The South Florida Green
The Official Bulletin of the South Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association

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“ON OUR COVER”
13th Hole of Pine Tree Golf Club, Story on Page 15.
Photographed by Harry McCartha.

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President's Message

Our responsibility as superintendents of our clubs is very important as we are liable for the largest expenditure the club incurs. These monies are spent to insure fine quality golf courses for the membership to play. The way we spend these monies relates to the quality of the courses we produce.

The purchase of fine quality equipment, that has low maintenance cost and large productivity, is necessary. This will cut cost and time. The same applies to the purchase of chemicals that control disease and pest problems.

To keep up with the newest chemicals, the latest equipment and up-to-date technology in cultural practices introduced to the market, we need current information. To obtain this information, we must rely on the various Professional Associations involved in our industry. These Associations are: South Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association, Florida Turf-Grass Association and Golf Course Superintendents Association of America. These Associations gather top educators in our field, and bring new information to us at trade shows and conferences.

The FTGA Conference was one of the best and most informative I have ever experienced. Those of you who attended will agree, I'm sure. The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America Conference is coming up in February, and likewise, has a fine program that will be beneficial to all in attendance. The dates are February 12-17, 1978.

It is the responsibility of the club management to help us keep up with all the new information presented at these trade shows, so let your club know what is happening and by all means try to attend as many of these meetings and conferences as possible. You will benefit accordingly.

Hope to see you in San Antonio, at the GCSAA Conference and Show.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
The theme for the 49th International Turfgrass Conference and Show in San Antonio, Texas, is "Economy thru Ideas." The success of this show depends upon your participation. I personally invite you to attend and share our greatest asset — ideas.

Economy in manpower, natural resources, and fiscal management is the goal of every superintendent. At the conference, sponsored by the only international organization of golf course superintendents, you are offered numerous ideas to help you provide the best possible product at the lowest cost in manpower, natural resources and money. The more members and other interested turfgrass experts that gather and provide input, the better are all of our chances of improving overall quality.

The cornerstone of the most important turfgrass event of the year is education. This year's conference will include four preconference seminars which begin Saturday, February 11. Qualified GCSAA members may take the Certified Golf Course Superintendent's exam on Sunday, February 12. To give you a greater opportunity to choose those areas that interest you most and that will afford you additional education, tour general and two concurrent education sessions are presented throughout the five-day event.

Besides offering participants a warehouse of knowledge, the conference and show will feature more than 160 exhibitors displaying millions of dollars worth of the latest equipment, tools and ideas for turfgrass managers. The show will be held in the 130,000-square-foot San Antonio Convention Center Tuesday through Thursday, February 14-16.

Another function of the conference is to provide members the opportunity to decide the course that GCSAA will take for the next year. At the annual membership meeting on Wednesday, February 15, members can share their ideas and elect leaders to determine the Association's future.

We can all prosper from "Economy thru Ideas," and San Antonio will provide us an ideal setting for this most important event. Plan now to join the nation's other leading turfgrass managers.

Theodore W. Woehrle, CCCS
CGCSA President
The 49th International Turfgrass Conference and Show, sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA), offers the world's turfgrass managers an exciting and varied program of education sessions, industry exhibits, a golf tournament, the GCSAA annual meeting and election of officers and a golf course tour.

The six-day event, for which a record number of participants is anticipated, will take place February 12-17 in the 130,000-square-foot San Antonio, Texas, Convention Center, home of the 1968 HemisFair.

"Economy thru Ideas" is the theme for the conference, which will be a fountain of ideas. Numerous suggestions to help provide the best golf course at the lowest cost in manpower, natural resources and fiscal expenditure will be shared with participants through education sessions and an industry show.

Seven education sessions will feature 38 speakers from universities, industry and GCSAA. Presentations will cover Management, Public Golf — Owners and Operators, Research, Thinking Superintendent, Turf Management/North and Turf Management/South. Areas to be discussed include employee motivation, pesticides on the golf course, legal hiring and firing practices, working with civil service employees, using a stamp meter and common problems with zoning.

Besides offering participants a warehouse of knowledge through these education sessions, the conference and show will feature more than 180 exhibitors displaying millions of dollars' worth of equipment, tools and supplies for turfgrass management.

Earl L. Butz, secretary of agriculture under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, will deliver the keynote speech, entitled "I Don't Want to Live in a No-Growth Society," at the opening session on Monday morning, February 13. Butz is now the dean emeritus of agriculture at Purdue University.

The 39th GCSAA National Golf Tournament will be played at three Corpus Christi, Texas, golf courses on February 9 and 10. The courses are Padre Isles Country Club, Corpus Christi Country Club and the Pharaohs Country Club. A victory banquet to honor winners will be held Friday night at the Corpus Christi Country Club.

The annual GCSAA membership meeting and election of officers will take place Wednesday afternoon in the Convention Center.

A tour of four area golf courses on Friday, February 17, will take some 500 golf course superintendents to Fort Sam Houston Golf Course (Dick Reardon, golf course manager); Oak Hills Country Club (Robert R. Wilson, superintendent); San Antonio Country Club (Roy Schneider, superintendent); and Willow Springs Golf Course (Harold A. Henk, superintendent).
Certification
FOR MEMBERS OF THE GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

THE CONCEPT
You are good at your job as a Golf Course Superintendent, perhaps the best. You know it, and so do some of your friends and associates, but how can you substantiate your claims?

