

Planter prefers golf to subdivision

ACKERMANVILLE, Pa. -Leon Brodt, a 63-year-old farmer, is building his own golf course on his former 150-acre farm here. Brodt is about 75 percent finished with the nine-hole Waltz Creek Golf Course. He is corporate partners with Championship Golf Course Services from Clarks Summit in Lackawanna County, which has handled the major construction.

Brodt seeded the fairways last year and the beginnings of the greens have drawn the interest of local golfers.

Brodt said he wanted to preserve the open space and still be able to draw income from it without having to subdivide for buildings. He left the contours of the land much as they were during his farming years.

Brodt isn't planning to build any kind of clubhouse but will build a small pro shop. He said he would also like to expand the course to 18 holes someday. Part of the course Brodt is building rests on the old Ackermanville Golf Course that closed about 15 years ago.

Coast Guard opens track to civilians

NEW YORK - The cashstrapped Coast Guard has opened its exclusive nine-hole golf course on Governors Island to civilians.

For the first time ever, the Coast Guard is offering limited corporate and individual memberships to outsiders because staff and budget cutbacks have threatened the future of the nine-hole, 3,803yard course.

Five corporate slots at

\$5,000 apiece and 20 individual memberships at \$650 each were made available.

The course — with views to the World Trade Center, the Brooklyn Bridge and lower Manhattan - has double tees on each hole. Several fairways wrap around star-shaped Fort Jay, built in

The fort is encircled by a two-tiered, 30-foot-deep moat - a unique hazard.

NYC suit fails to halt project, but city appeals

SOMERS, N.Y. - A federal judge recently dismissed a lawsuit pitting New York City against developers of a golf course here, ruling the city had failed to prove the course would harm the Amawalk and Muscoot reservoirs.

Earlier, the judge also lifted an order that had temporarily blocked construction of the 18hole Robert Trent Jones-designed Anglebrook Golf Course.

The city of New York had argued the golf course, planned by Kajima International Inc. and Mitsui Fudosan Inc., would pollute the city's drinking water. U.S. District Judge Barrington D. Parker Jr. sided with developers, who argued that their storm-water pollution-prevention plan was more than adequate.

The city has said it will appeal Judge Parker's decision.

...... **CASINO TO SUPPLANT COURSE?**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. -The New Bedford Municipal Golf Course may soon be turned into tribal land for the Wampanoag tribe of Martha's Vineyard. The tribe wants the land in part to develop a gambling and entertainment complex. If the federal government declares the site as tribal land it would not be subject to state laws, which forbid casino gambling. The tribe recently sent a 200-page application to the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs which will review the case and eventually deliver a decision. New Bedford officials are reportedly eager to transfer the land to the tribe, which has promised to share the proceeds of its proposed gambling complex with state and county.

CORRECTIONS

Because of misinformation supplied to Golf Course News, there was an error in April's Maintenance section on page 15. Charles Hugar Cadiz, honored by the Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council, had worked at Valley Green Golf Course in Etters, Pa.

Because of a reporting error, several mistakes appeared in a story on page 25 under the headline, "USGA publishes research findings for the industry." The 20-page technical summary entitled, "Golf and The Environment," is \$3 plus shipping and handling. The second booklet, "Golf Courses Benefit People and Wildlife," is free. To order, contact the USGA Orders Department at 908-234-2300.

Because of an editing error, the fax number for RISE (Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment) was published incorrectly in Hal Phillips' April column. The correct fax number is 202-463-0474.

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CIRCLE #105



Insecticides don't rub off

Continued from page 15

irrigation of 0.2 inches of water. The third sample was taken five hours later at the end of the day. The next day, a fourth sample was taken.

As one would expect, most of the pesticide was dislodged from the turf onto cotton cloth immediately after the application was made. Think of a small four-inch square of treated turf with which your knee may come in contact. Immediately after the pesticide

application, 0.26 percent of the chlorpyrifos would come off onto cotton cloth. This amount is equal to 1.5 micro grams of pesticide. After the light irrigation following the application, approximately 0.04 percent or 0.24 micro grams was dislodged. The amount dislodged at the end of the day was 0.02 percent or 0.11 micro grams, and 24 hours later, no chlorpyrifos was detected at all.

It should be noted that the amount of pesticide dislodged is a very, very small amount. For example, the chlorpyrifos was applied at the label rate of 0.75 ounces of active ingredient per

1000 square feet or 0.057 grams of active ingredient per square meter, which is the same as 57,000 micro grams per square meter. The maximum amount dislodged immediately after application was 1.5 micro grams or 0.26 percent of the total amount applied. To put 1.5 micro grams into perspective, consider that a small paper packet of Sweet'n Low weighs about one gram or the equivalent of one million (1,000,000) micro grams. How small is a buck and a half compared to a million dollars?

