President’s Message

I’d like to use my President’s Message this month to extend a special invitation. I’d like to see every Mid-Atlantic member and his family at our annual picnic. Some of us that have been attending for so many years and enjoying the personal relationships that we have developed with our business associates evidently have not spread the word. The picnic is a lot of fun, with plenty to eat and drink, and there will be entertainment for the kids. The day offers more than that, the most important thing we have to offer is the chance for our families to meet each other. Your family will realize that they aren’t the only ones that have a different summer than it sometimes seems the rest of the world does, that their Dad (husband) is a part of a small group of dedicated professionals that give a lot of themselves to their chosen work. The ladies get to know each other and will want to attend other functions like ladies night and our national meeting to see their new friends.

Take it from me, the friendships developed over the years can be a great asset to you and your family. I’m proud that my families’ closest personal friends are Golf Course Superintendents and their families. Come to the picnic and find that some of your close business associates can be your best friends.

Lee Dieter, President

Walk a Mile for a Camel?

If you would or wouldn’t, surely you would travel 12 miles from the Beltway to picnic at Bretton Woods. It’s that time again — the annual event for family and friends. An IMPORTANT change to note is the correct date is Wednesday, August 12. So change the calendar and plan to have a great day!

Bretton Woods is a recreation center created for the enjoyment of employees and guests of the International Monetary Fund. The facility offers golf, swimming, tennis, playground areas, basketball courts, as well as soccer fields and volleyball courts.

The golf course was built by Ed Ault and predominately grasses are bentgrass greens which are mowed six days a week. The fairways are a combination seeking survival with any combination that will take bordering the Potomac River, floods and typical humidity problems only to mention a few related job stress factors. Fairways are overseeded with perennial ryegrass and mowed three times weekly.

Gerald Gerald, C.G.C.S. has been employed as Superintendent, since graduating from the Institute of Applied Agriculture, University of Maryland in 1968. Gerry received the GCSAA Scholarship Award in Fall of 1967 and accepted his present position before graduating in 1968. 1975 was a good year for Gerry, bringing him certified status and the responsibilities of President of the Washington Golf Course Superintendents Association. His credentials include Past President of the Association (1986), and Board member (1980). President in 1986. Gerry and his wife Judy reside in Germantown, Maryland.

As in the past, families should bring a covered dish to serve one assistant superintendent or a group of say 10-12 superintendents which have been stranded on a desert oasis for the months of July and August. While there is no charge for immediate family members or a single guest, other guests are invited at a $5.00 fee to be collected in the buffet line. Serving starts around 1:30 p.m., so please have your covered dish with serving utensils there earlier. Remember, the early bird gets the crabs in this instance. Play golf, swim and enjoy.

DIRECTIONS: Take the River Road exit from the Beltway (495) and go 11½ miles toward Potomac. Club is on the left side of the road. Road ends 12 miles so you can’t miss it.

On the Tee . . .

Given the increasing professionalism of our field, I think it’s time we give some thought to the process leading up to our MAAGCS elections. MAAGCS now boasts 250+ members from a widespread area. While there are fast friendships among members, it is unrealistic to assume that everyone knows everyone else well. As voters we have an obligation to elect the best man for the job but this is difficult when a candidate’s qualifications are known only by word of mouth. This need not be the case when we have an ideal vehicle for dispersing such background information — your newsletter. Just as newspapers carry bio’s on national candidates, we could run a picture and a short bio on nominees for MAAGCS elections. Give it some thought. If you’re contemplating running for office, it might not be a bad idea to announce your intentions at our upcoming picnic. Gerry Gerard, our host for that event, is also Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

Get involved.

Flash! Flash! A new animal was recently added to the endangered species list. Found in abundance through the past decades, this nonpredatory species appears to be in dramatic decline, particularly in metropolitan areas. It is the golf course worker! Once again, prosperity and an upward lifestyle are blamed. Hope your labor situation is better than what I’m finding in town!

Cicadas have really been doing a number on oaks, chestnuts and most new plantings. Coupled with drought conditions over the last several years, the only good news is that they won’t return again until the year 2004. Gypsy moths are now profuse in town. Females could be observed depositing their egg masses all over. While this spring, larvae were only sporadic, egg masses aren’t! Early detection is helpful but community effort is essential. Educate your members to the consequences and assist local extension services. Most have hot lines for gypsy moth problems. Northern Virginia and surrounding areas hang on to your . . . trees.

