

CHAD KEMPF WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Chad Kempf of West Bend has been awarded the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association scholarship for the 1992-93 academic year, according to George Sledge, associate dean in the College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Kempf will be a junior majoring in turfgrass management in the Department of Soil Science at the UW-Madison. Dr. Wayne Kussow is his advisor.

Since 1984 the WGCSA has awarded a scholarship in recognition of the contributions of emeritus professor James R. Love in the field of turf and grounds management. Junior and senior students are recommended by the faculty to receive this scholarship.

Chad is spending this summer working at West Bend Country Club under the firm hand of WGCSA president Bruce Worzella.

Chad had these words for the WGCSA membership:

July 12, 1992

Dear WGCSA Members,

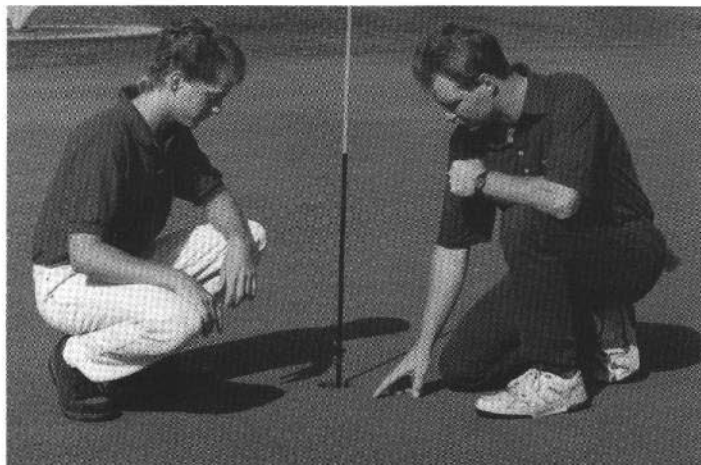
I recently received notice that I was selected as the recipient of the WGCSA James R. Love scholarship. I would like to say thank you so very much!

I am really impressed with what the WGCSA does for the golf course superintendents around Wisconsin. The continuing education for golf course superintendents and the scholarship of a student show the concern the organization has for others in the profession.

This summer I am working at the West Bend Country Club under Bruce Worzella. This is my third season working for him, but my first with an interest in the profession. This has been a great advantage to me because Bruce has shown me many aspects of the job.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere gratitude for the help, encouragement and acceptance that this scholarship brings to me.

Sincerely,
Chad Kempf



Chad Kempf with his summer boss, WGCSA president Bruce Worzella.



James R. Love scholarship winner Chad Kempf.

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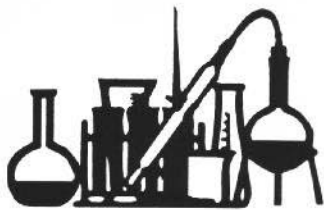
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QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

By Dr. Wayne R. Kussow
Department of Soil Science
University of Wisconsin-Madison

We're building a new USGA spec green and wonder if we can use local calcareous sand instead of very expensive silica sand. Will each perform equally well in putting green construction? What will the long term differences be? (Kewaunee County)

As you're probably aware, the USGA specs do not advise against the use of calcareous sand. There are two reasons for this. One is the fact that the issue has not been thoroughly researched. I think you'll find this problem receiving the attention of researchers very soon. Secondly, because there is no hard evidence that calcareous sands are a potential problem and many people do not have access to non-calcareous sands, the USGA Green Section has properly chosen not to advise against the use of calcareous sands.

My personal experience, which is very limited, and discussions with superintendents have led me to believe that there can be some hazards associated with the use of calcareous sands in putting green construction. Deficiencies of phosphorus and micronutrients can arise due to high pH. This is not of great concern because these are readily correctable problems. Of far greater concern is the potential for chemical breakdown of carbonates near the green surface, downward migration of the disintegration products, and precipitation at greater depth, most likely at the top of the perched water table. The result can be carbonate cementation of the sand particles to form a slowly permeable layer, water accumulation above the layer and eventual development of blacklayer.

My gut reaction advice is to have the sand tested by a laboratory for the liming value or calcium carbonate equivalence of the sand. If this value is 5 percent or less, I believe the sand is safe to use. I would not use a sand whose calcium carbonate equivalence is above 15 percent. What about the 5 to 15 percent range?

That's where you make the call! Research is badly needed to define the calcium carbonate equivalence level where the cementation problem becomes a hazard.

Our golf course is going to rebuild some tees and our plans are to use an 80/20 rootzone mix. What organic amendment do you recommend for the 20%? (Oneida County)

I'll have a much better answer to this question in a couple of years. The O. J. Noer Foundation is funding a major research effort on our part to establish performance standards for organic amendments. In the meantime, the recommendation is to use a material that contains at least 85% organic matter and 20 to 50 % fiber. It may take a couple of telephone calls to locate a lab that can perform these analyses for you, but there are several that can do so.