In 1971, the GCSAA instituted a Certification program which may hold the answer for you. This program will provide the means by which your competence, knowledge and capabilities can be measured. This measurement can certify that through your training and experience you have acquired the qualifications and professionalism necessary to perform the tasks of today's Golf Course Superintendent. In addition, Certification will demonstrate that you have sufficient interest in your profession to expend the necessary time and energy to acquire such a prestigious rating, just as it increases your sense of professional confidence and personal accomplishment.

No longer will a club owner or club official be forced to rely upon a word-of-mouth reputation concerning your technical competence and then make a decision based only on that information.

ELIGIBILITY
To be recognized as a stand-out in the profession, the Certification program is available to you if:
1. you are currently employed as a Golf Course Superintendent; and,
2. you have been a Class A member of GCSAA for at least two years.

The Certification process is begun when Headquarters receives your completed application form and a $50 administrative fee. At all times, your application and progress is held in the strictest confidence. Although verification of your completed application information is compulsory, total discretion is maintained throughout.

STUDY MATERIAL
Formal education is not a requirement of the Certification program, as practical experiences, dedication and your effort in preparing for the examination are equally important.

Select publications may be purchased directly from GCSAA after determining which, if any, items will be of particular interest and assistance to you in preparing for the following areas of the six-hour examination.
1. The GCSAA — history, ethics, purpose and procedures of the Association and the profession of golf course superintendent;
2. Golf — official USGA rules of the game;
3. Practical turf management — irrigation, fertilization, soil factors, the turfgrass plant, plant growth and basic calculations;
4. Plant protectant chemicals — pesticides — usage, safety, precautions, use limitations and application calculations;
5. Business administration — record keeping and application; budget preparations and methods of presentation;
6. Leadership — delegation, training, human relations, recruiting, supervision and public relations.

EXAMINATION
The strength of any professional certification program — its value to the individual, his profession and employer — lies with the procedures utilized in documenting an individual's professional stature. Therefore, of prime significance to the GCSAA Certification program is the comprehensive six-part examination prepared by GCSAA's Director of Education.

Although you prepare for the tests at your own pace, a limit of one year from the date of initial Certification application approval has been placed on the successful completion of the entire six-hour examination.

When your application is approved, you will receive a list of volunteer examination monitors in your area. These monitors are respected members of colleges and universities involved in turfgrass courses. Their belief in objective testing and individual confidence is above reproach. At your request, GCSAA may approve some individual other than an educator in your area to act as a monitor for your examination.

At your convenience, you and a monitor of your choice will arrange the time and place for the actual examination and then advise the Headquarters of your plans. You will be permitted a total of six hours to take the initial examination.

Upon completion, the monitor will return the examination to the Headquarters office where it will be confidentially and anonymously scored by the Director of Education. Each section of the examination is scored separately. If any section is failed, only that section must be retaken, and all passing scores will be carried over until such time as all sections are passed. However, if the six sections are not satisfactorily completed within one year, all six sections must be retaken, and an additional fee will be necessary to cover administrative costs.

DO IT NOW!
Contact Palmer Maples, Jr., Director of Education at GCSAA Headquarters, 1617 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, Kan. 66044. Mr. Maples will send you full details of the Program, an application plus your eligibility.
Exhibit Space Sold Out For GCSAA’s Conference & Show

Three months before its opening date in February, the original space allotted for the 49th International Turfgrass Conference and Show had been sold out. Additional space has been found to meet the demand.

The trade show, which will bring turf industry representatives from all parts of the world to San Antonio, Texas, is sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA). The event combines educational seminars with the trade show, and is designed to familiarize superintendents with new products, methods and equipment that can promote better and more efficient golf course maintenance practices.

By November 1, 1977, the show had surpassed its exhibit sales record. Some 52,000 square feet of space had been sold to 180 companies. This is 7,500 square feet more than were sold altogether for the 1977 show in Portland. Thirty-three new companies have joined the show so far, compared with only 22 in Portland.

James R. Brooks, director of GCSAA’s new department of industrial relations, attributes these record sales figures to “the location, a slight economic upturn in the turf industry and also the more aggressive posture we are taking. For the first time, we have actively identified, contacted and followed up on new companies, rather than maintained the low profile we had in the past.”

The exhibit hall will be open Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 14 and 15, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Thursday, Feb. 16, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The opening day traditionally has been reserved for superintendents only to view the show. Monday afternoon, Feb. 13, has been set aside as distributors’ day, when dealers can preview the show before it opens to the public. Special dealer passes must be obtained by exhibitors in advance of the show. Daily passes for other guests also will be available.
How To Succeed As A Greens Chairman

By C. MICHAEL DUNN
Commodore Royal Palm Yacht and Country Club
Boca Raton, Florida

Next to being a major league umpire I can think of no job as thank-less as a Greens Chairman’s. A Greens Chairman needs a thick skin, a green thumb, a soft heart, a hard head, a refillable prescription for sleeping pills and an unlisted telephone number. In a club with 400 golfing members he has 400 assistant chairmen, not including the wives, some of whom should count double.

The Greens Chairman must produce greens that will stop a flyer out of the rough within two feet of the hole. He must engineer the fairway grass long enough to make the ball stand up as if it were teed and yet roll 50 yards after it lands. It’s his responsibility to limit the rainfall between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. and never let it rain hard enough to close the course. He’s expected to make a greens mower last indefinitely and a fairway mower even longer. Gadgets such as trucksters, weed eaters, sod cutters and roto-tillers are looked upon by the Board of Governors as unnecessary frills.

Now I hate yard work. I have always hated yard work. I don’t see eye to eye with things that grow. When I look at flowers they wilt. Born on a farm in Northern Michigan, I’ve always been grateful to my father for having the good sense to move to Chicago where most of the land is covered with concrete. So, when the Commodore of our club tapped me for the Greens Chairmanship I rebelled.

