



MID-ATLANTIC News Letter



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WHAT'S TO BECOME OF GOLF COURSE CHEMICALS?

The upcoming labeling of toxic chemicals for "restricted use" only and the nationwide certification (qualification) of pesticide applicators are new EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) rulings which are soon destined to become state adopted laws. How will they effect the golf course superintendent?

The EPA has once again eluded the golf course superintendent and his need of chemicals for the 1,150,152 acres of golf course turf in the United States. Evidently 10,000,000 golf courses do not represent a large enough concern to warrant a classification within EPA's 10 categories of professional pesticide applicators, and conse-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Thirty or more of our members journeyed to Williamsburg to meet with the Old Dominion Association of GCS in April. Considering the distance I think this was a great turnout, and again proves the professionalism of our membership.

Some played the Golden Horseshoe Course, and those who saw it raved about fineness of maintenance and interest built into the course. The highlight of the day was the tour of the new Kingsmill course under construction, led by the newly appointed superintendent and past national president, Ted Roberts. The course has been designed to be a "monster", and from a maintenance standpoint I think every one got the idea that the architect really hates superintendents. I'm sure since Ted is now on the scene that some of those terrific problem areas can be modified.

If you have not yet received your membership certificate, please come to the next meeting to pick it up. They will be at all meetings until all are delivered.

The Mid-Atlantic congratulates members Richard Watson and Charlie Schalestock who have recently become quarter century members of the national. They will receive their pins at one of our meetings in the near future.

Several of our members sent reservation cards for the April meeting but did not attend. This was an embarrassment to the Mid-Atlantic. Please — if reservations have been sent in your name for any future meeting and you find you cannot attend, telephone your host so he may make necessary cancellations.

J. Paul Barefoot

quently will not be permitted to use "restricted use" chemicals after October 12, 1976. "Neither commercial nor private applicators may use those pesticides which are restricted for us only by certified applicators unless they are certified for this purpose under a state program approved by the EPA" (Federal Registrar, February 22, 1974). The individual state programs will be based upon EPA guidelines and furthermore, must be approved by the EPA. In other words the individual states can add amendments to the proposed guidelines but not detract from the Federal requirements of "restricted use" chemicals or certification of pesticide applicators. If the federal guidelines do not include our needs for chemicals neither will the individual states, at least not right away. If the law would permit each state to add golf course guidelines, every state would have its own battle and no two states would have the same regulations.

To add to this dilemma future chemical labeling will state what a given chemical can be legally used for; the application of that chemical will be limited to only what is on the label. Needless to say not many chemicals will receive turf labels if, in EPA's eyes, golf courses do not exist. Think back to all the chemicals you have used in years past that have only provided crop information on the label, yet are commonly and universally in use on golf courses. These restricted chemicals will be out of our reach if we are not certified, and again out of our reach if the chemicals are not specifically labeled for use on turfgrass.

By October 21, 1976 only certified pesticide applicators can use or supervise the use of "restricted use" chemicals. As of this date 10 professional classes of pesticide applicators have been designated adequate to cover all major forms of chemical usage in the U. S. Golf Courses are not mentioned, not even as a sub-classification, anywhere within the proposed EPA guidelines.

Categories presently listed are:

1. Demonstration pest control
2. Public health pest control
3. Forest pest control
4. Aquatic pest control
5. Regulatory pest control
6. Agricultural pest control
7. Seed treatment
8. Right of way pest control
9. Industrial, institutional and structural pest control

Continued on next page

10. Ornamental and turf pest control (Ornamental turf, persons engaged in applying restricted pesticides for the maintenance and production of ornamental plants.)

All commercial applicators will be required to meet a general standard demonstrating knowledge of safe pesticide use and the principles and practices of pest control. The individual states can impose additional standards which will vary according to different applicator professions and situation. Individual states must have plans as to how certification will be done by October, 1975; plans will go into full effect by October, 1976. Each state department of agriculture will ultimately determine the finalized rules from EPA guidelines.

Assuming golf course superintendents correct the above misrepresentation he will then be faced with compliance of regulations of certification. Some of the presently proposed regulations are as follows:

1. Annual \$30.00 P.C.A. fee
2. Designated certified pesticide applicator registered with the Department of Agriculture—yourself and any applicators under your supervision.
3. Display of license on equipment used for chemicals.
4. Proof of scientific and practical knowledge of pest control.
5. Two years experience—full time—for applicant of PCA license, or
6. Certified from accredited college or special training acceptable to the Department of Agriculture, or
7. A combination of one year specialized training and one year practical experience.
8. PCA must meet financial security requirements—insurance for risks of injury thru use of chemicals.
 - a. Bodily injury \$100,000 each applicator or person involved and \$300,000 each occurrence
 - b. Property damage \$15,000 each person, \$30,000 aggregate
 - c. Certificate of insurance—kept in full effect

Note: Workman's Compensation might cover above requirements—to certainly be checked out when ruling finalized to law.