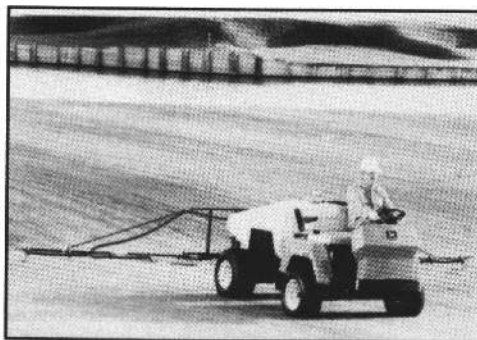
Some fertilizer companies, in response to complaints about particle pickup during putting green mowing, are offering fine grade products. Since reactivity is related to particle size, won't this alter the release characteristics from those of larger sized particles? I've especially noticed this with the organic products. (Vernon County)

Theoretically, the smaller the fertilizer particle size, the greater the amount of surface area per unit

weight and the faster the nutrient release rate. This is a valid assumption providing the fertilizer particle remains intact and that breakdown is strictly a surface reaction. However, the rate of release of nutrients from fertilizer particles is often dependent on other factors as well. Moisture is key to nutrient release from virtually any type of fertilizer. Temperature is also significant when nutrient release is microbiologically dependent.

My personal experience has been that particle size effects on nutrient release from fertilizer are secondary to temperature and/or moisture influences. Some time ago I compared turfgrass responses to fine and regular grades of Milorganite at three different locations for three years. When turfgrass color ratings and tissue N contents were averaged over locations and/or years, there were no significant differences between responses to the fine and regular grades of Milorganite.

Differences did occasionally show up in specific instances. Periods of two or more weeks of unseasonably cool weather sometimes favored turfgrass response to fine Milorganite over the regular grade. In the long run, particle size effects seemed to be too small to suggest a need to adjust fertilizer use practices to compensate for theoretically faster nutri-



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ent release rates from finer grade materials.

A friend of mine is a golf course superintendent in a neighboring state. He had an employee interested in a career in golf turf management and rather than recommend the land grant college in that state or even his alma mater, he suggested the young man enroll in the Turf and Grounds Management program at the UW-Madison. Frankly, I was impressed. Can you give a brief update and sketch of your program? Apparently I haven't been paying enough attention to what's been going on there. (Vilas County)

Perhaps the easiest way to gauge the quality of our program is to compare our curriculum with the GCSAA lists of required and recommended courses for a four-year B.S. degree in golf course management. Of the 30 courses on the required list, our students must take 24 of them. We do not require courses in genetics, plant physiology, plant ecology, small engines, golf, or psychology. This does not mean that our students do not take these courses. Many do so as part of their elective credits. We do require three of the courses among the 18 suggested as electives by the GCSAA. These are meteorology, accounting, and communications (oral and written). Overall, I feel that from a course standpoint, our program is second to none.

We do have some areas that need strengthening. For the first time this fall I will be offering a one credit course on turf fertilization. We expect to have comparable mini-courses in turf disease identification and control and in turf insects being taught within the next year or so. Another area of weakness that we hope to correct soon is experience in equipment maintenance and repair. To do this, we'll have to utilize the O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility maintenance shop evenings or Saturdays during the winter months. In this way we overcome the difficulty of attempting to teach "vocational skills" within the university per se.

Once our turf group in the College is fully staffed, we'll also be examining the need and viability of one or more additional turf management courses. The difficulty in developing such courses is in providing assurance that student enrollment will justify use of professorial time for that purpose. We also need to work with

some of our colleagues in terms of helping them integrate more turf related subject matter into their courses.

Finally, there's the vital matter of work experience. This is another area in which I feel our program excels. In some programs many graduates can claim but a single season on a golf course. It is rare and the result of late entry into our program that our graduates have but a single season of work experience. Many graduates have 3,4 or even 5 seasons behind them when they enter the job market. Thanks to the incredible cooperation of Madison area superintendents, we are also capable of doing something that often is not done elsewhere. By working part-time during the school year our students are able to experience the operations involved in the spring start-up and fall shut-down of a golf course. These are experiences that cannot be acquired through summer work.

As you can see, I'm very proud of our program. We are continually seeking ways to strengthen what already is one of the finest in the country.

How is the Noer Facility working out for you? Is it functioning as expected? (Jackson County)

Permit me, if you will, to answer this question in full view of the recent history of the Facility. Let's start back in August of 1991. This was when final grading was completed and the field research area was seeded to a blend of Kentucky bluegrasses. No irrigation other than sprinklers and rain trains were available and rainfall was scarce.

