

LEGISLATION

New York law stuns Long Islanders

A major topic of discussion at the recent annual plant and turfgrass conference of the Nassau/Suffolk Landscape Gardeners Association was a law just passed by the New York State Legislature concerning pesticide applications.

Cynthia Harmon, chief of New York's Bureau of Pesticide Management told almost 2,000 attending the conference, "More applicators (of restricted use pesticides) will have to be certified." The law is still open to public hearings and comment so final details are unknown. The new law states all applicators of restricted use pesticides must be certified, not just supervisors.

The law immediately requires pre-notification of property occupants, although adjacent land owner requirements are not finalized. Notification must include all information on the label, including warnings.

Harmon said penalties have been increased to \$5,000 for the first violation and \$10,000 for each subsequent violation.

Pesticide talk was heard throughout the day's conference from Long Islanders feeling a backlash from the local alarm over chlordane contamination found last year. The DEC's office was inundated with 15,000 calls at the time. One landscaper in the audience told Harmon that DEC is understaffed and unable to handle calls from applicators.

The DEC could not answer a question where one could legally wash application equipment, another concern of Long Island applicators with so much emphasis on ground water contamination there. The DEC recommended the industry pool its resources with the community and hire a waste hauler for a designated pickup of waste water.



Dr. Henry Indyk tells Long Islanders at the recent plant and turfgrass conference not to overlook simple turf management practices such as liming, proper verticutting, and introduction of fine-textured ryegrasses.

CONTESTS

Supers pay bills with Weeds winnings

Three superintendents left the Golf Course Superintendents Show in Las Vegas richer this year. They are the winners of the Third Annual Golf Show Sweepstakes.

The first place, \$1,000 prize went to Pat Brinkman, superintendent of Amarillo Country Club, Amarillo, TX. "When I filled out the entry card at the Bunton booth, I never dreamed I would win. It came as a complete surprise!"

Tim Fuller, of DuBois Country Club, DuBois, PA, left Las Vegas \$500 richer after filling out his entry at the Aquatrols booth.

Least, but not last, was William Ward, superintendent of Morris Park Country Club, South Bend, IN, who took home \$250. Bill, who entered at the Otterbine booth, called the prize and the show exciting. "It was quite a surprise and very appreciated to be a winner in the Sweepstakes held in Las Vegas. My thanks for promoting this event and adding to the excitement of the Conference."



First place winner Pat Brinkman took \$1,000 home from the GCSAA Show after entering the Sweepstakes at the Bunton booth.

"The pleasure is ours," responds Publisher Dick Gore. "Three years ago we decided to support the GCSAA Show with a Show Daily and a sweepstakes for the superintendent. This year was our first year as the recognized publication of the GCSAA Show. The golf superintendent seems to know an opportunity when he sees one. So far, thousands of superintendents have filled out entry forms, and nine have won. Everyone wins in our opinion."

TURF MANAGEMENT

Beard says future depends on efficiency

Dr. James Beard left his warm lab at Texas A&M in March and travelled through a blizzard to speak at the Canadian Turfgrass Conference in Toronto. His message to the predominantly golf course superintendents group was start getting prepared for changes in turf management.

Higher prices for petroleum products and equipment will force a much closer look at their use in the future, Beard said. Staff and equipment movement will need to be better scheduled for cost efficiency. Growth regulator use will increase as new products enter the market. Integrated pest management and biological controls will work their way into maintenance programming.

"What up to now has been an art will also become a science," Beard claimed. The amount of knowledge necessary to consider all aspects of efficient turf management will increase greatly.

A second prime consideration for the future is water use according to Beard. Smaller, lower-pressure irrigation heads will be used to cut down on pumping costs. Records will have to

UPDATE

Rossi tapped by golf car group

Don A. Rossi, executive director emeritus of the National Golf Foundation, was named executive director of the National Golf Car Manufacturers Association, Inc.

The formation of the new association was announced at the recent PGA Merchandise Show. George H. Inman, president and chairman of the board of Club Car was named president, and Fred Sommers was appointed general council.

NGF's first school a success

Attendees from 22 states and Canada were at the first Golf Management School sponsored by the National Golf Foundation and Oglebay, a destination resort in a 1,400-acre municipal park in Wheeling, WV. All registrants were, in some way, involved in the management of public golf facilities. The first year of the two year program drew 78 registrants. The second year of the program is scheduled to begin the week of Jan. 13, 1985.

Subject matter ranged from the philosophy of public golf to promotion, merchandising and accounting procedures.

Hurdzan to stress nature of golf

Dr. Michael J. Hurdzan, the new president of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, wants the nature and art of golf course architecture to be recognized and to encourage more children to play.

Hurdzan is a partner in the golf course architectural firm of Kidwell and Hurdzan, Inc., Columbus, OH. The firm has designed more than 80 new courses, mainly in the Midwest.