PCA Record Requirements

Maintain accurate record of all applications of pesticides

Name of applicator

Date of application

Type of plants

Amount of acres

General area designated

Common name of pesticide used

Rate and concentration

Total amount used

Time of day applied

Wind direction and velocity

Weather conditions

In addition, the applicator must:

Apply in accordance with label instructions

Store chemicals properly

Dispose of empty containers

Use protective clothing and equipment

Editors Note:

The above contains the basic information available to date from the Federal Register of February 22, 1974 and

from the Maryland Department of Agriculture; resourcefully acquired by Angelo Cammarota who has been following new EPA development thru the past year.

The Federal Register of proposed rules for certification of pesticide applicators runs eight pages long of fine print—and offers first hand indications of what is to come of our chemical future. Unfortunately though we were so excluded in this lengthy dissertation that I feel a more detailed report of this paper at this time is worthless. You can be certain future amendments will be made to include our operations—at which time more complete information will be made available to our members thru the newsletter and our monthly meetings.

GYPSY MOTH SITUATION UPDATED FOR MARYLAND

For most Maryland residents, over-concern about gypsy moth hordes devouring the leaves on their trees this summer can be compared with the consumer hysteria which created temporary toilet paper shortages in supermarkets last fall and long lines of automobiles at gasoline stations during recent winter months in the Mid-Atlantic area.

So says Dr. Eugene Wood, an Extension entomologist at the University of Maryland in College Park.

In a recent evaluation of the statewide situation, Dr. Wood noted, the bad news is that the gypsy moth has established a firm foothold in Cecil county and has spilled over into adjoining portions of neighboring Harford county, both in the northeast corner of the Old Line State.

A coordinated control program is scheduled to get under way in those two counties later this month. Its primary mission will involve spraying only several dozen isolated trees in several strategic locations to help prevent undue defoliation of white oaks this summer in the bicounty Upper Bay area. Carbaryl (Sevin) will be the spray material used, Dr. Wood reported.

There is no reason for immediate concern this year in other areas of the state, the Maryland Extension specialist declared. The procedure outlined for extreme Northeast Maryland will probably be repeated each year as the gypsy moth infestation progresses, he added.

It's true that state Department of Agriculture entomologists have trapped male gypsy moths throughout most of Maryland in the last two or three years, he commented. But the actual spread of gypsy moth infestation with attendant defoliation is slow because the female moths cannot fly. And the small caterpillars migrate chiefly by being blown relatively short distances by the wind.

The main force of the leaf-eating hordes moved into extreme northeast Maryland only last summer. And at an average rate of 6 miles per year which has characterized gypsy moth progress throughout the Northeast, it will be awhile before homeowners and other persons interested in individual tree preservation will have real reason to be concerned about immediate control measures, Dr. Wood maintains.

The state Department of Agriculture's ongoing gypsy moth trapping program indicates that male gypsy moths moved in larger numbers than ever down the length of

Maryland's Eastern Shore last summer. But the Delmarva peninsula's predominance of pine forests—rather than oak and other deciduous trees—is not too conducive to lush feeding for gypsy moth larvae.

So Dr. Wood estimates that the future direction of the main gypsy moth invasion will be on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay, paralleling the heavy populations of white oak trees characteristic of the Appalachian and Allegheny mountain chains.

In January 1973 the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture amended its federal gypsy moth quarantine area to include the three adjoining counties of Kent, Cecil and Harford, in the Upper Bay area of northeast Maryland. A small portion of Washington county, in western Maryland, was also included.

The state Department of Agriculture has established a similar quarantine area, but no changes in its demarcation are expected this year. Meanwhile, campers and other outdoor enthusiasts have again been advised to use caution when passing through gypsy moth quarantine areas, including all portions of the Northeast above Maryland.

U.S. Department of Agriculture inspectors are once more expected to make spot checks for gypsy moth egg masses on recreational vehicles and tour buses entering Maryland on major highways from the Northeast. Campers who are not spot-checked and who suspect gypsy moth egg masses on their equipment are urged to notify local government foresters or county Extension agents.

"Vacationers' spread" of gypsy moth could be compared with starting forest fires through carelessness, cautions Dr. Charles W. McComb, associate state entomologist at College Park for the state Department of Agriculture. Dr. McComb supervises the inter-agency gypsy moth control task force in Maryland.