Understandably, we did not achieve a good stand of turfgrass in all areas. Then, this past spring when the normal practice would have been to supply ample N to promote rapid grow-in, we had cool, dry weather and the irrigation system did not get installed and become fully operational until mid-June. It is against this backdrop of unavoidable circumstances that I say that the Noer Facility is meeting my field research needs as well as can be expected. We couldn't initiate some research as early as we may have liked and its been necessary to do some patch work in the plot areas. Thanks to the excellent co-operation from Tom Salaiz, we've been able to get some studies underway.

Is the Noer Facility fully functional? No, but we didn't expect this to be the case. Tom and Marsh Finner, Ag Experiment Station Director, have seen to it that our field research needs

are being met. As expected, we need another \$100,000 or so in lab and classroom furniture, basic lab equipment, plant and soil driers and grinders, etc. before the Noer Facility can fulfill all of the functions for which it was designed. It will take time, but we all have faith that this will happen.

Any thoughts or opinions of the new water-absorbing polymers that have been getting a lot of ink in industry publications of late? (Juneau County)

For a thorough description of the various types of polymers available and their potential uses, I suggest you read the article by Jeff Nus that starts on page 26 of the June 1992 issue of *Golf Course Management* magazine. As Jeff points out in the article, the polymers have the potential for reducing irrigation requirements of sandy soils, soil compaction, and soil aeration while increasing water infiltration rates and turf resiliency. As I see it, the polymers have two limitations. One is lack of permanency. Depending on the type of polymer used, life expectancy ranges from as little as one year to five years or so. The second and major limitation is cost. Take for example, the function of reducing irrigation frequency. Depending on the rate of polymer used and soil texture, you may be able to double the time between irrigations. Does the savings that results when computed over a 5-year period more than offset the cost of the polymer? If not, then use of the polymer is not cost effective. On the other hand, if you're in a situation where a reduction in water use is mandatory, then there may be no choice but to experiment with a polymer and ignore the cost factor. I have great difficulty in believing that use of the polymers for purposes other than increased moisture retention is an economically viable management practice.

Twenty-five years ago, when I was first working in golf course management, lots of superintendents were using calcined clay as a soil amendment as well as a backfill material for aerified greens when cores were removed. I haven't seen or heard of its use for probably almost twenty years. What caused its fall from favor? Or is it still a viable material to use as a rootzone amendment? (St. Croix County)

Once again I refer you to an article in the June 1992 issue of *Golf Course Management* magazine. The article

on page 42 deals with calcined clay product use in turf. The article only briefly alludes to what lead to the downfall of calcined clays as a rootzone amendment. The products that were available 25 years ago varied widely in clay composition, the temperature achieved in the calcining process and had fairly large particle sizes. All of these factors influence the physical stability of the calcined clays. Some were reasonably stable while others disintegrated rather quickly into small clay aggregates and even individual clay particles that worked beautifully at clogging up rootzone pores. All it took was a few horror stories about waterlogged, quagmire putting greens to effectively stifle interest in calcined clays as rootzone amendments.

Depending on the outcome of research now being conducted at the University of Illinois, calcined clay may come back into the picture as a rootzone amendment. The particle size range wherein calcined clays have good physical stability has already been determined. What remains is to determine the best or acceptable types of clays that can be used to produce stable calcined clay and appropriate sand-calcined clay ratios for rootzone mixes.

I see the College of Ag and Life Sciences has a new dean—a man from Rutgers. Will he have any impact on the service we receive from the College in research, instruction or extension? Best guess, please. (Calumet County)

I don't foresee any major changes in services being provided to the turfgrass industry. I would not say this if it were not for the fact that replacements for Bob Newman and Gayle Worf have already been hired. I suspect that open faculty positions will be subjected to intense scrutiny with an eye to changing program directions with new hires. Within colleges and universities this is one of the commonly used tools to effect change and changes will undoubtedly be forthcoming. Last year all of the colleges of ag and natural resources in the state underwent a mandated "self-study". We carefully documented our resources and instruction, research and extension programs and identified what we see as our strengths and weaknesses and needs. An outside team of consultants evaluated this mass of information and submitted their assessment

of each college and department and made numerous recommendations for change. These recommendations are currently under review and will eventually be shared with the Board of Regents. Our new dean will have to address these recommendations after they have filtered back down from the UW Central Administration and the Board of Regents.

In these economically stressed times change is inevitable. For reasons already cited, the turfgrass industry, as a clientele group, need not fear reductions in the services it receives from the college. In fact, with our turf group getting back up to full strength there will undoubtedly be a surge in turfgrass research and quite possibly in extension and instruction as well. However, in the long run it behooves the members of the industry to seek out and respond to every opportunity to let the college administration know about its scope, economic importance in the state and what is needed to ensure its growth and well-being. The old adage about the squeaky wheel getting the grease should never be forgotten!