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On The Tee . . .
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It seems to me that given the increasing costs, travel time and time away from work and family, some changes to our concept of meetings might be warranted. Consider this: a local meeting with attendees from the same area with similar problems, soil, temperature, etc. The meeting could be held during the day on a smaller scale to what we now have. The result would be less cost to both the club and individual members, less time away from work and family, and problems that might more easily be discussed in a smaller framework. It's a proven fact that small workshops are the most productive. These local meetings could be augmented with what is currently our monthly meetings which involves all MAAGCS members (call this a "regional" meeting).

Try to visualize the concept: the midatlantic area is separated into four local areas, Eastern Shore, Baltimore and vicinity, Washington, D.C. and vicinity, and the Shenandoah and southern Virginia area. Each group meets once a month on a prescribed day. Such a local meeting schedule could then be integrated into a revised overall meeting termed a "regional" meeting. A consolidated meeting schedule might appear as follows: March: regional meeting; April: local meeting; May: regional meeting (Supt./Pro Tournament); June: local meeting; July: local meeting; August: regional meeting (picnic); Sept.: local meeting; October: regional meeting (Annual Tournament); November: local meeting; December: regional meeting (elections).

Yes this is a radical idea — but so was the automobile and calling greenskeepers superintendents. Just consider it and make your point of view known.

A Look Ahead . . .

September 8, Buck Whetsell-host; Tom Turner on Turfgrass issues; Twin Lakes Golf Club.

October 13, Jim Meier-host; Annual Memorial Tournament; Speaker TBA; Belle Haven Country Club.

November 10, John Tutich-host; Final round match play; Speaker TBA; Henderson Centennial Golf Club.

December 8, Dave Fairbank-host; Election Meeting; Army Navy Country Club.

Equipment Replacement

by Steven A. Nash, C.G.C.S.

I believe that an equipment replacement program is a must for any type of golf course maintenance situation. It doesn't matter if you have unlimited funds to operate on a shoestring, a systematic schedule of replacement of major turf grooming equipment should be designed and followed.

When I arrived on the scene at International, I faced what seemed to be an impossible situation. All of the major turf grooming equipment was old and in much need of repair, especially if I was to maintain this golf course the way that the membership expected it to be maintained. During my first year, 1984, I drew up an equipment replacement program that would systematically replace all major pieces of equipment at the end of their projected life. This schedule went into the year 2003, and by following it we would be assured of having good reliable equipment. This equipment would be necessary in order to provide the membership with the best possible golf course condition.

The replacement program was presented to the Board of Governors and after a brief explanation, was overwhelmingly approved. They would do their best to fund the schedule as required and to date everything has gone according to plan.

Each year at budget time I review the replacement schedule and decide if any adjustments need to be made before requesting money for the coming year. An additional benefit of this schedule is knowing that a piece of equipment is going to be replaced. I can decide if it is better to spend a little more money to repair a piece that is going to be kept for a couple of years or spend just enough to get it through the end of the season and then replace it.

The schedule works like this: A greensmower will be purchased each year. The first two years it will mow greens, the next two years it will mow either tees or collars, the fifth year it will serve as a back up and, in the sixth year, it will be traded in for a new one. Other pieces of equipment will be replaced as determined by their expected life. The schedule itself is drawn up on a piece of graph paper with the major pieces of equipment listed across the top and the years listed down the side. A mark can then be placed under each piece of equipment at the year it would be replaced. This serves as a guide for future planning.

At International in 1984, our major pieces of equipment had an average age of 11 years. By following our schedule, along with the help of a $70,000 loan in 1985, our average age in 1987 is now 3.5 years. Our cost of equipment repairs in 1984 was $17,000 and in 1987 we are projecting to spend $9,000. We are well into our equipment replacement program and we feel very confident that by following this schedule there will be very few equipment problems in the future and that we can concentrate our attention to other areas of the management of the golf course.

Note the date change for the Picnic — Wednesday, August 12th! Bring a covered dish and plan to have fun, fun, fun!
Just How Toxic are the Chemicals we are Using on Our Courses?

by Dr. Paul Sartoretto

Following is the conclusion of the presentation by Dr. Paul Sartoretto of the W.A. Cleary Chemical Corp. which was made April 9th at Columbia CC. Questions regarding the information can and should be forwarded to Dr. Sartoretto at (201) 247-8000 or through our local contact Don Cherry (804) 740-5656. (A copy of the LD 50 table referred to can also be obtained through these contacts.)