At the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, dislodgeable residues were determined by vigorously wiping a one square foot area of pesticide treated turf with a piece of moist cheese-cloth to remove pesticide residues. The samples were taken 15 minutes, three hours, and eight hours after application on the first day; and at noon on all other sampling days during the studies.

The largest amount of dislodgeable residue for MCPP was measured 15 minutes after application and amounted to less than 1 percent of the total amount applied. At three hours after application, when the leaf was dry, residues had dissipated to only 0.14 percent of the total application.

Fifteen minutes after application, dislodgeable residue found for triadimefon (Bayleton) was 2.4 percent of the total amount of applied product. Residue levels decreased to about 1 percent at three hours after application. As with MCPP, dislodgeable residues were substantially reduced once the spray solution had dried.

Irrigation following the isazofos (Triumph) application reduced dislodgeable resides from 1.8 percent of the application when measured 15 minutes after application to almost none (0.01 percent) three hours later. Immediate postapplication irrigation of trichlorfon (Proxol) provided a rapid decline in dislodgeable residues similar to that observed with isazofos. Trichlorfon applied without irrigation resulted in dislodgeable residue levels four times higher than for the same pesticide treatment receiving a light irrigation after application.

Be sure to water-in pesticides immediately after application if the label says to do so. Light applications of water move the pesticide deeper into the turf where it can bind to thatch and soil. Allowing the turf to dry thoroughly before golfers use the area will further reduce the amount of pesticide that will rub off the leaves.

Dr. Michael Kenna is director of Green Section research for the United States Golf Association. He works out of Stillwater, Okla.

CORRECTION

The headline for the May Off the Record column erroneously stated fungicides were found in runoff when applied before a heavy rain. The study was performed on three herbicides -2,4-D, mecoprop and dicamba.

Moraghan

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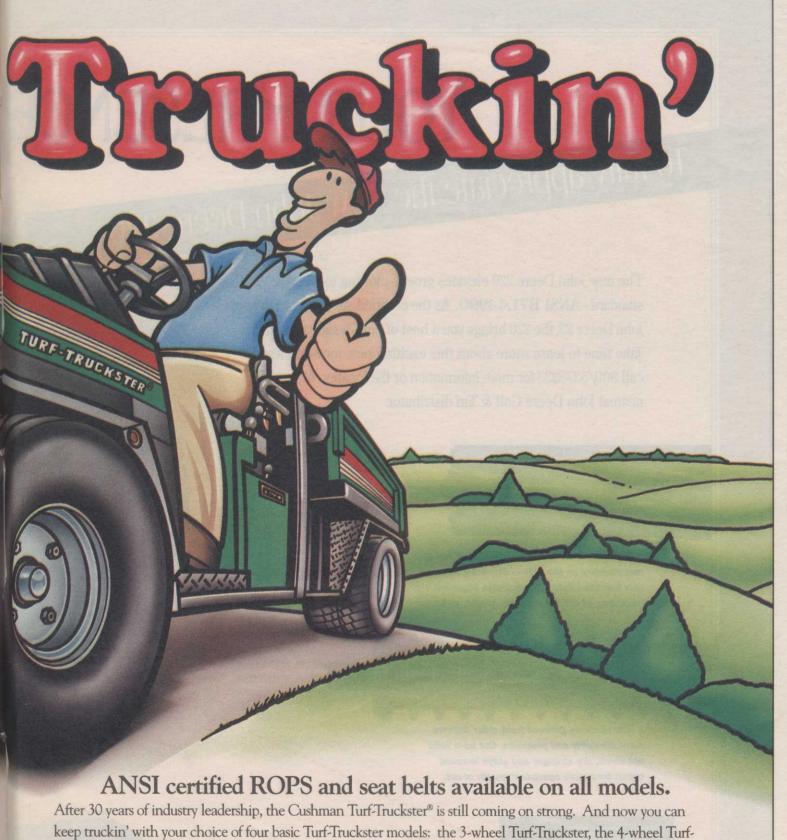
TM: Working with golf course superintendents such as Bill Spence from The Country Club, Patty Knaggs from Hazeltine National Golf Club, Mark Kuhnsfrom Oakmont Country Club and Paul Latshaw from Congressional Country Club. They are individuals who are so meticulous and professional that their job is done well before the event arrives and it makes it very easy on me.

SS: How involved do you get with David Eger, senior director, Rules & Competition, regarding golf course setup during any of the championships?

TM: I work very closely with David Eger in all areas of preparation for each event. I have David's proxy on all golf courserelated decisions.

SS: Tell us a funny story about something that happened during any one of the USGA Championships.

TM: Without going into too much detail, it involved an assistant golf course superintendent, several volunteers and a television tower.



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