Have you met Dr. Frank Rossi yet? How do you feel he's going to work out in the turfgrass program in Wisconsin? (Langlade County)

Yes, I've met Dr. Rossi as well as Dr. Julie Meyer, Gayle Worf's replacement. I participated in the interview process for both of them. Both are topnotch individuals that will bring a great deal to our turfgrass program. They have excellent training and experience for their respective positions. Unlike Dr. Rossi, Dr. Meyer does not have a turfgrass back-

ground, but already we've been communicating on some potential research areas.

I expect Dr. Rossi to come bouncing into my office any day now. He's in the relocation process and officially reports for duty on August 10, I said bouncing into my office because everyone is going to find Dr. Rossi a man with endless enthusiasm and energy. My only concern is that old timers like myself and Chuck Koval will have a hard time keeping up with Frank.

Other than the unusually dry season we've had, most golf courses have been in pretty good shape this year. What has been the most frequent problem for courses? What are you questioned about most frequently? (Dane County)

The most common problem—winter kill of *Poa annua*—has solved itself. Because the season started out very cool as well as dry, germination of *Poa* was delayed. Winter killed areas were much slower than usual to fill back in and this caused a lot of concern. Return of warmer weather in late May and early June halted the telephone calls about winter kill.

Since then, calls have primarily related to putting green construction. If I send you some sand and or peat, can you tell me if they're any good? Can I replace the peat with a synthetic polymer? Normally I don't get these types of questions until much later in the season. It seems the season is progressing very well and people have the time to start or at least think about construction projects earlier than usual.

Don Stepanik Jr. Hamm Brothers Inc.

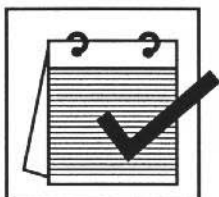
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JUST ANOTHER FAD?

By Monroe S. Miller

Like golf itself, golf course management is fertile ground for fads. Something that is "in" today has a good chance of becoming passe tomorrow. Our history is littered with scores of management ideas and attending products popular at some time or another.

One of the concepts being sold hard these days is the use of plant growth regulators—hormones, if you will. The idea is to suppress the growth of one species (usually *Poa annua*) to encourage the growth of another (usually creeping bentgrass) in a mixed stand of grasses.

Sounds good. But as with so many other products, these goods will last only as long (and if) they work.

There are other reasons plant hormones are being applied to golf turf. Some WGCSA members use these products to decrease grass clipping harvest. Others feel they increase putting green speed by the reduction of growth. Some feel water use is somewhat reduced. There are those who claim "playability" of golf turf is improved.

I've tried a couple of these products and, frankly, have been disappointed by the results. I haven't seen those in positions to give advice to our industry based on independent research jump out with proclamations about these materials. I don't see a

favorable cost/benefit equation on my golf course.

But I am always listening, hoping to hear of a program I can extrapolate to my own situations.

It is that interest and the fact that PGRs are receiving some attention in our business that inspired this issue's SURVEY questions. They were asked at the Watertown and Onalaska WGCSA meetings and put to any number of our members I spoke with in the past two months.

1. Do you use any PGRs regularly on your golf course?

YES 11

NO 21

2. If yes, where are you using them?

GREENS 8

FAIRWAYS 8

BANKS 1

Note: Numbers do not match affirmative responses because some are using PGRs in several areas.

3. If yes, why are you using them?

"Conversion" to bentgrass 6

Green speed 6

Decrease clipping harvest 5

Reduce water use 3

Increase playability 3

Decrease *P. annua* in surrounds 1

Materials available for purchase in our marketplace often do not measure up to either advertisements or

expectations. Could PGRs be the exception?

WGCSA members are certainly active in determining how the plant hormone products might fit into turf management in the Badger State. They might also find out that they are merely another fad.

Time will tell on this one.

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LIGHTNING, THE UNDERRATED KILLER

By Robert Lindmeier

EDITOR'S NOTE: Bob Lindmeier earned his B.S. degree in meteorology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in June of 1979. He started working for Weather Central in January of 1980 and has been there ever since.

Weather Central is a private firm that has provided weather forecasting to me and our club for the past ten years. The meteorologists at Weather Central provide a wide variety of forecast products to television stations, radio stations, newspapers, power utilities and many types of seasonal clients. There is a staff of twenty, including ten meteorologists.

Bob has served as Weather Central's Supervisor of Operations and as General Manager. Currently he is their Sales Manager as well as Chief Meteorologist for WKOW-TV. His primary duty is providing forecasts and on-air presentations to WKOW-TV (Channel 27 in Madison).