“Look, Mr. Commodore,” I said with all the persu-asiveness I could muster, “I couldn’t make a petunia grow in the Garden of Eden.”

“That’s O.K.” he said, “we don’t need petunias. All we want is some nice green grass on the fairways and some even nicer and shorter grass on the greens.”

“But,” I pleaded, “I don’t really know a . . . .”

“You’ll learn,” he said, and so, I became the Greens Chairman.

Feeling sorry for myself, I took a walk around the course. It made me feel worse. Robust beds of weeds nodded defiantly in the afternoon breeze. The grass looked tired, except for the vigorous growth that was taking over the cart paths and the shapeless bunkers stared at me like so many craters on the moon. “I must need a Greens Superintendent,” I mused.

Unlike plumbers or doctors, Greens Superintendents don’t list themselves in the yellow pages, so I decided a good place to look would be on someone else’s golf course. All Greens Superintendents are nocturnal; just why they can’t sleep like normal humans escapes me at the moment, but armed with this bit of insight I arrived at a nearby country club at dawn. The place was a beehive of activity. “How the hell did I get involved in this slave labor business,” I wondered just as a tractor whizzed by.

“Watch yourself there, Buddy,” the driver yelled over the roar of the engine. He was pulling what looked like a heavy farm disc cutting deep slits in the soil. In places it tore up big chunks of turf making the fairways look like great green noodles laid side by side.

I caught him the next time around. He turned off the engine and swung around on the metal seat. “I’m the Greens Chairman of the club down the road. You the Superintendent here?”

“You’ll find him over on the next fairway,” he said.

“Tell me,” I said, my curiosity getting the best of me, “How come you’re tearing up the course? Are they gonna make a subdivision here?”

“Nothing like that,” he said, “I’m wiping out the nematodes.”

“What are nematodes?”

“Did you say you’re a Greens Chairman?” He looked at me and sighed, cranked up the tractor and continued his ripping operation.

I found the Superintendent studying a break in the main sprinkler line. He told me he had an outstanding assistant who was overdue for a top job. “I’d hate to lose him but it’s not fair to hold him back any longer. His father is a Greenskeeper, his grandfather was a Greenskeeper and so was his great grandfather.”

(continued on next page)
GREENS CHAIRMAN (continued)

"Sounds like the whole family is demented," I said.

"Probably so," he answered, "but you don’t have to
be to get into this business because it’ll drive you there
soon enough. You’ll find out. Lot’s o’ luck."

The new Superintendent arrived two weeks later,
on the first of the month. We toured the course to-
gether. "Do you think we have any nematodes?" I
asked.

"Well," he said, "I don’t want to hurt your feel-
ings the first day on the job but it looks to me like this is
the international headquarters for nematodes and I’d
say right now they’re holding their annual convention."

"We have some weeds, too," I said, weakly.

"Yeah, and bermuda mites."

"Let’s go back to the barn," I said, "Maybe we
can contrive a plan to deal with the whole problem."

We poured ourselves some black coffee from a pot
that simmers all day on the far corner of a workbench.
Then we sat down to drink coffee, argue, make notes,
and draw sketches until late into the afternoon. I knew
what the members wanted, or at least I thought I knew.
To translate that into a golf course that would make
them happy we decided to retain a recognized golf
course architectural firm. This would assure us the
needed course changes would be done professionally.
Fairway bunkers, from years of raking and mainte-
nance work, had become uninteresting, round, cavities,
and the shape of the greens had lost their character.
The lethal yellow epidemic had taken a toll of over 700
coconut palms, so there was plenty for an architect
to do.

Then we decided to retain one of the leading agron-
omists in the Southeast to make monthly visits of in-
spection. Our abundant crop of goosegrass and other
assorted irritants added to the nematode and bermuda
mite population gave him plenty to do, too.

My assignment was to hold the membership at bay
and to persuade the Board of Governors to supply the
funds we needed to do the job. Being Vice
Commodore and a member of the Board
helped some, but it’s not easy to explain
to an owner of a super market chain a
criminal lawyer, a C.P.A. from Detroit,
an industrial architect, a business consult-
ant turned college president, and a vice
president of marketing for an interna-
tional oil company, why it costs so damned much
to mow the lawn!

"Ye GODS!" they’d cried in unison,
"All you gotta do is mow some grass, rake
some sand and kill a bunch of weeds! How
in hell can that cost a quarter of a million
dollars?" So I, too, had plenty to do. When
I asked for (and finally got) $50 an acre to
kill the nematodes they almost accused me
of personally infesting the course.

"We never heard of nematodes before
you took this job."

My first victory over the Board came
when I pried a Triplex greens mower, and
100-gallon sprayer out of them in spite of
their claim that I already had more equip-
ment than the Florida State Highway De-
partment. Sand to refurbish all the fair-
way bunkers, $6,500 worth, came a little
easier. I delayed my request for $10,000 to install a
liquid fertilizer system until the House Committee
Chairman planned a request for new chairs for the
country club dining room. We formed a coalition and
maneuvered both through successfully.

But the big problem still lay ahead. Golf course
beautification doesn’t come cheap, especially when an
extensive tree planting program is a part of it. Using
reverse strategy, when it came my turn to make the
Greens Committee report at the November meeting I
stated, simply, "The Greens and Grounds Committee
makes no request for funds." I received a standing
ovation.

