inches in length are cut into branches and four to six hundred eggs are deposited. The eggs hatch in six to seven weeks, the nymphs drop to the ground and burrow into the soil where they suck juices from the roots of the trees two to twenty-four inches deep. Development to the adult stage requires seventeen years in the northern states and thirteen years in the southern states.

In the seventeenth year the larva start to dig upwards to one inch from the surface where they will open a hole to the surface and emerge in masses on the proper night in June or July. The pupal case is shed and the pupa will crawl up into a tree where the shell is then split allowing the callow adult to emerge. Wings expand in about three to four hours and the fully developed adult can then fly.

Seventy to eighty species of trees are common hosts of the insects. Look for egg laying damage or for the small holes in the soil, particularily numerous under trees, for the presence of the insect. Sevin is recommended for control and one application to valuable trees before egg-laying will protect them for five to eight days. Remember that the insect is a strong flier—two to five miles—and as a result more than one application may be needed for control. Specimen plants may be protected with cloth netting for the five to eight week period of egg-laying.

Although the "17 Year Locust" is not expected to be a severe problem to golf course trees I am somewhat intrigued by the life cycle of the insect. Because of its swarming habit, strange appearance and the peculiar noise that it emits I know that my boys will be catching them and questioning me. At least I have prepared my answer and quite frankly have become quite curious myself. I guess my mind is too cluttered with other nonsense to remember the Periodical Cicada from the summer of 1962.

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 journal 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

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 reconcilistion	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
Morgage or loan over $10,000	31
Foreclosure of mortgage or loan	30
Change in work responsibilities	29
Son or daughter leaving home	29
Touble 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

CALIBRATE EQUIPMENT TO AVOID CHEMICAL WASTE

Editor's Note: Our thanks to John Weistrand of MetroMil-orginate for providing this fine article on Calibration.

Pat Lucas

Calibrating chemical application equipment will help apply the right amount of pesticides, says Leland Drew, professor of agricultural engineering, Ohio State University.

Many dealers use a broadcast sprayer, one on which spray nozzles are evenly spaced along a broad horizontal support piece which is usually called a "boom." There are two methods to determine the application rate of such a sprayer.

One way would be to mark off an acre of land. Start with a full tank of water and go over this acre with the sprayer operating at normal ground speed and pumping pressure. After the entire acre has been covered, check the amount of water used to refill the tank. If it takes 8 gallons to refill the tank, it means the sprayer is set to apply liquid at a rate of 8 gal./acre.

A calibrated dip stick could be made by starting with an empty tank, adding 5 gallons of water at a time, and marking the stick each time at the water level as you fill the tank. The stick can then be used for later calibration checks.

"Some words of caution though—be sure that the spray nozzles stay clean and unclogged during the test run; the ground speed and nozzle pressure held constant," Drew said.

The second method of deciding the chemical application rate can be done before going to the field. Start the sprayer (using water again) and use a stop watch or other timing device to measure the time required to catch a reasonable quantity of material sprayed from al the nozzles. Use bottles or cans to collect the spray liquid from each nozzle. Covert the amount of liquid sprayed into gallons and divide it by the number of minutes used to collect the liquid. This will give the flow rate of the spray material in gallons per minute.

An acre is 43,450 sq. ft. of land area. To measure an acre, mark off a square which is 209 ft. on a side. Or, it might be more convenient to divide the sprayer width into 43,650 to get the distance the sprayer should have to travel to cover an acre. For example, a 20-ft. sprayer would have to travel 2,178 ft. to cover an acre.

The next step is to determine how fast the sprayer will be covering the acreage. Find this by multiplying ground speed in miles per hour by the sprayer width in feet and dividing this quantity into 500. For example, a 20-ft. sprayer operating at 5 mph gives a number of 100, which is then divided into 500 to give five. This means the machine requires 5 minutes to cover an acre.

Then, by multiplying the gallon per minute flow rate by the ground coverage in minutes per acre, the result is the gallons per acre of spray material applied. If, for example, material is collected from the nozzles at a rate of 3 gal. per minute, it takes five minutes to cover an acre. Thus, 3 gal./min.

multiplied by five minutes/acre gives an application rate of 15 gallons per acre.

Use the speed-hour meter on the tractor for a given operating gear to find the ground speed for the sprayer. If this is not possible, measure the distance covered by the tractor on a road or in a field in one minute. Since each mile per hour of speed equals 88 feet per minute, the measurement can be converted from feet per minute to miles per hour by dividing by 88. If the tractor went 350 ft. in one minute, that would be equivalent to 4 mph.

"The rate of application of equipment can be changed in three ways," Drew explained.

First, change the ground speed. Cutting the speed in half will result in twice as many gallons per acre. Or change the pump pressure to the nozzles. Pressure would have to increase four times to double the application rate in gallons per acre. Finally, change the size of the nozzle openings by using larger or smaller nozzle tips.

Any of these methods will adjust the application rate up or down to get the application rate desired. For big changes in rate, it is recommended that the nozzle openings sizes should be changed.

The next step is to obtain the correct amount of active ingredients on each acre. Pesticides are usually bought in concentrated form and must be mixed with water to get the concentration of spray solution that will leave the correct amount of active ingredient in the field.

For example, if the concentrate, as purchased, contained 4 lb. of active ingredient per gallon and the application should be 2 lb. of active ingredient per acre, mix ½ gal. of concentrate with 14½ gal. of water. This would give a solution mix of 15 gal. to apply on each acre.

Other bases can also be used. For example, knowing the tank capacity and the application rate (gallons per acre) can be used to calculate how many acres will be sprayed from each tankful. Then, add the calculated amount of concentrate per tankful and fill the remainder with water to get the correct concentration.

Fred Marshall and Rita Napolitano of Westchester Cooperative Extension Association reviewing Pesticide Certification update which they presented at the Rye Golf Club meeting.

I WANT TO BE YOUR FRIEND

I see you at the meetings; but you never say hello,
You're busy all the time you're there, with those you already know.
I sit amongst the members and yet I'm a lonesome guy;
The new ones are as strange as I, but you old members pass me by.
But darn it, you folks asked us in, and talked of fellowship,
You could just step across the room, but you've never made the trip.
Why can't you nod and say hello, or stop and shake my hand;
then go and sit among your friends, now that I'd understand.
I'll be at your next meeting, perhaps a nice time to spend;
Do you think you could introduce yourself?
I want to be your FRIEND.

"So. Fla. Green" — October 1978

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First Class