28TH ANNUAL NCTC LANDSCAPE EXPOSITION

The 28th annual Northern California Turf and Landscape Exposition, staged by the Northern California Turfgrass Council, will be held at the Santa Clara Convention Center, 5001 Great America Parkway, Santa Clara. Dates for this event, which combines the largest trade show for the turf and landscape industry in Northern California with a program of free educational seminars for a wide variety of industry members, will be Wednesday, January 29 and Thursday January 30, 1992.

The trade show is being expanded for the coming event to encompass the full 100,000 square feet of exhibit space. The schedule of free educational seminars is being tripled from that of previous Expositions. In addition to the traditional turf-related program organized and presented by the UC Cooperative Extension, there will be two additional concurrent sessions geared to the interests of landscape contractors, arborists, gardeners, golf course superintendents, landscape consultants, irrigation consultants and others.

For further information, contact : NCTC, 425 Oak St., Brentwood, CA 94513, phone 415-516-0146.

OUR HOST FOR DECEMBER

Our host for the Larry Lloyd Memorial Tournament this year is Jeff Hardy. Jeff has been the superintendent at Moffet Field GC for five years prior to his move to Laguna Seca GC in November.

Jeff started his career as a superintendent as a trainee/ assistant superintendent for American Golf at Mountain Shadows and Riverside Golf Courses. Jeff has a Bachelor of Science Degree in Agricultural Science from California State University in Fresno. He has a Pest Control Advisors License and is a Class A Superintendent in GCSANC and GCSAA. He has been a golfer for 23 years and at one time competed in the Northern California Golf Association's sanctioned 5 and under handicapped tournaments.

Laguna Seca GC designed by Robert Trent Jones, Sr. and Robert Trent Jones, Jr. opened in 1969. The course has 69 bunkers and a course rating of 70.4/123 from the championship tees and 68.5/1119 from the white tees.

SPRAYER CALIBRATION SIMPLIFIED

In the name of safety, in the name of profits and in the name of professionalism, keeping pesticide sprayers properly calibrated is a necessity.

To calculate the level that your sprayer is applying liquid to an area, consider these three methods offered by Brady Surrena of ISK Biotech in Mentor, Ohio. He believes the methods-once individual nozzles have been checked for proper operation- is simple. Calculations are based on the amount of liquid delivered to a smaller area and projected to one acre. From these calculations, gallons per acre (gpa) are determined.

If your test calibration determines the gp not what you need, the easiest method is to change the sprayer pressure. An increased pressure will increase the gpa; a decrease in pressure will decrease the gpa.

METHOD ONE

1. Measure an area 660 feet (40 rods) long.

2. Fill the spray tank up to the neck with water and mark the water level.

3. Spray over the 660 feet at the sprayer pressure and speed to be used in the field.

4. Record the volume necessary to refill the spray tank to the level marked in Step 2.

5. Calculate the amount of water applied per acre by using this formula:

$$gpa = \frac{\text{gals. applied over the 660 ft.}}{\text{width actually treated by sprayer (ft.)}} \times 66$$

example:

$$gpa = \frac{12.12}{40} \times 66 = 19.99$$

6. The width treated by the sprayer would be the swath width for broadcast application.

Example:

Swath width = 40 ft.
Length= 660 ft.
Area of test = 660 ft. x 40 ft. = 26,400 sq. ft.

$$\text{Acres of test} = \frac{26,400 \text{ sq. ft.}}{43,560 \text{ (sq. ft./acre)}} = .606 \text{ acres}$$

Water to fill = 12.12 gals.

$$\text{Vol./ acre} = \frac{\text{gals. to fill}}{\text{acres of test}} = \frac{12.12}{.606} = 20 \text{ gpa}$$

METHOD TWO

1. In a band application, accurately determine the width, in inches, of the band sprayed. In a broadcast application, measure the distance, in inches, between the two adjacent nozzles.

2. Locate this width in the table below and read off the corresponding course distance. Mark it off in the course to be sprayed.

Width	Course distance	Width	Course distance
8"	510'	18"	227'
10"	408'	20"	204'
12"	340'	22'	185'
14"	291'	24'	170'
16"	255'	26"	157'

3. For more than one nozzle spraying the same area, as with fungicide, measure the band width of one of the nozzles and see Step 8 below.

4. Tie quart container to one nozzle to catch all that nozzle's spray.

5. Start a distance back from the beginning of the course to get operating speed, and turn sprayer ON at the beginning of the course and OFF at the end.

6. Remove quart container and read volume collected, in ounces.

7. For more than one nozzle spraying same are, multiply ounces collected by number of nozzles spraying the same area.

8. Ounces collected will equal your gpa rate.

METHOD THREE

1. Measure out 660 feet or 40 rods in the field to be sprayed.

2. Drive over the 660 feet with the sprayer and equipment that will be used during the time of spraying. This will most nearly simulate the conditions during the time that the chemical is actually being applied. Record the time required to travel over the 660 feet tat the speed which will be used for the field.

3. With a stationary sprayer operating at the pressure to be used in the field, catch the volume of water delivered from 2 to 4 nozzles in the length of time it took to travel the 660 feet (time found in step 2).

4. Record the volume caught from the nozzles and calculate how much would have been delivered from all nozzles:

$$\text{gals. over 660'} = \frac{\text{gals. caught x \# nozzles on sprayer}}{\text{\# nozzles from which spray was caught}}$$

5. Calculate the amount of water applied per acre:

$$gpa = \frac{\text{gals. applied over the 660'}}{\text{width actually treated in feet}} \times 66$$