

Mid-Atlantic Newsletter



PUBLISHED BY:

Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents to aid in the Advancement of the Golf Course Superintendent through Education and Merit

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May 1978

Number 5

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Fellow Members:

In an effort to better serve you I would like to devote my space this month to informing you of each Directors' responsibility to you, the member, and by doing this hopefully it will generate a free flow of information that will improve both the

Directors' service to you and ease your search for whom to contact with each problem or question you have in regards to association business.

David Fairbank, Past President - David is our 1978 Employment Referral Director. It is David's function to handle all matters regarding clubs seeking superintendents that wish to have the Mid-Atlantic's assistance.

Samuel Kessel, Vice President: Sam's function is to assist the President and to operate the association in the event that the President cannot. Sam also is serving as procurer of meeting places for 1978.

Ronald Hall, Secretary: Ron's function is to keep the minutes of membership and board meetings, and to handle correspondence to and from the Board of Directors. The secretary's address is also the official address of the association. Ron's address is 2811 Collegeview Drive, Churchville, Maryland, 21028.

Michael McKenzie, Treasurer: Mike's function is to bill, dispense, receive and bank all official funds of the association. The treasurer also prepares monthly, quarterly, and annual financial statements, and files all necessary tax forms. He is bonded.

(continued on page 2)

May Meeting

Our May Meeting will be held at the Twin Lakes Golf Course in Fairfax, Virginia. Our congenial host will be Buck Whetsel.

As in past years May is our yearly Superintendent Pro tournament. It will be played exactly as it was last year. For tee times or information call Ken Braun at (301) 486-2054 or (301) 653-1365.

The Fairfax County Park Authority owns and operates four golf courses. These four courses are Twin Lakes, Burke Lake, Greendale, and Jefferson. The tournament will be held on the Twin Lakes course in Clifton, Va. This course was opened for play on October 6, 1967. The architect and construction superintendent was Charles Schalestock. The course has a fully automatic aqua-dial irrigation system and is a par-73 and measures 6,463 yards from the white tees.

The fairways are a mixture of baron, fylking, and South Dakota common bluegrass and are mowed at one inch, three times a week, with an F-20 mower. The fairways receive three to four pounds of actual nitrogen per year. Applications are made in March, September, and December.

The greens are Penncross bent, mowed at ¼ inch, four times a week. Greens are topdressed, aerified, and verticut in the spring and fall. Aerifying is done with a Cushman and greens-saver aerator. Greens receive eight to nine pounds of actual nitrogen per year. The greens are on a preventive spray program for disease and insect control. As most of you superintendents know, this does not always work. Example: One inch of rainfall and the temperature shoots to 95° and out comes the spray rig. This is one machine that never sits idle during June, July and August here at Twin Lakes.

The tees are a mixture of bent and bluegrass and are mowed at half an inch on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Tees are topdressed and overseeded in the spring and fall.

The roughs are bluegrass and are mowed at 1½ inches once a week.

The course has two large lakes storing about 20,000,000 gallons of water that is used to irrigate the tees, greens, and fairways.

(continued on page 3)

President's Message

(continued from page 1)

Angelo Cammarota, Finance Chairman: Angie's function is to monitor the finances of the association and to inform the Board when and if finances are at issue. The Finance Chairman is also responsible for the preparation of the annual association budget.

J. Ben Stagg, Social and Benevolence Director: Ben is responsible for organizing and promoting the social affairs of the association, such as the picnic and Ladies' Night. Ben is also charged with the responsibility of handling the Benevolence Program of the association, such as bonds for babies, flowers when appropriate, and lastly, our in-house, self-insurance program.

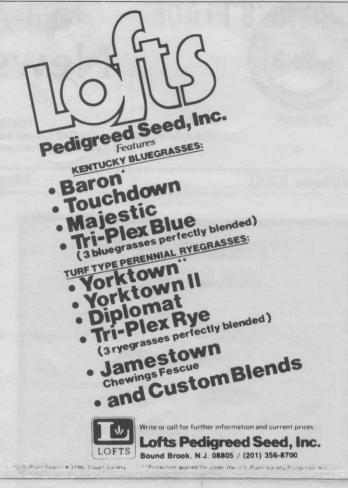
R. Wayne Evans, Editorial and Publicity Director: Wayne's primary function is to compile, edit, print and dispense our monthly newsletter. As if that's not enough, he also handles the newsletter budget and advertisers procurement and problems. It is also Wayne's responsibility to promote the Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents image whenever possible. Wayne has taken on the added responsibility of organizing and running our 50th Anniversary

Celebration this year.