Meanwhile, thanks to my Greens Superintendent,
the nematodes were gone along with the bermuda
mites. The crowfoot was dead and so was creeping
charlie and there was a thick carpet of bright green
grass on the fairways. The greens were smooth, putted
true and were newly shaped. Some of the bunkers had
been rebuilt and there was fresh sand in them and in
all the bunkers around the greens.

So, in the December meeting I hit them for $40,000
to beautify the course. There was hardly a whimper.

I’m the Commodore now, so I appointed myself to
the job for another year. I know goosegrass when I see
it; in fact it haunts my dreams at night. I can distin-
guish between dollarweed and dichondra. And I know
what MSMA will do and why, sometimes, we add a
little 2-4-D. After we spike the greens, if I see a little
brown grass around the hole I know there is a tiny
worm down in there just awaiting evening so he can
come up and feast on those tender leaves of Tift
dwarf. So I’m gonna apply for the job again next year. After
all, I wouldn’t want all that hard earned knowledge to
go to waste. Besides, it’s easy . . . when you’ve got a
top quality Greens Superintendent calling all the shots.

But I still hate yard work.

TUCO
Programmed Turf Care with PROXOL 80 SP Insecticide
and ACTI-DIONE THIRAM Fungicide

PROXOL® 80 SP
For Worm and Grub Control

ACTI-DIONE
THIRAM
For Disease Control

BILL J. MAXWELL, TUCO, Div. of Upjohn – (305) 395-4323
CAN YOU TOP THIS?...

DEAD GRASS IN ARTISTIC CIRCULAR PATTERN

Answer on page 28

Liquid Ag Systems, Inc.
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Injection Systems for Golf Courses

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CHEMICALLY SPEAKING
by TOM LAMBERK
Woodbury Chemical Company

CALIBRATION OF YOUR PESTICIDE EQUIPMENT

The use of pesticides in the turf industry is an accepted practice. The successful use of pesticides depends largely on how precisely they are applied. Used improperly or carelessly, the results can be disastrous. Applying too little or too much chemical can result in unsatisfactory performance and greater cost. Users should calibrate their applicator prior to its initial use and periodically check the calibration during operation. Many factors cause variation in the rate of application, such as speed and size of orifice.

Your sprayer should be thoroughly and properly cleaned, properly equipped, and checked. The entire system, including spray tanks, hoses and pumps, should be thoroughly flushed with water to remove loose rust particles, oil, or dirt. A clean, properly operating sprayer can save many costly delays during the spraying operation.

The calibration of the sprayer should be done on your golf course shortly before spraying to make certain that your conditions are the same as those which you will find during the actual application. This is why accurate calibration of equipment is so important.

There are different methods of calibrating equipment. The following way is fairly simple and is commonly used:

1) Measure off a known distance such as 100 ft. (or more).
2) Fill the sprayer with water to a known mark. Then spray the measured area at the same speed and pressure that would be used in the actual application of pesticides.
3) Refill the tank to the known mark, measuring carefully the amount of water used.
4) Calculate the gallons per acre by the following formula:

\[
\text{Distance x Band Width} = \frac{43,560 \times \text{gallons used}}{\text{Factor}}
\]

You might find a second method simple and handy:

1) Before you start — Check your equipment. Are all nozzles and screens the same size and free of trash? Are all nozzles putting out the same rate? Check by catching spray for each nozzle for a specific period of time.
2) Measure off 100 feet in the field where spraying is to be done.
3) Record time in seconds it requires sprayer rig to travel measured 100 feet.
4) With sprayer stationary, catch and record amount of spray (all nozzles should be putting out same rate) from one nozzle for the number of seconds as recorded in Step 3.
5) Measure band width, then multiply ounces of spray recorded in Step 4 by the appropriate band width factor. This answer gives total gallons per acre applied broadcast. NOTE: To figure width of 1 nozzle band for broadcast application, use distance between nozzles on spray boom.
6) Add the required amount of pesticide on a broadcast acre basis to the total gallons applied broadcast (found in Step 5) regardless of whether you are using band or broadcast treatment.

CONVERSION FACTS

For Sprayer Calibration for 1 Nozzle — 100 Foot Run

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<th>Band Width In Inches</th>
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<td>7</td>
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Many years of experience have proven that a variety of techniques and chemicals are necessary in the performance of any pesticide program. There are many types of pesticides available today. More are being formulated and manufactured each year. Each of these chemicals was designed for a specific job that can only be accomplished if your sprayer is accurately calibrated.
Protect Overseeded Greens From Pythium Damage—Spray TERSAN® SP

Pythium can destroy your greens in a matter of days if you’re not careful. But you can prevent pythium damage by spraying TERSAN SP properly. TERSAN SP is safe to use, gives effective, economical control, and is non-phytotoxic. Plus, TERSAN SP is very easy to use.

Prevent Dollar Spot Damage with TERSAN® 1991 & TERSAN® 75

Spray TERSAN 1991 in combination with TERSAN 75 to prevent possible development of tolerant strains of dollar spot.
This month we show you answers to some water problems... "TOO MUCH" at Inverrary Country Club and "TOO LITTLE" at Coral Ridge Country Club.

1. Brad Kocher and Rick Hammond are shown with inexpensive "Catch Basins" their crew made from concrete pipe "culls." In picture 2. we see Brad inspecting drainage ditches dug by his workmen. Even the paved parking lots collect water... in picture 3. you can see drainage swales installed by Inverrary's crew. Picture 4. is "mosquito control rig" made by Brad's mechanics. These shots show graphically that our members do more than GROW GRASS!

