November Meeting

On January 8th the Mid-Atlantic Golf Course Superintendent’s Association will be meeting at the Maryland Golf & Country Club in Bel Air Maryland. Your host will be Ron Hall. Ron has been the Golf Course Superintendent at Maryland since 1969.

Maryland Golf & Country Club was opened for play in 1961. It is situated on the rolling hills of the Glenangus Farm. Glenangus Farm was owned by the late Colonel Larry MacPhail, former owner of the New York Yankees.

The golf course measures 6,800 yards. The front nine was by William F. Gordon, and the back nine by Russell Roberts.

Golf can be played anytime after 12:00 noon. The social hour will start at 5:00 p.m., and dinner will begin at 6:00 p.m. Our speaker for the evening will be Dr. Henry Indyk.

DIRECTIONS TO THE CLUB:
From Interstate 695 take I-95 North to exit #5 (Rt. 24). North on Rt. 24 4½ miles to Macphail Rd. Right on Macphail Rd. to the Club (approximately 3 miles).

Mr. Superintendent
Are You An “Endangered Species”?

By Stan Frederiksen, Manager Turf Products, Mallinckrodt, Inc. St. Louis, MO

Mr. Golf Course Superintendent - is your future as a career turf manager “clouded”? Perhaps much more than you think. Let’s take a look at some very ominous considerations you will have to face in the very near future.

Back in the early ’60s, Miss Rachel Carson’s book Silent Spring was published. It had an everlasting impact upon the world of growing things, including your “thing,” highly maintained fine turf. Undoubtedly its original purpose was a truly noble one - to focus public attention upon the indiscriminate use of chemical pesticides and the adverse effect this could have on man and his world, not to mention the Earth’s millions of other living inhabitants.

However, the overreaction by federal, state and local government officials was startling. Federal agencies,
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armed with powers delegated to them by Congress, began removing from the marketplace pesticides they found had caused some kind of harm, either to people or the "environment." They also began removing pesticides they felt "might," even under the remotest possible circumstances cause some sort of problem, whether there had ever been such problem reported in connection with those pesticides or not. Further, the "possibility" of potential harm was not limited to that associated with people. The new phrases "balance of nature" and "endangered species" and others began to appear. One group or another began worrying whether in the next 15 or 20 years the "purple-crested-thing-a-ma-bob" would become extinct because of the impact in the "environment" of chemical pesticides. Strangely enough, some of these groups paid little attention to the very basic question - "Should the world be made safe and adaptable for people? - or for 'endangered species'?

Let's make some observations as to what has happened since Silent Spring to bring us to where we are at present, with respect to pesticides and their use:

1. Gone from the market place are many of the important pesticides that helped farmers grow plentiful food crops that you could buy inexpensively. The same pesticides helped you grow beautiful fine turf. Few of these ever caused problems, but (found some government agencies), they "just might" cause problems, and so they were banned.

2. Gone is the incentive on the part of chemical companies to develop new pesticides to help your career. Why should they? There's now only one chance in several thousand that any new compound could ever become commercially available as a pesticide.

3. Gone is the source of many of your turf pesticides - that source being pesticides originally researched and developed for food crops. Because turf is such a small segment of the agriculture market, very few, if any, companies would ever embark on a program of research to develop a pesticide just for turf when

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Agrifacts . . .

The farmer always had to contend with the weather. The year without summer was 1816. Ice formed one-half inch thick in May; a three-inch snow fell in June and ice was still one-eighth inch thick in July.

In 1850, the value of equipment and implements on an average farm was valued at $115. Today, that valuation might be multiplied a thousand-fold or more.

Memorial Tournament
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GUESTS
Low Net - Chuck Sissell
Low Gross - Harry Allen
LONGEST DRIVE - David Kroll
CLOSEST TO PIN - Bob Miller

Gentlemen, congratulations. To all other contestants, better luck next year.

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the chance for its commercial success is so slim. With pesticides for food crops in jeopardy, you can imagine how remote is the possibility of new pesticides for turf.

4. Just after Silent Spring appeared, the food pesticides people found their warehouses filled with pesticide compounds that the government had banned for food crop use. When a magazine writer said that, “A $14 million market has opened up for fungicides on golf course turf,” you can bet the food pesticides manufacturers started moving their erstwhile unsaleable (for food crop use) fungicides over into the turf market, rightly reasoning that “very few people eat grass.” It was at this time (mid 1960’s) that you saw entry into the turf fungicides markets, firms which had never participated in such markets before.

5. Right after Silent Spring, Monsanto published a resounding rebuttal to the book. To discover what the world would be like without pesticides, read the October, 1962, issue of Monsanto Magazine article entitled “The Desolate Year.” It depicts a world without pesticides, overrun with insects and other pests, and presents a frightening picture of how tenuous is the thread that holds civilization together. Without pesticides, the human race could literally be eliminated.

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