"During my term I have three main goals I'd like to implement," Hurdzan told WT&T. "They include establishing golf course architecture as an artform. Secondly, I'd like to establish a close alliance with national wildlife associations, especially the Audubon Society, to attract useful wildlife to golf courses, such as bluebirds, which help in insect and weed control. Thirdly, we'd like to keep trying to encourage growth of the game of golf and encourage the development of courses for children. Right now, the average age for learning to play golf in the U.S. is 25. If children were encouraged and had a convenient, inexpensive place to learn the game, that figure could be dropped measurably. The Society would like to work with allied golf associations to make this happen."

The Society currently has 88 members, which represents 75 percent of the active golf course architects in the country and Canada.

Other officers elected are John Watson, Lachute, Quebec, Canada, vice president; Kenneth K. Killian, Palatine, IL, secretary; and Roger G. Rulewich, Montclair, NJ, treasurer.



Dr. Richard Skogley addresses delegates of the Canadian Turfgrass Conference on the pros and cons of sand topdressing.

be maintained to help superintendents justify their use of water on the course. "History has shown when water supplies get short, turf generally receives a low priority," he said.

Rhode Island's Dr. Richard Skogley echoed Beard's remarks saying, "There is too much how-to today, and not enough why." Speaking on changes in turfgrass management, Skogley cautioned the Canadian superintendents that sand topdressing has its drawbacks and suggested soil topdressing instead. "Sand topdressing is better than not topdressing at all," he said. "It provides an improved putting surface. Once you start sand topdressing, you can't stop without causing layering and water problems. Sand requires more water and fertilizer.

With sand, you have to topdress monthly. You only have to topdress twice per year with soil. Also, we've seen reduced disease with soil topdressing compared to sand."

DISEASES

Canada's Burpee offers disease tips

More emphasis should be put on the turfgrass environment, Dr. Lee Burpee of the University of Guelph told superintendents at the Canadian Turfgrass Conference.

Burpee provided some tips to discourage disease. "If you won't to control disease, reduce the period of leaf wetness," Burpee said. He also recommended watching the pH of the soil and thatch since grass under stress is

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UPDATE

Dicofol link to DDT raised

Two U.S. Senators have asked EPA to look into Dicofol, the ingredient in Kelthane, charging it contains as much as 15 percent DDT. EPA Assistant Administrator for Pesticides and Toxic Substances John Moore told the Senators it would be difficult to determine the residues of dicofol compared to DDT, since DDT residues still exist.

Dicofol is used primarily as an acaricide for cotton and citrus. It also has landscape uses.

The issue was raised as a result of the recent controversy over EDB (ethylene dibromide), a citrus fumigant. Moore said tests show dicofol is stable for 350 days in field plots, but can last for four years in soils.

EPA explores chemigation regs

Concern over contamination of irrigation water sources by EPA is being discussed with the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. EPA and NACA have reached agreement on additional statements on labels requiring backflow prevention on irrigation systems into which pesticides are injected. Chemigation is a growing area in both agriculture and landscape maintenance.

Defense cites Fifth to Monsanto

The Fifth Amendment has become a major issue in Monsanto's Supreme Court case against EPA and Stauffer Chemical Co. over use of glyphosate health and safety data.

Deputy Solicitor General Lawrence Wallace, defending EPA, told the Supreme Court EPA did not exceed Monsanto's rights under the Fifth Amendment. Wallace claimed EPA has the authority of Congress to negotiate compensation for data submitted to gain registration.

Monsanto's attorney Raymond Randolph Jr. told the Court that state and Federal law recognizes trade secrets as property, emphasizing the cost of developing data to meet EPA requirements.

Many registrations are held up by EPA until data compensation is clarified. The Court must decide on the case before its summer recess.

Geographic label limits sought

EPA is exploring geographic restriction on pesticide labels to prevent their use in areas with groundwater contamination problems. This would protect pesticides from national or state cancellation because they present problems in just one area, i.e. the high water table and sandy soil of Long Island. EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs will monitor groundwater by region to determine areas to be restricted for use of certain pesticides.

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Dr. Lee Burpee speaks on diseases to the Canadian Turfgrass Conference in Toronto in March.

more likely to be hit by disease. If a problem develops, such as anthracnose, start applying fungicides in June. For other *Poa annua* problems, the population of annual bluegrass can be reduced by overseeding with perennial ryegrass instead of bentgrass and controlling irrigation levels.

Burpee said he sees progress in the area of biological disease control. Diseases have been reduced by 50 percent by inoculating turf with another organism which discourages pathogens.

CONSERVATION

L.A. Water donates seeds for Olympics

As part of a major beautification and conservation effort taking place in Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games, the Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, has donated 100 one-pound bags of wildflower seeds to community groups.

The wildflowers are estimated to cover nearly 20 acres, or the equivalent of 200 average-size city lots.

Duane L. Georgeson, DWP chief engineer of water works, explained, "These donated seeds, which are a mixture of 12 different wildflowers, will bloom into red, white, and blue colors.

They will not only help beautify Los Angeles, but will also help in the efficient use of water, since once established, they need little, if any, irrigation." The seeds were distributed to a diverse group of local improvement associations in the area, called Los Angeles Beautiful.