At Coral Ridge the problem was low water pressure as 3 turbine pumps drew water from small lake. Inefficient system had evolved from many add-ons over the past years. In picture 5. you can see the workmen starting to "untangle" the pipes. In picture 6. you see the 14" "header-pipe" being tailor-made to couple the pumps. In picture 7. you can see the finished product looking much better and working great!

If you or your crew have any ideas to share with others give us a call and we'll be glad to photograph your "super ideas."

— Harry McCartha
THE MODERN SUPERINTENDENT

PART VI — By DAN JONES

KEY PARTS OF THE PUZZLE

As we discussed in Part V, there are four key parts to the puzzle. These are often referred to as the corner pieces. They consist of the mechanic, the cupcutter, the sprayman and the irrigation man. The importance of these positions and the key personnel to fill them cannot be over emphasized. They should be the highest paid employees. Why? Because they handle more responsibility, and are critical to the overall golf course maintenance operation. In this article we will look at the cupcutter and how he effects the total maintenance operation.

THE CUPCUTTER

The cupcutter affects the superintendent’s relationship with the members more than any other employee. The most often heard complaints from members are: cup not level, cup on a slope, cup not moved for days, cups always in middle of green, tee markers not moved, ball washers dirty and/or smell, etc., etc., These are all responsibilities of the cupcutter.

How can we avoid these confrontations with members? One way would be to check everything the cupcutter does. But time does not permit. The next best thing is to set up definite procedures. We will explore the procedures used at Aventura C. C.

Joe Barnes is the cupcutter at Aventura. He was chosen for his ability to get the job done and do it right. Joe is a golfer so he appreciates what a well cut cup means. He is a good company man. He does the little extras without being told. He reports any damage or problems to the superintendent or assistant.

To make Joe’s job easier and to insure utilization of the total green, we use a cupcutting manual (see figure A at Aventura.) It is very simple to go to green number 1, open the manual to that green and see where to place the cup. This eliminates the need for the cupcutter to remember where he put the cup the last few days, and gets the cup away from the donut effect in the middle of the green. The pros and the members like it.

We also use a tee moving procedure (see figure B) illustrated in the same manual. This utilizes the complete teeing area and keeps small portions of the tee from getting chewed up.

Also, in the manual is a job description (see figure C) and cupcutting procedures (see figure D).

What we have accomplished with the manual is to tell the employee what to do and how to do it. It is up to the superintendent and his assistant to motivate the employee to do it well.

In conclusion, I would like to stress the importance of communication, motivation and accountability in dealing with the golf course cupcutter. This will make your job easier, give you happier golfers, and you will have a happy, energetic employee.

FIGURE C — CUP CUTTER JOB DESCRIPTION

1. Cut new cups on greens on a daily or as needed (by order of superintendent or assistant superintendent only) basis, accord to schedule in cup cutting manual. No cups are cut on Mondays except for damage or tournament.

2. When replacing the old cup with the plug taken from the new cup, take extra care to insure plug sets level with existing (sur rounding) greens turf. A plug set to low will leave a depression in the green and make putting difficult. A plug set too high will result in the grass being cut off by the greens mower and leave the soil exposed, again leaving a poor putting surface.

3. When cutting new cups on greens, the following equipment must be used. There will be no exceptions.

A. Hole Cutter Guide — To prevent damage to green from during rocking motion of cutting new cup.

B. Cup Setter — To be pressed down by foot to insure level turf around new cup and to insure cup is set 1" below the putting green surface.

C. Hole Cutter — For cutting new cup holes on green. Always keep cutting edge sharp. Keep adjusted to 7" depth.

4. Keep flags, flag poles and cups in good repair. This includes painting flag poles and cups as needed and replacing flags when damaged.

5. Use of ball mark repair tool one or more times a week to repair ball mark damage to greens. This is very important and must be done regularly to keep a smooth and true putting surface.

6. Apply Scotts Monocot to weeds on greens on an as needed basis to insure good putting and good looking greens.

7. Excessive wet or dry areas on a green should be reported to the superintendent (or assistant) as soon as possible so the problem can be corrected before damage is done to the turf.

8. Move tee markers on a daily basis as illustrated in cup cutting manual. Markers are not to be moved on Mondays except for damage or tournament. Move tee markers from front to rear.

9. Keep all signs in upright position and in good repair.

10. Keep all rope (in roped off areas) in upright position and in good repair.

11. Check for damage or missing 150 yard markers. Check for damaged or missing out-of-bounds markers.

12. Report all damage or unusual conditions to superintendent.

FIGURE D — CUP CUTTING PROCEDURES

1. Cup must be set minimum of 5 paces from edge of green.


3. Set new cup as far from old cup holes as possible.

4. Be sure cup is cut to regulation depth.

5. Use cup setter to insure smooth flat surface around hole.

6. When replacing grass in old cup hole, take time to level to existing grass height.

7. Remove ball marks from green.

8. Report any damage to superintendent.
Nutrient deficiencies, weeds, diseases, thin turf, insects.

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Recently...

Kendale Lakes Golf & Country Club was the site of our October Meeting. Hosted by Richard Cartwright and Dieter Silber.

November Program Participants:
Front row: Hans Schmeisser, Joe Konwinski, Tom Mascaro. Rear row: Mark Mahannah, C. C. Show, Tom Burton, Program Chairman of S.F.G.C.S.A.

Tom Mascaro was presented with a “Special Edition” of the South Florida Green. Standing by are (left to right) Dan Jones, Tom Burton, Dorothy Mascaro, Susan Edwards, LeRoy Phillips, Tom Mascaro, Tony Mascaro.

Hosts for the November Assn. Meeting at Jacaranda. Wayne Sloan, General Manager Gulfstream Properties and Chuck Smith, Club Manager.