Given the timeliness of the issue, and the impact its resolution will have on our industry, we have a professional obligation to ensure that the facts are known and the myths are put to rest. Given this responsibility, education is essential and Dr. Sartoretto’s presentation is offered in that light.

In my speech on how to avoid phytotoxicity, I generalize by saying insolubles cannot burn, but solubles can and you must exercise caution in their use. We have been comparing an insoluble Daconil with a soluble aspirin. Aspirin is a safe soluble, but there are a number of solubles that you use that are not as safe as aspirin but keep in mind the LD 50 of aspirin is a bench mark.

You may have read recently about a fanatic that has been killing a lot of household pets in North Carolina by lacing pet food with the pesticide DISYSTON, an insecticide you don’t use but farmers do. The LD 50 of DISYSTON is about 3 mg. per kg. A cat or dog doesn’t weigh much more than 3 or 5 kg., so a lethal dose is not much more than 20 mg. which is equivalent of a couple pinches of salt. DISYSTON is a thiophosphate insecticide not much different than the phosphophate insecticides that you are using, except yours are safer. Oftanol is 10 times safer with an LD 50 of 32; Dursban is about 50 times safer with an LD 50 of 135; and Diazinon is 100 times safer with a LD 50 of 300. Nevertheless, these are low LD 50 and the concentrates are potentially dangerous. They act on the insects and humans in the same way poisoning the nervous system.

Ironically, Granular Diazinon which is the safest of the three has been suspect for use on golf courses in some areas because of unfortunate misuse. They are usually formulated as emulsifiable concentrates dissolved in an organic solvent with an emulsifiable agent added. These in turn are to be mixed with large volumes of water, sprayed on the golf course with a further recommendation that they be watered in to get to the grubs. The same emulsifiable concentrate can be mixed with a granular carrier such as corn cobs or vermiculite so that they can be applied with a spreader with further recommendation that they later be washed into the soil with large volumes of water. If the corn cob is laced with Diazinon it becomes a tempting poisonous morsel for a bird. Birds weigh less than a kilogram, so all they have to ingest is about the amount of Diazinon that is equivalent to the amount of a baby aspirin.

Unlike the insolubles, the solubles can be absorbed through the skin. As a rule one need not worry about the diluted spray, but has to exercise caution in handling the concentrates. Wear protective clothing and a respirator when preparing the diluted mixture in the spray tank.

Let’s consider a prominent soluble fungicide which has been around for many years and has a startlingly high toxicity. Yet you have used it successfully for a couple of decades without any fear that it could have been hazardous. This product is Actidione TGF — an antibiotic! Antibiotics are safe; haven’t we all taken antibiotics, prescribed by doctors? Well, this one has a LD 50 of 2 mg. per kg! But Upjohn, the manufacturer, did an excellent job of formulating the product so that you received it in a form that was non-poisonous. A product must bear a skull and crossbones label if the formulated material has an LD 50 or under. By diluting Actidione with inertss so that you receive a 2% mixture the formulated product then had an LD 50 of 100. You, in turn, was asked to dilute the product with water at the rate of 1 oz. per 3 gallons of water. The diluted spray then had an LD 50 of 37,500.

This example emphasizes the importance of exercising great care and caution working with the formulated concentrate and at the same time demonstrates the minimal danger of handling the diluted spray. Actidione was taken off the market because EPA challenged the risk factor and Nor-Am made the business decision to drop the product.

Following is a table providing you with LD 50’s of all the pesticides available to Golf Course Superintendents. This data was taken from W.T. Thomson's Agricultural Chemicals 1985-86 Revision. Bear in mind that the LD 50 refers to the pure active ingredient so that if you want the LD 50 of the formulated product you divide by the percentage of active. For example, Caddy is 20% Cadmium Chloride solution. Since Cadmium Chloride has an LD 50 of 88, dividing by 0.2, the LD 50 of Caddy becomes 440.

Nothing in my talk should be interpreted as a suggestion that you can ignore safety in using pesticides. Read and follow the label instructions carefully! Read the Material Safety Data Sheet carefully! Follow the manufacturers recommendations on personal protection equipment required. It is better to be overly safe than sorry.
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Junior Ruckman Wash 703-869-2628
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