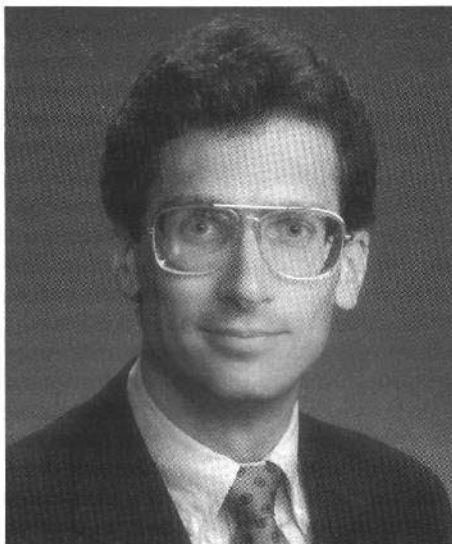
He also provides forecasts and broadcasts to fifteen radio stations and forecasts to many varied private customers, like us.

Chad Eberhardt and I, together, talk with forecasters at Weather Central many times a day, all summer long. Their quality forecasts of the upcoming weather help us plan nearly everything we do.

One of the things Bob Lindmeier likes to do in his spare time is play golf, giving him a good feel for how important weather is to golf course superintendents.

As a television meteorologist, I frequently give weather talks to school groups, business organizations and civic groups. My talks consist of a slide show presentation that tries to educate and entertain the audience about different aspects of weather. Through no coincidence a large part of my presentation involves talking about lightning. I have a sense that it's dangers are under-appreciated and I try to make the audience more aware of this underrated killer.

As an avid golfer and meteorologist, I am especially aware that golf courses and lightning can be a deadly combination. How dangerous is



Meteorologist Bob Lindmeier

lightning? Lightning kills and injures more people in the United States every year than tornadoes, floods or hurricanes. Although no exact figures on lightning fatalities are available—there is no central agency to which lightning accidents must be reported—it is thought to average between 150 to 300 annually. However, most people usually don't realize the magnitude of lightning deaths because they usually don't attract nationwide attention as do the more spectacular hurricanes, tornadoes and floods.

Golf courses provide one of the more dangerous settings for lightning deaths and injuries. It is estimated approximately twenty percent of all outdoor recreationists killed by lightning are golfers.

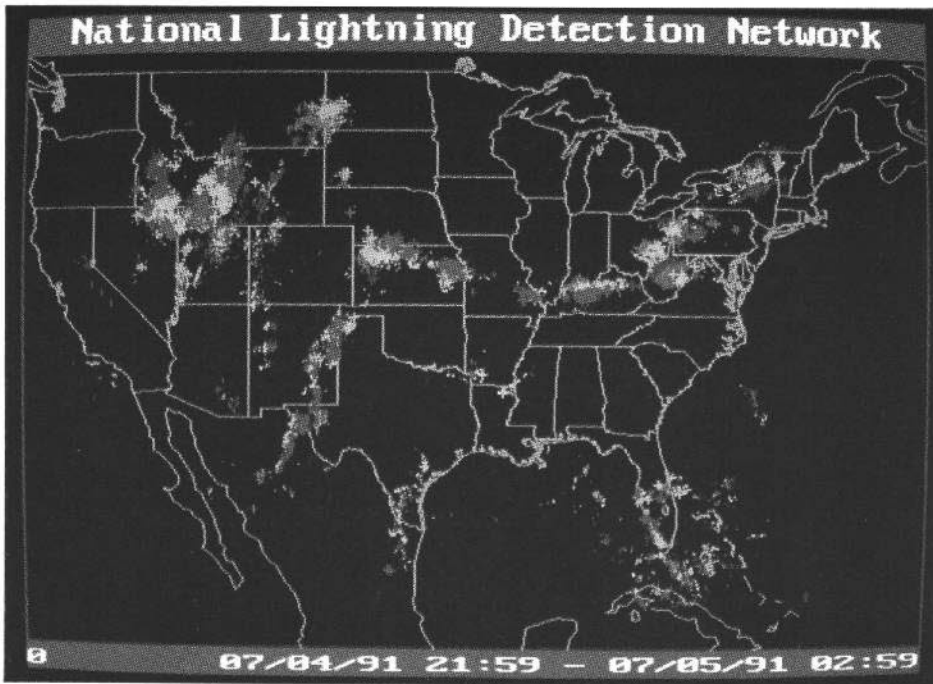
Why are golf courses so dangerous? Golf courses are generally open areas away from building with lone trees scattered about the area. The lightning stroke generally wants to take the shortest distance from the cloud to the ground, so objects extending up from the earth's surface are going to be attracted by lightning discharge, such as lone trees, people sitting on golf carts, or a golfer at the top of his backswing with a three iron in hand!

The largest single category of lightning deaths is composed of people who seek refuge under a tree during thunderstorms, and perhaps a third of these are golfers. However it should be noted that about two-thirds of people involved in lightning accidents subsequently make a complete recovery. Most, if not all, of these survivors are probably not struck directly by lightning, but instead receive electrical shock from being in the close vicinity of a strike.

When lightning threatens, all lightning experts agree that the most important thing you can do is get inside



A glimpse of Weather Central facilities.