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Pine Tree Golf Club

By DAVE BAILEY

"The best flat course in the world"... With the natural terrain of South Florida this could be said of several courses, but it generally refers to one; Pine Tree Golf Club in Delray Beach. The club was constructed in 1962 along Military Trail on what was then flat cattle grazing land. Golf Digest rates it in the top twenty clubs in the nation, and is architect Dick Wilson's highest rated course.

Two of the finest meetings held by our association in recent years have been hosted by Pine Tree. Our secretary, Fred Klauk, is golf course superintendent. Robert Dorian is club manager, and Bob Ross is the golf professional.

Fred Klauk has been superintendent since January, 1975, moving there, after serving at Johns Island Club in Vero Beach. Fred is a graduate of the University of Florida.

This past summer, the Pine Tree staff working with Patton Seed Company, replanted all the greens at the club.

Fred Klauk says, "We replanted greens for three reasons; our members wanted Tifdwarf Bermuda greens, removing Tifgreen 328." (Contaminated with foreign grass, mostly ornamen from the fairways. "Amendments were made to the soil, adding sand to the muck for better drainage and adjusting the contours," he concluded.

The greens are overseeded this winter with Penn-cross Bent at a rate of five pounds per thousand square feet. The greens vary in size from forty-five hundred to nine thousand square feet, the average being seventy-five hundred.

Great clubs generally have loyal members and Pine Tree is a leader. Membership is limited to 350 and there is a waiting list at all times. Golf's Hall of Fame member, Sam Snead, is one of the select number.

The course record from the 6600 yard middle tees is a sizzling 63, scored by Ed Tutwiler. Pine Tree will be host club for 1978 U.S. Senior Amateur championship next September. Low handicap golfers are put to a real test from the 7190 yard championship tees.

Pine Tree has a real country club feeling... It's stately colonial clubhouse atop a man-made hill sets the tone.

Touring this great layout one is struck by the high degree of maintenance and the bunkers 131, in all sizes, shapes and depths.

Dick Wilson's other two great courses of the same era, "Doral's "Blue", and J.D.M. "East" have a bit more water than Pine Tree, however, the trap placement seems a bit tougher. Low handicap, superintendent Fred Klauk, concurs that the second shot on each hole is important, and at Pine Tree even more so. To reach the greens, the player must carry sand-traps on sixteen of the eighteen lush greens.

Seeing Pine Tree will add to your golf education... if ever the opportunity is yours, do not let it pass.
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The Complete Line... The Quality Line
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Course Operation...

Supers should get involved

By DAN HALL, JR.

There are numerous groups within a community to which a person can belong. Most are associated with fraternalism and-or group assistance in some type of service to the area in which its members live. These are fine, well and good. We heartily endorse all such benevolent groups. When and where he has the time, your golf superintendent should be part of such community interested associations. They need him.

But, as a general rule, most golf course superintendents are thought of by the vast majority of club members as a person whose prime and sole purpose in life is to be seen in, on, and around the links busy at work in some turf-related activity. As fast as this vocation is growing with almost daily changes by the governmental agencies, as well as in chemicals, fertilizers, machinery and management, the up-to-date golf course superintendent must keep himself and his club informed of these problems and changes, and make himself aware of how to go about making the changes, and solving the problems.

The only way this can be done cheaply, and economically is membership in turf-related, primarily golf turf, organizations.

Your superintendent should first, be very active in his local area’s superintendent’s association. Then, the two state associations—Florida Turf-Grass Association, and the Golf Course Superintendents Association of Florida. On the national level, he should be an active member of the Golf Course Superintendents Association, in his class, and advance in the classes as he becomes eligible.

All dues, travel, and meals one spends money for should be reimbursed from allocated funds planned for within the budget. They say a doctor who doesn’t read much, attend professional seminars and study continuously will become completely useless seven years after his internship, because of advancements in the field. This is probably just about the same for a non-progressive golf course superintendent. The entire chemical and fertilizer field, and nearly all the equipment requirements, have changed immensely since the fuel oil crisis of three years ago.

A golf course superintendent not up to date on these changes is wasting your money. If your club maintenance facility and-or chemical procedures are ever government inspected, and violations are found, it could cost the club thousands of dollars in penalties and fines.

Generally speaking, dues in these groups vary, but here are some round figures:

To belong to the local association, and the travel for the year could run between $50 and $100.

To belong to the Florida Turf-Grass Association, it would cost $60 a year for dues, and $100 to $200 a year for the annual conference.

For the Golf Course Superintendents’ Association of Florida, dues are $5.

To belong to the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, there are $90 dues, plus $300 to $1,000 expenses, including airfare depending on the location of the national meeting.

Your finance committee will probably say “Too much.” Just one fine by OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) could cost the club thousands of dollars. One misuse of chemicals injuring an employee, member, guest or even neighbors, yards or miles from the golf course could amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars in fines and possible legal suits.

After October 21, 1977, your superintendent must hold a qualified license recognized, both state and federally, to even own pesticides on the Environmental Protection Agency’s restricted list, much less use them on club property. The superintendent is the one holding the license, not the golf club.

Now I ask you, is it too expensive to keep your superintendent actively engaged in a continuous educational program through dues, meetings, magazines, bulletins, and newsletters to make him better able to serve you and your members?

On the other hand, if your superintendent says he is too busy, that he doesn’t get anything out of attending these meetings, or any other excuse about not having time or he can’t get away from the job for not joining his peers, then, if he worked for me, I would watch him closely. And when I felt that he was going to get my club, or me, in serious trouble, turf-wise, or any otherwise, I’d quickly replace him.