Stanley Lawson, Membership Director: Stanley's function is to process all new member applications. He verifies all information on the application and checks to be sure that the applicant is a member of G.C.S.A.A. When this is done, Stanley brings the application to the Board for approval. Upon Board approval, the applicant's name is then published in the newsletter. If there is no written objection by a member to the Board the applicant then becomes a member. Stanley also handles requests for reclassification by present members in much the same manner. Robert Orazi, Educational Director: Bob's function is

to provide quality educational programs for our

(continued on page 4)







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WAYNE'S PLACE



This month's column will be short and sweet. Buck Whetsell is hosting the annual Superintendent Pro Tournament at the Twin Lakes Golf Course in Fairfax, Virgina. The tournament was started so that not only could we take our resident professionals out for a fun day of golf, but also to help to create better communications between two very important people on your golf course. If you can make it, be there—if you can't, shame on you.

Wayne Evans

May Meeting

(continued from page 1)

I have been with the golf course operations for ten years as the Golf Course Superintendent. I supervised the construction of Burke Lake, Greendale, and Jefferson which is now under construction in Falls Church.

Prior to coming with the Park Authority I was Superintendent at Westbriar, now Westwood in Vienna, and Tantallon in Maryland. I started in the golf business as a caddy in 1947, and then as an assistant superintendent to Mr. Alex McKay in 1952 at Goose Creek Country Club in Leesburg, Virginia.

To get to Twin Lakes Golf Course, 6100 Clifton Road, Clifton, Va., take the Capital Beltway to Braddock Road (Route 620) west for about 12 miles, and turn left onto Clifton Road for one mile. The golf course is on your right.

Jonathan's Restaurant (previously the Black Baron) is located at 9908 Lee Highway, Fairfax, Virginia.



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President's Message

(continued from page 2)

monthly membership meetings, organize and run our Mid-Atlantic Annual Turf Conference, and to provide other educational programs from time to time that would interest the majority of Mid-Atlantic's members.

Kenneth Braun, Golf Chairman: Ken's function is to organize and conduct monthly golf events at our meetings, weather permitting, of course. Ken also is in charge of special golf events such as our Superintendent Pro Tournament, the Challenge Match with Philly, and our Annual Memorial Tournament in October. He also conducts the qualifying and selection of our annual G.C.S.A.A. Tournament Team.

I trust the listing of the Directors and their functions will be of help to you. If not, call me and I'll attempt to set you straight. That's my function as your President.

I'm looking forward to seeing you at our next meeting Tuesday, May 9th at Buck Whetsell's Twin Lakes Golf Course. Buck is hosting our annual Superintendent Pro Tournament and meeting, and he promises a good day for all. See you there.

Yours for finer turf for better golf.

Bill Emerson

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Milky Spore Disease for White Grub Control

Late summer and early fall of 1977 found white grubs, mostly Japanese beetle larvae, in large numbers in many golf course fairways. Depending on the course and even the location on the course grubs feeding on turf roots ranged from just a few per square foot up to 75 per square foot. Extent of turf damage varied from minor to severe depending on the number of grubs, vigor of the turf, amount of water available to the grass and eradication treatments used.

Superintendents with the problem tried several avenues to kill the grubs and reduce damage. Results were sporatic—some worked others didn't. These were emergency measures to stop the problem. Many superintendents are looking for ways to prepare for and prevent the problem another year.

First let's look at the life cycle of white grubs. These are mostly young of Japanese beetles but young of other kinds of beetles may be found. With Japanese beetles the adult female lays clutches of six to ten eggs an inch or two deep in turf. Egg laying occurs primarily in July. Hatch begins about ten days after egg laying. Grubs in moist soil survive easily. Under drought conditions some newly hatched grubs may not live. Feeding on turf roots begins immediately while grubs grow rapidly during August and September. Damage to turf will show during this time with most damage in areas lacking sufficient water and with highest grub populations.

As soils cool in late September and during October grubs migrate downward in the soil. Most overwinter about 18 to 24 inches deep. Freezing or soil dryness during winter seems to have little damaging effect on grub populations. During April and May the grubs migrate upward to feed on grass roots. With good turf growth and adequate moisture turf damage is seldom noticed in spring. Grubs' appetites are not large in spring. Larvae pupate in June to emerge as adult Japanese beetles from mid-June through early July.

Controlling this pest in the soil takes primarily two forms. They are non-residual contact insecticides and biological control. The labeled use of Chlordane has now been withdrawn and this long used insecticide can no longer be recommended. Three other materials can be used as contact insecticides—thy are Diazinon, Dursban, and Dylox or Proxol. Diazinon is available as a granular and liquid while Dursban, Dylox or Proxol are liquids to be diluted and applied as a spray. All must be irrigated well into the turf immediately after application. With the liquids if they dry on the grass or become dried in a thatch laver less will reach the soil to be effective against grubs. After drying, irrigation will move much less into the soil than if water is applied before the spray dries. This makes success with these materials sporatic. Granular Diazinon can be watered in effectively. None of these materials gives an immediate kill—it may be two or three weeks before dead grubs are found.

The biological control agent, milky spore, is receiving more attention since the long residual material Chlordane cannot be used. This is a bacterial disease

(continued on page 6)

Mid-Atlantic Superintendent Pro Tournament

Tuesday, May 9, 1978

Twin Lakes Golf Course Fairfax, Virginia

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Milky Spore Disease

(continued from page 5)

organism which attacks only white grubs. It is harmless to man and other animals as well as other soil organisms.