National Lightning Detection Network

a home or a large building, or inside a vehicle. In a golf course setting this means getting the golfers back to the clubhouse before the thunderstorms move overhead. Golf courses use a number of methods to get some kind of advance warning of thunderstorms. Some watch the "Weather Channel" on TV or listen to the NOAA Weather Radio for location of thunderstorms. Other courses do nothing more than listen to an AM radio for lightning induced static.

If you want precise lightning information there are new lightning technologies available. Our Weather Central meteorologists use the National Lightning Detection Network (NLDN). NLDN, operated by Geomet Data Services, Inc., is the most sophisticated lightning locating system in the world. The NLDN consists of over 100 remote sensing stations that monitor cloud-to-ground lightning activity across the continental United States. At Weather Central we receive this information by satellite into a PC computer and use it in conjunction with radar and satellite information to precisely locate and track thunderstorms.

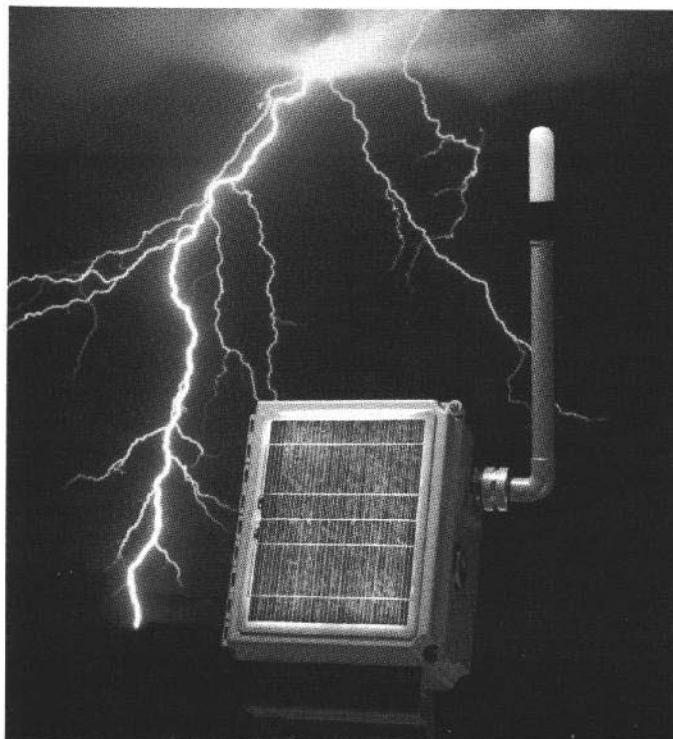
Lightning Location and Protection, Inc. has developed a new thunderstorm sensor called the Electrical Storm Identification Device (ESID) that accurately detects thunderstorms within a 25 mile radius. ESID is comprised of a Sensor and Display/Controller. The Sensor can be roof or ground mounted and is solar pow-

ered. ESID'S electronics detect lightning and determine its range, then activate control signals that can initiate back-up power alarms. This new technology is ideal for golf courses and is just now being distributed exclusively through TORO dealerships.