There is no way that a superintendent today can isolate himself as the old times did 20 or more years ago, and be giving his club dollars worth of values in services received. There’s just not any way.

The golf superintendent today must be actively engaged in keeping abreast of all the many changing facets in his occupation that involve many required fields of expertise. Today’s golf manager just doesn’t water, fertilize and mow grass. He is a specialist, of which there are only 12,13,000 people in the whole U.S.A that are qualified to fill his job. This makes him a special man among men. He must participate to remain so. See that he does.

Dan Hall is golf superintendent at Countryside C. C. in Clearwater. He is vice president of the Florida West Coast Golf Course Superintendents Association and has been in the business more than 20 years.

Reprinted from “Florida Golfweek”
Q. I have just discovered that my greens have a soil p.h. of 8.3. How can I lower the p.h. to a reasonable level? Dade County.

A. Soil p.h. of 8.3 is extremely high and will cause nutritional problems, especially involving the micronutrients such as zinc, boron, iron, manganese and copper.

My approach would be to first check the soils and irrigation water for conductivity (soluble salts) and levels of calcium and sodium. If a problem exists with the irrigation water, some type of treatment may be necessary or an alternate supply will be required. High soluble salts and/or high sodium are severe problems.

A common situation in your area is that irrigation waters contain high levels of dissolved calcium carbonate or limestone. Each time you irrigate you lime the soil.

The regular use of acid-forming fertilizers is important. This means using fertilizer materials in which the nitrogen source is primarily ammonium nitrogen.

Soil p.h. can be effectively adjusted downward with applications of elemental sulfur, preferably in the granular form. The sulfate form of sulfur has virtually no effect on soil p.h. It is the chemical and biochemical oxidation of elemental sulfur to sulfate sulfur which is the acid forming reaction.

Granular sulfur can be topdressed on putting green turf at five pounds of material per thousand square feet (5 lbs./m.). It must be watered in well. There is some burn danger with this material in warm humid weather at rates above 5 lbs./m. Applications can be as often as every three months, however, twice a year is the usual recommendation.

The number of sulfur applications required to reduce soil alkalinity by one p.h. unit varies considerably from one soil to another. The amount of organic matter, clay content, and water quality are the major determining factors. However, on a light sandy soil with low organic content, five pounds of sulfur should reduce soil p.h. by one half a unit. Total amounts applied must be based on results of a reliable soils laboratory.

Q. What type of preventive fungicide program should be established on overseeded greens of blended perennial ryegrasses? Boca Raton.

A. Ryegrasses should be planted either with Koban or Terrazole treated seed or the chemical applied as a drench immediately after seeding. Seven days after seeding an application of one of the above chemicals or Tersan SP should be applied to check any “damping off” (Pythium spp.) development in the newly emerging seedlings.

Applications of Fore, Daconyl 2787 or a similar broad-spectrum fungicide every 14 days should be adequate preventive control through the season. Keep some Koban, Terrazole or Tersan SP on hand to use when conditions are right for Pythium development and for curative treatment.

Q. What can be done to control white grubs in bermudagrass turf? Ft. Lauderdale.

A. Dr. James Rinert, Entomologist at the Agricultural Research Center, University of Florida in Ft. Lauderdale has been conducting extensive research into the control of these insects for the past three years. He has found that the presently recommended chemicals (Diagonin and Baygon) have given poor control for most species of grubs. As a result grub populations have built up considerably in Broward County over the past few years.

Dasanit at 2.5 pounds of 15 G per thousand square feet gave quite good control. The best control was obtained with an experiment chemical, Ceiba-Greigy 12223. Hopefully, this material will receive a turf label by Spring of 1978, so that we will once again have an effective control of these damaging insects.
All water insoluble nitrogen (W.I.N.) fertilizers are not alike. Some are activated by soil bacteria. Others by temperature. But IBDU® (31-0-0) and PAR EX fertilizer mixes with IBDU are activated very slowly by soil moisture. Nitrogen is released at a controlled, even rate that can’t be hurried by high temperatures or excessive moisture.

It’s important on high maintenance turfgrass to control the level of nitrogen feeding. Excessive bursts of nitrogen can be a greater problem than a nitrogen deficiency.

Custom formulated to exacting specifications of the professional turfgrass manager, IBDU and PAR EX fertilizer mixes with IBDU provide a controlled level of nitrogen nutrition that stimulates root growth, shoot density, rich green color and improves overall plant hardiness.

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How many golf course managers, superintendents, assistants, crew members, etc., are so busy they can not spend three night hours a week broadening their intellectual horizon? Is there any person who wouldn't benefit from more education, even though many have convinced themselves otherwise. The enormous and rapidly-increasing, world-wide demand for education is one of the most important phenomena of our age. The growing number of educated people in our field today is not only making education vital, but it is now regarded as an essential commodity.

In the South Florida area we are fortunate to have an abundance of modern learning facilities. Anyone reading this article probably lives within a thirty mile radius of a college campus or an extension. In Broward and Dade County there are two four-year universities, two of the largest community colleges in the state, and several vocational institutions.

Broward and Dade Communities Colleges offer a broad spectrum of courses at very low tuition rates. Miami Dade and Broward Community College each have three campuses (North, South, Central) located within their respective counties. Both schools have technical curriculums awarding associate of science degrees relating to our line of work such as: Ornamental Horticulture, Pest Control Technology, and Business. Many of these individual courses are given at night, giving the working person a chance to attend. Although you may already have obtained a degree you could still benefit from taking one night class a week in a different curriculum. Business courses will coordinate well with a horticulture or turf degree to strengthen your performance on the job.