MEMBERSHIP CHANGES

Application for membership to the Mid-Atlantic G.C.S.A.A. as Class E members has been made by the following:

Dennis E. Fulton
Washingtonian Golf and Country Club
Assistant to Buel Hitchcock

Robert E. Blackert
Washingtonian Golf and Country Club
Assistant to Buel Hitchcock

These new members are being published here in accordance with our by-laws. Unless written objection is received within 30 days after publication, these men will become active members with their requested classification.

NEW NEWSLETTER ADDRESS

Please send all future material to the following address:

9015 Spring Hill Lane
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

P.S. This applies for the most part to other newsletter editors across the country.

AS I SEE IT!

by Louis E. Miller

"Oh beautiful, for spacious skies, for amber waves of grain, for purple mountains majesty, among the fruited plain" is a very common sight today as a record number of acres of ground are being planted to wheat, corn and soybeans. All of those people who were collecting money from the soil bank program for black top parking lots (approximately one hundred and sixty thousand acres the last year of the soil bank program) wish they had tillable ground to plant for the expected bonanza crop of grain this year as the United States braces itself to feed the world.

The farmers are running into one problem however, (they are getting all the gas and diesel fuel that they want) and that is old "fertile myrtle" or fertilizer if you prefer. The problem is that it is going to get worse, much worse before it gets better. Now I'm not going to blame this on the greatest hoax that has ever been perpetrated on the American people, the so called "energy crisis", no, we know that is old news now. This is something that is brand new. Now we are all aware that about three years ago all the fertilizer companies over produced greatly, and they ended up with warehouses of the stuff left over, and many plants closed down. We are now at the bottom of the cycle and all of the plants are gearing up again, and in about three years, or less, depending how bright a stock picture you want to paint, the fertilizer shortage will be over. Not so, here is a little super hot scoop that even Uncle Sugar won't let out, I guess mainly because it is just like the Russian Wheat deal, you know we sell it to them for three dollars a bushel, and then they sell it back to us for six dollars a bushel and it hasn't even left this country yet.

Red China has just signed a contract with a major American Catalyst producing company that is used in the production of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer for the tune of ten million dollars. The ten million is just for the catalyst alone, and you can produce a lot of fertilizer with that much material in five new fertilizer plants being built right now in China. Now the punch line, there are only two such companies in the "Land of the Free, and Home of the Brave" that produce this particular type of catalyst. So, with the new Chinese contract, at a much higher profit than they could sell it for here, it is evident that they will get preference over any production earmarked for the States.

So the continuation of the shortage for another eighteen months maybe even two years. I can just see imported Chinese fertilizer coming back into this country. Maybe a little advertising slogan like "Red Power" instead of the wellknown "Green Power," or "Red Chip" instead of "Blue Chip".

This whole situation brings to mind a little deal that the United States got into with Great Britain after World War II. We sold Britain several million pounds of potatoes shortly after the war. The price was twenty cents per hundred pounds, and we shipped them over to Britain free. Then after the potatoes were unloaded we bought the empty potato sacks back from them for twenty cents a piece. Now that is real horse trading. Don't worry about it though, "middle America" will pay for it.

REPRINTED FROM
KENTUCKIAN NEWSLETTER

CHARTWELL GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

JUNE 11 MEETING

Host: Paul McKenzie

Speaker: Dr. Douglas Hawes, University of Maryland
Golf from 10:00 a.m. on

Luncheon Buffet available 12:00 to 3:00 p.m. for \$3.50

Social Hour: 5:30

Dinner: 6:30

Directions from Baltimore: Take Route 3 to Benfield Road, turn left. Follow Benfield Road approximately 1½ miles. On the left hand side of the road, two white brick structures indicating the community of Chartwell; this is St. Ives Drive. Follow St. Ives Drive to the first speed limit sign (25 m.p.h.). This is Chartwell Country Club on your right.

Directions from Washington: Take I-95 to 295, to 50 East and to 301 North. On 301 make a right hand turn on Benfield Boulevard and continue for approximately one mile. Take the St. Ives Drive entrance into the community of Chartwell. Follow St. Ives Drive to the first speed limit sign. This is Chartwell Country Club on your right.

Directions from Annapolis: Take Route 2 to Jumper's Hole Road. Turn left on Jumper's Hole Road. Turn left on Benfield Road. Follow Benfield Road until you come to the white double brick entrance on the right. This is St. Ives Drive. Follow St. Ives Drive to the first speed limit sign. This is Chartwell Country Club on your right.

GCSAA SURVEY DEADLINE - MAY 15

What is the average golf course superintendent's salary? How much money is budgeted to the golf course management areas of labor, fertilizer, pesticide, seed, etc.? What types of irrigation systems are most widely being used on golf courses?