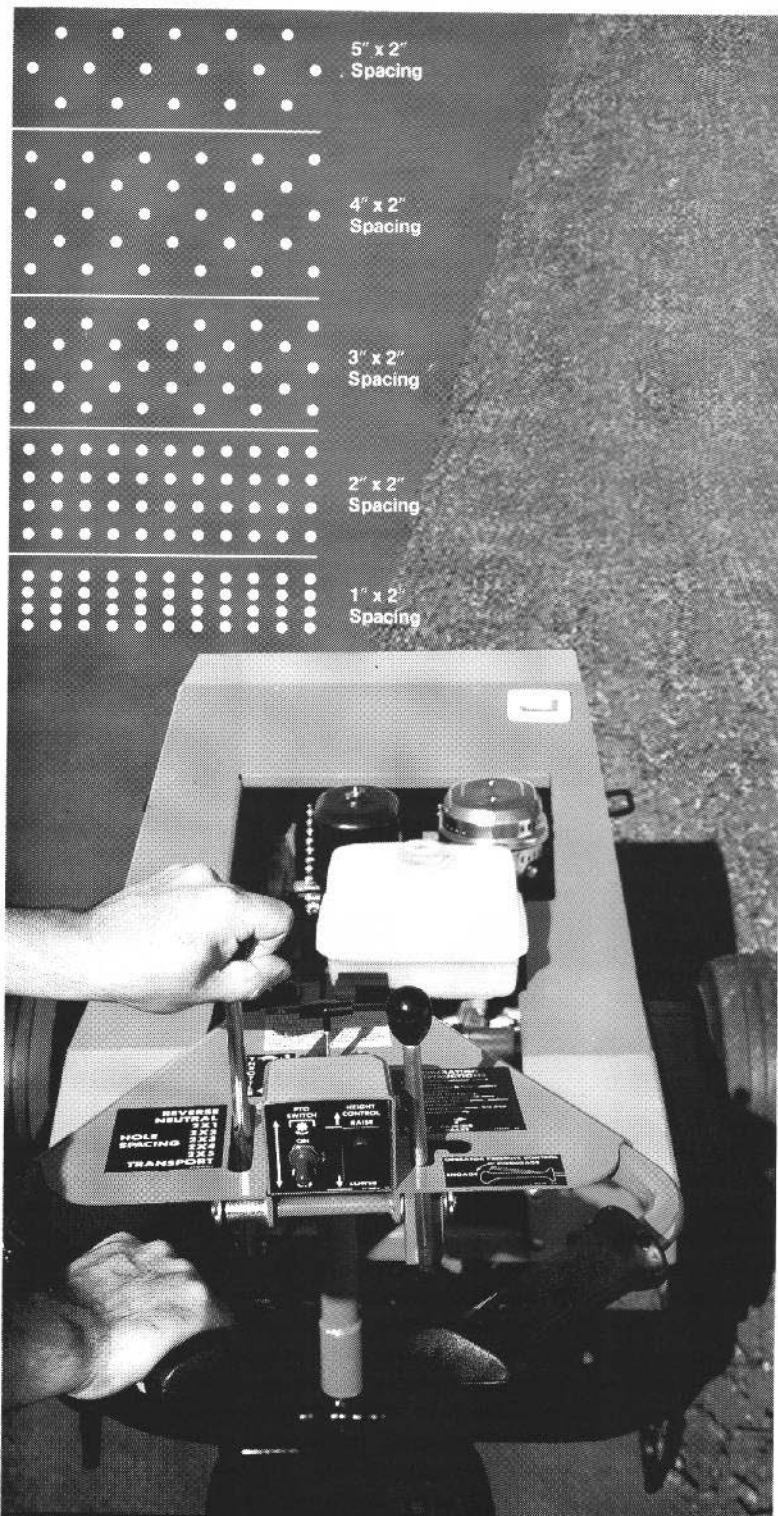
The effectiveness of NLDN and ESID were demonstrated during this year's Masters Tournament in Augusta, Georgia. Augusta National had a ESID in place, and a NLDN system was brought in for the tournament.

One day during the tournament the sirens sounded to clear the course even though skies were sunny. The NLDN system had picked up a developed line of thunderstorms heading towards Augusta National. When the thunderstorms came within 25 miles, the ESID also picked up the thunderstorms. By the time the storms moved overhead the course had been cleared well in advance, thanks to the advance warning provided by NLDN and ESID. After the thunderstorm line moved through clouds and intermittent showers lingered. However, ESID by that time picked up no lightning activity, so the tournament was allowed to resume.

An alternative to ESID is using the consulting services of a forecast company such as Weather Central. You can contract with our company for forecast services tailored specifically for your location. Thunderstorm information is just one of a number of weather services available to you. Our most basic service allows you to call into Weather Central to talk to a meteorologist for answers to your specific questions for your particular location. You will have the latest weather information to base your judgements, information that will not be available to the general public in a more general form for several hours. More elaborate services are available, such as receiving a faxed forecast form once or twice a day.



ESID Solar-Powered Sensor



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Spacing

3" x 2"
Spacing

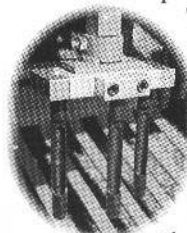
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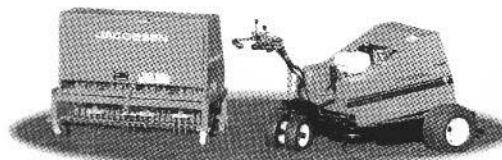
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The Facts on Triple Rinsing

By Dr. Fred Whitford

Editor's Note: *This article you are about to read comes from one of the richest lodes of information on agricultural matters in the world—the publications, articles and bulletins from the Cooperative Extension Services at America's land grant universities. If you are ever in Madison with a few minutes to spare, treat yourself to a visit to the agricultural bulletins room on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.*

Dr. Whitford's advice comes from the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service. He is the coordinator of Purdue Pesticide Programs at that institution. Fred received a MS and a PhD in entomology from Iowa State University. With only a couple of pesticide applications remaining, you may want to make certain this article is saved for reference in 1993. It is a good one!

Pesticide labels direct turf managers to rinse each empty pesticide container, to incorporate the rinse solution back into the spray tank mixture, and to use the product according to the label. The triple rinsing of pesticide containers is a management tool that has weathered the storms of regulatory change for nearly 20 years. When implemented within a pesticide management program, this tried and true method reduces the potential for adverse environmental impact by converting pesticide containers from hazardous waste to solid waste. Additionally, triple rinsing ensures that all of the pesticide product is incorporated into the tank mixture, ensuring access to the total amount of product purchased and thereby providing the applicators their money's worth.