The University of Miami and Florida International University have excellent learning opportunities on a secondary college level. For most of us, the university is far too costly to attend on a part-time basis. F.I.U. concentrates on the last two years of a four year degree. Courses are offered there that can not be found at B.C.C. or Miami Dade. A turf grass curriculum is given which could fulfill the credits needed for a bachelor of science degree after graduating from a community college.

Vocational training is increasing rapidly. Students can now begin their occupational training in high school. Turf Grass Science and Ornamental Horticulture programs are now being taught at many high schools and even some junior highs. Students in these programs get technical class room knowledge as well as practical field experience by constructing and maintaining their own golf green or nursery. Teachers in the area have reported excellent participation and less absenteeism in these special classes. Vocational programs relating to our line of work being taught on the high school level will surround the industry with more skilled and knowledgeable people to continue the industry on the upward trend.

It is true that education is no substitute for actual field experience, however, with one complementing the other, they will combine to make the person concerned a professional in the industry and a more open minded individual.
With great consideration
and more than passing thought —
To the art of growing grass
there’s more than what is taught.

Seeing grass from its view
may help to understand —
Why withering up and dying
is sometimes grass’ plan.

Grass is like a woman —
tenderness will work
Along with gentle caring
of beauty you should speak ...

...What care if others hear you
and tend to call you JERK.
A wise man will remember,
IF IT WORKS .. IT WORKS .. IT WORKS.
—S. F. Edwards

SEMINOLE TOP FLORIDA GOLF COURSE

The latest GOLF COURSE RATINGS released prove South Florida a great golfing area. Golf Digest November, 1977 rated America’s 100 greatest golf courses. Six of our area clubs are rated in the Nation’s Elite One Hundred. Even more impressive is the fact we have five clubs in the top forty. No other area in the nation has such a high rating of clubs within a fifty mile radius.

TOP TEN — Seminole Golf Club, North Palm Beach, Bill Whitaker, Supt.
SECOND TEN — Pine Tree, Delray Beach, Fred Klauk, Supt.
THIRD TEN — Jupiter Hills, Tequesta

FOURTH TEN — J.D.M. Country Club East, Palm Beach Gardens
Carl McKinney, Supt.
Doral Country Club, Blue, Miami Dick Lemmel, Supt.

SECOND FIFTY — Mayacoo Lakes Country Club, West Palm Beach
Steve Pearson, Supt.

SECOND FIFTY — Bay Hill Club, Orlando, Disney World, Palm Course, Lake Buena Vista. Sawgrass Golf Club, Ponte Verda Beach

OTHER FLORIDA COURSES RATED IN THE TOP 100

FIFTH TEN — Innisbrook Golf and Country Club
Copperhead Course, Tarpon Springs
September 22, 1977

Our former image of a greens superintendent was an elderly gent in baggy khaki trousers, a perpetual scowl and a being incapable of communicating with other persons not belonging to the select few wise in the ways of soil, wind and weather. Not so today.

On September 13, Pine Tree hosted the regional section of Golf Course Superintendents of Florida. As the morning meeting convened we saw a group of professionals and business men, all young, well dressed and extremely good looking. Golf courses today may be used by the old, but are maintained by the young.

The group played golf in the afternoon, and our Fred Klauk was a bit off at 80. His brother had 78.

Answer to “Can You Top This?” . . .

Workers without training cannot appreciate the damage chemicals can create. Workers, probably testing the flow of a hand sprayer caused this circular burn in the turf.

Slide Credit: Mike Dimetryw
EDITORIAL

THE INFORMED SUPERINTENDENT

How much money do you spend a year on R&D? Have you figured it out? R&D is Research and Development, of course, and the amount of money we’re spending on R&D will be in direct ratio to how well we keep abreast and a little ahead of competition.

So . . . How much are you spending? It makes no difference whether you have a company or not. As an individual, it’s important that we stay abreast and ahead of our contemporaries.

But it’s a fact that most people spend very little on self-improvement. They see what the competition is doing and then follow suit. As a result, most of them are always dragging a year or so behind the leaders. That’s why the leaders stay in front.

The top golf course superintendents belong to and attend the South Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association. They attend the yearly state and national conferences. It costs less than one thousand dollars to belong to the three organizations and to attend the state and national conferences.

There is an infallible relationship that exists between R&D and the top superintendents. The Superintendent with the best golf course is always the one spending the most on R&D.

Money spent for R&D isn’t really money spent; it’s money invested. And the return is generally higher to the company or person than any other sort of investment. Most golf courses don’t spend fifty dollars a year on books or other materials of a kind calculated to make their superintendents smarter and more effective. They simply watch other club operations, and then follow in a kind of sluggish lock-step.

Every person in an organization can contribute to R&D, and with the right kind of leadership, many of them will.

So . . . How much is your club spending on R&D? By figuring that out, you can see into your club’s future as far as progress is concerned.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Taken in part from Earl Nightingale's "OUR CHANGING WORLD".
USS Vertagreen... A product for all reasons.

For professional turf products you just can't beat the Vertagreen lineup. And this complete array didn't just happen. It's the result of many years of experience, testing and proven use—designed and formulated to meet every need and contingency.

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And backing this line of Vertagreen products are the best turf teams in the business—your local Vertagreen distributor and a Vertagreen turf specialist. The two work together to help plan your tailor-made turf program and keep it running smoothly. And that makes it easy for you because when you want the best you just have to see the best—and that's your local Vertagreen distributor.
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