The answers to these and approximately 45 other important questions will be presented when the results of GCSAA's 1974 Membership Profile are tabulated.

May 15 is the deadline for returning the completed questionnaires, which were sent to all GCSAA Class AA, A and B Members on April 28 from the Association's Lawrence, Kansas headquarters office. If you did not receive a copy of this confidential survey, and are in one of these membership classes, contact the Association office immediately.

If you did receive a copy of the survey, complete it immediately and return it so that a highly accurate survey will result.

The questions are divided into personal, position, course and professional areas of golf course management. In addition to the questions asked in the 1971 GCSAA Salary Survey, new questions have been designed to receive greater detail of overall golf course operations, and to better determine how budgets are divided. There is also an area in which respondents may indicate what new programs they would like to see the Association offer.

A NEW CONCEPT IN INSECT CONTROL

Dr. Howard Schneiderman of the University of California, at Irvine reported to a recent meeting of the Entomological Society of America that we can expect a new chemical to control insects.

He is using an artificial growth hormone to cause the adult insect to become sterile. This causes eggs to die before hatching.

It is a very safe product and will eliminate insects from becoming immune or resistant to the chemical because exposed insects cannot reproduce.

Insects are the greatest carriers of disease. They cause more deaths in the world than anything else.

Reprinted from April "A Patch of Green" Mich & Border States Newsletter

DATES TO REMEMBER

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| June 11 | Chartwell Country Club
Severna Park, Maryland
Host: Paul McKenzie |
| July | Family Picnic – Tentatively set for Eastern Shore – more information in next newsletter |
| July 16, 17, 18 | American Sod Producers Association Conference
Sheritan Lanham Hotel – Big Exhibit Show |
| August 8 | Turfgrass Research and Equipment Field Day
University of Maryland Plant Research Farm
Directions and days events in August newsletter |
| August 13 | Beaver Creek Country Club
Host: Bert Yingling |
| September 10 | Aronamick Country Club
Joint Philadelphia Meeting
Host: Ed Collins |
| October 8 | Suburban Country Club
Host: Gilbert Shapiro |
| December 10 | Eagles Nest Country Club
Host: Bill Emerson
Annual Election Meeting |

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GCSAA ALERT TO EPA CHANGES

The GCSAA is vitally interested in the actions of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the relationship between their actions and the effect on the membership.

Within recent months two sets of regulations have been proposed by EPA. The first relates to re-entry standards in areas where toxic chemicals are applied and the second deals with the Certification of Chemical Applicators.

Recently, the Association presented written testimony to the EPA Hearing Clerk, addressing the problem of proposed regulations to control the certification of pesticide applicators.

Your Executive Committee has retained Dr. Herbert Cole as a consultant concerning EPA activities. He will advise the Executive Committee on EPA matters and offer assistance through the Headquarters Office to Chapters that are involved with EPA on a state or national basis. GCSAA is currently developing guidelines for Chapters to follow in their involvement with EPA.

E.&S.

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TREES ARE NATURE'S AIR CONDITIONERS

The cooling experience of a drive away from downtown is known to many, and pretty much taken for granted by all. The macadam, brick, and concrete of every downtown area makes each a hot, hot place in summer. But why? There's macadam, brick, and concrete in the suburbs, too.

The answer of course is trees. Tree lined streets and tree shaded yards make the difference. Trees not only shade us from the hot sun's rays, trees also air condition the heat and make it cooler. In fact, the average suburbanite can expect heat reduction up to 20% in those areas where trees have grown to mature size.

ARE THERE ENOUGH TREES IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD?

It takes approximately twenty mature trees to clean the air of carbon dioxide resulting from every auto or truck consuming five gallons of gasoline. About twenty more trees are needed to remove the carbon dioxide produced by the average home oil burner. And most important, it takes at least one mature tree to remove the carbon dioxide exhaled daily by each living person.

The total number of trees required per person per day to remove our civilization's current carbon dioxide production is estimated to be seventy-eight trees. That's 312 trees for every average American family of four.

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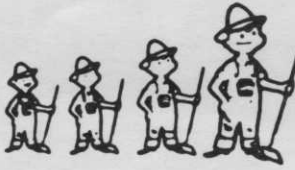
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The greater the size and number of leaves, the greater the cooling effect. A mature birch tree, for example, standing alone in the open, transpires 75 to 100 gallons of water each day.

Remember this before you tell other people your troubles—Half of them aren't interested and the other half are glad you're finally getting what's coming to you.

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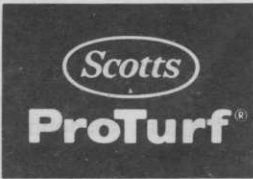
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