In an age when professional turf managers are overwhelmed by the explosion of scientific information, positive benefits from simple techniques such as rinsing residues out of pesticide containers are often overlooked. The consequences of not following label directions include monetary loss for each unrinsed container,

potential contamination of drinking water by allowing improperly rinsed containers to be placed in a landfill, and legal ramifications from local, state, and federal regulatory officials. The consequences can be averted by taking time to manage containers properly.

Triple rinsing is defined by a 1974 federal regulation as the "flushing of containers three times, each time using a volume of the normal diluent equal to approximately ten percent of the container's capacity, and adding the rinse liquid to the spray mixture." Pesticide labels on metal, plastic, and glass containers refer to this federal definition when directing applicators to triple rinse or the equivalent. The following examples provide instructions that allow the consolidation of triple rinsing procedure into your pesticide management program.

TRIPLE RINSING PROTOCOL

1. The same personal protective clothing worn for mixing concentrate should be worn during the removal of pesticide residues from the containers.

2. The rinsing procedure should begin immediately after emptying the contents into the application equipment. Allowing the residue to dry in the empty container for even a few hours will reduce the effectiveness of this procedure.

3. Pour the pesticide into your spray solution and hold the container in a vertical position for an additional 30 to 60 seconds prior to the first rinse. This one step greatly enhances your ability to remove the residue during the complete triple rinsing process.

4. Add clean water (or other specified by the label) equal to 10 to 25 percent of the container's volume.

5. The container cap should be properly secured to prevent spillage. Shake or roll the containers so that the interior surfaces will be rinsed.

6. Apply the rinsed solution (rinse) into your spray mix and allow the container to drain for an addition-

al 30 seconds. This completes the first cycle.

7. Follow the procedures outlined in steps one through six.

This completes the second cycle.

8. Repeat steps one through six. A quick visual inspection of the container should indicate a clear rinse. If the solution appears cloudy or milky, then repeat steps one through six until the water is clear in appearance. If thoroughly rinsed, your obligation for following the label directions for triple rinsing have been fulfilled.

9. If the pesticide is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) or a liquid flowable (LF), a fourth rinse would be advisable.

10. The final step is to render all plastic and metal containers unusable by puncturing or crushing.

11. It takes about five minutes to completely remove 99.999 percent of the active ingredient by the triple rinsing procedure.

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WGCSA Gets Rained Out at Cedar Creek

By Pat Norton

Of all the rotten luck! Sixty-five or seventy WGCSA members and their guests travel all the way across Wisconsin to Cedar Creek in Onalaska for the July 13 golf outing and dinner, and what happens?

A rainout! A beautiful, nice rain spoiled almost everyone's day off and made for a long drive for almost everybody. Except for myself and a few others who have the good sense to live in western Wisconsin, this meeting was a washout!

There were eight hardy souls (who must have been ducks in past lives) who did brave the elements and brought Cedar Creek right to its knees with an unmerciful display of fine shotmaking never before seen at a WGCSA meeting. These somewhat foolish men finished out all 18 holes and were rewarded a fine gift certificate for their efforts.

Generously, all eight approached me after dinner and promised to plow that money right back into the golf course that they'd torn up all afternoon. A donation, if you will, back to the 'Cedar Creek Renovation Fund'. These, and any other donations to this fund, will be held with myself as the trustee until such time as I deem proper to go out and repair the damage from their wayward golf cars on such a WET, UNPLAYABLE golf course.

Anyway, names were drawn at random to disburse the other event gift certificates. Congrats to the winners!

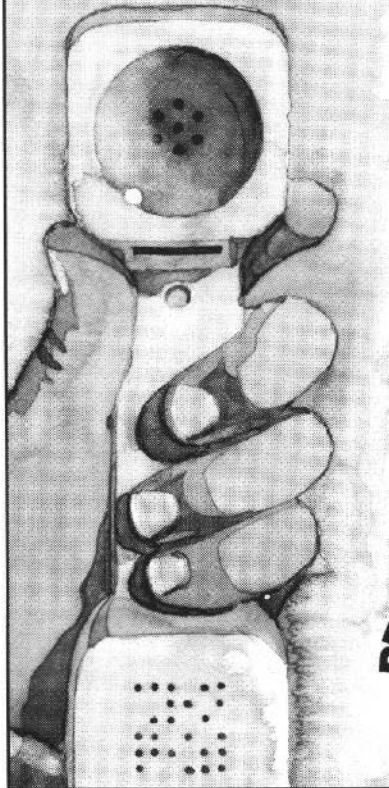
The next time I host the WGCSA I will require a 'sunshine guarantee'. Now I know how other organizers feel when their golf outings get rained out. The feeling is called helpless. Better luck next time, right?

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