Milky spore powder is made by injecting white grubs, Japanese beetle grubs, with the disease. It is a obligate disease organism and cannot be grown on artificial media in a laboratory. After allowing the milky disease organism to develop within bodies of grubs they are killed, refined by drying and grinding before diluting the residue with an extender—usually talc powder. This powder is then used to treat soils in turf areas for grubs. It is applied at the rate of one teaspoonful each four feet (continued on page 8)

Dates to Remember

JUNE 13

Indian Springs Country Club

JULY 11

Loudon Golf and Country Club

AUGUST

Family Picnic

SEPTEMBER

Philadelphia Tournament Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.

OCTOBER

Superintendent's Tournament Hunt Valley Golf Course

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First Aid on the Golf Course

What would you do if a golfer had a heart attack before your eyes? Would you recognize it as a heart attack? What would you do for heat prostration? Stroke? Poisoning? A serious laceration? A broken leg or arm?

How many of your employees would know what to do in any of these situations?

The employees and golfers at a course, while vulnerable to the normal range of afflictions requiring first aid, are even more likely to suffer from some of them than the average person. Strenuous work or recreation, exposure to a variety of chemicals and the use of potentially dangerous tools and machinery all lead to an increased likelihood of injuries occurring on your golf

Every superintendent should have a well-thought-out procedure to put into action when a medical emergency occurs on his course.

Post the telephone number of the emergency care facility in your community near every telephone-a good place is in the front of the phone book. Many communities use "911" as an emergency number. Also, make sure you know where the emergency room in the nearest hospital is in the event that an ambulance is not available.

Strongly encourage your employees to participate in a first aid training course, and be the first to sign up. In many areas, the Red Cross will provide free instruction to your group, so the only cost is for materials. First aid classes are often offered through local adult education programs or from the Red Cross.

CPR—cardiopulmonary resuscitation—is another important skill for you and your employees to acquire. CPR is a method used by either one or two people to restart breathing and heartbeat in an injured person. The CPR method is not difficult to learn, but it has great potential for saving lives. The American Heart Association estimates that 100,000 lives a year now lost could be saved by basic CPR followed by advanced life support. CPR training is often incorporated into first aid classes.

Equip and maintain a first aid kit. Consider keeping kits at many locations around the golf course. Don't forget to replenish supplies as needed.

Finally, consider that the Red Cross estimates people who have had first aid training are much less likely to become injured themselves.

Compliments of Fore Front

Angie's Secretary was heard to say "I think the reason he dictates so many letters is because he can't spell."

Milky Spore Disease

(continued from page 6)

in a grid pattern four by four feet. At this rate ten pounds of milky spore dust is required per acre. Placement of a quantity of the dust in a small spot is needed to assure grubs feeding through the spots will ingest a sufficient quantity of the disease. After becoming infected with the disease, contaminated grubs continue to feed for a short time leaving more of the disease in their droppings. When the grub dies the soil at that spot is contaminated with the disease organism. In this way the initial treated spot is enlarged by six or eight inches with milky spore disease. Grubs ingesting the disease organism never mature to adult beetles. Depending on when the grubs ingest the disease organism determines the amount of feeding it does before dying. However, grubs infected with milky spore disease feed slowly and do not cause serious turf damage.

Milky spore disease is permanent in the soil. As long as it isn't moved about in major construction it remains in the soil surface. A good way to apply the milky spore dust is with a two-pound coffee can attached three or four inches from the end of a broom handle. With holes punched in the can, the milky spore dust in the can and using the stick like a cane, walking over fairways men can apply the preventative agent. A little trial is needed to get the right number and size of holes in the can and how hard to tap the broom handle to get the suggested ten pounds per acre applied.

Depending on the closeness of spots when milky spore dust is applied and the level of grub infestation it will take three to five years for the organism to completely infest the surface soil. If high levels of grubs appear contact insecticides may be needed to prevent serious turf damage. Milky spore treatments can be made anytime the soil isn't frozen. The dust should not be broadcast or mixed with other materials for application.

For golf courses treatment of critical areas may be the best approach. Areas subject to drought, where irrigation doesn't reach, intensive use areas where turf is under more pressure and in areas surrounding trees and shrubs which attract large numbers of beetles may be selected for treatment. Some report sprays to suppress adult Japanese beetles has helped reduce grubs—this may work on more isolated courses but may not if your fairways are surrounded with areas where adult beetles have good food supplies.

Some superintendents are going on a planned program to apply milky spore to a given acreage each year until all fairways are treated. Treatment of approaches, collars and roughs will depend on the individual need. They certainly would be secondary in importance.

The topic of milky spore for white grub control is one which superintendents may wish to discuss more fully at a future time. It is one which economics and effective control demand careful consideration.

ALWAYS

Reg Traband

Mid-Atlantic Newsletter

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