Cadiz retired May 27, 1994, after serving at Eagle Lodge Country Club in Lafayette Hill for 14 years. He also worked at Manada Golf Course in Grantville, Valley Green Golf Course in Edders and Kimberton Golf Club in Kimberton. Cadiz served as a director and a president of the Central Penn Golf Course Superintendents Association, and as a board member of the Philadelphia Association of Golf Course Superintendents.

Michigan Foundation gives $140,000
LANSING, Mich. — Checks totaling $140,000 in support of turfgrass research at Michigan State were presented at the annual awards luncheon at the 69th Annual Michigan Turfgrass Foundation Conference here in January. The MTF donated the research money as well as scholarships to a number of students.

Environtron to benefit
HOMOSASSA SPRINGS, Fla. — The third annual Environtron Golf Classic on April 24 at World Woods Golf Resort here will raise funds for the Florida Turfgrass Association’s research facility — the Environtron. Hosted by Seven Rivers Chapter of the Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association, the tournament will benefit the 3,100-square-foot, state-of-the-art research facility laboratory opened in 1993. It was designed to study and develop new technology on the relationship of turfgrass with biological, environmental and cultural factors.

International research published
Presentations from seven International Turfgrass Society Research Conferences have been published in conference proceedings and a journal. These are worthwhile books that present research data from around the world. More information is available from Dr. R.E. Schmidt, ITS Virginia Tech., Dept. of CSES, Blacksburg, Va. 24061.

FINLEN, VANDERPOOL HONORED
Heart of America Golf CGSA presented immediated Past President Pat Finlen of Quivira Lake CC in Lenexa, Kan., its 1994 Superintendent of the Year award. The Mendenhall Award, given for going beyond the call of duty, was presented to Meril D. Vanderpool of Village Greens Golf Course in Ozawhit, Kan.

PGA Tour honors top
TPC operations of ’94
By MARK LESLIE
SAN FRANCISCO — The PGA Tour’s annual Golf Course Maintenance Operation of the Year Award was won by a concerted effort by the entire staff, according to Collier Miller, superintendent at the winning Tournament Players Club (TPC) at Summerlin in Las Vegas.

“The award is not just for the superintendent, but the entire operation. It takes everybody — the administrative assistant, the staff, everybody,” said Miller, whose course also won the award last year under then-superintendent Gary Myers, now at TPC of Scottsdale. Summerlin’s staff fluctuates from 23 to 30, he said.

TPC Director of Golf Course Maintenance Operations Cal Roth, who oversees the 14 TPC courses, presented the Operation of the Year Award and others at a banquet here during the International Golf Course Conference.

USGA Nature Links targets environmental group support
By PETER BLAIS
FAR HILLS, N.J. — The United States Golf Association Green Section has created a new program designed to promote golf courses as a friendly home for wildlife and attract support for golf from the environmental community.

The Nature Links program is an outgrowth of Clemson University’s wildlife research on the Ocean Course at Kiawah Island, S.C., which was funded with 1991-93 USGA turfgrass research money, according to Green Section National Director Jim Snow.

Completed roughly a year ago, the USGA-funded project at Kiawah showed golf courses could enhance wildlife. It also pointed out the need for someone other than USGA agronomists to make decisions regarding who will receive the $100,000 in annual wildlife research grants the USGA receives. Continued on page 21

Green industry eyes EPA stewards program
By MARK LESLIE
WASHINGTON, D.C. — The federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) said the agency has approached the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCCSA), U.S. Golf Association (USGA), American Society of Golf Course Architects, National Golf Foundation and National Golf Course Owners Association.

“Exciting things are happening,” said Leslie, chemist and golf liaison in the new Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division. Among them is a planned EPA reorganization, faster registration of biological pesticides (see story on page 1), and

Golf’s traditions crossed The Pond to America
The period 1900-74 presents challenges, brings innovation
By JIM CONNOLLY
Many of the traditions of golf and golf course design were brought to the United States from England and Scotland at the turn of the century. Early Americans were familiar with golf but did not adopt it as a priority for recreation. There are brief accounts of “attempted” golf in the early 1800s, but the first real golf course was not built until the 1890s.

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The U.S. Golf Association museum in Far Hills, N.J., displays maintenance equipment of old.

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April 1995
History of the green — Part III

Continued from page 15 including Dr. Alister Mckenzie, Donald Ross, Willie Park Jr., Herbert Strong and Australian Walter Travis to name a few.

Some key developments in history had an obvious impact on the way golf courses were maintained:

• 1902 - the invention of gasoline-powered lawn mowers.
• 1916 - architect Donald Ross

Jim Connolly is senior technical agronomist for Jacobsen Golf in Post Falls, Idaho. He is available to speak on the history of the golf green.

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If you want a cost-effective solution to more beautiful turf, we'll keep you on course.

Pinehurst No. 2 had sand greens until the 1920s. It is interesting to note that while players of today extol the virtues of ultra-fast putting greens, greens of the past could also be mowed low to achieve similar speeds. A newspaper clipping from the 1955 U.S. Open at Oakland Hills in Michigan reads: "Putting the greens at Oakland is like putting down a flight of stairs and trying to stop the ball on the third step down." Mowers of that day could be adjusted to 1/8 of an inch and the greens "shaved" down to the dirt. A variety of turfgrass rollers was also available, ranging from weights of several tons to 3 pound wooden rollers. The maintenance instructions of the day cautioned against extended use of rollers because they pressed and compacted the soil and limited turfgrass growth. Cutting heights below 5/16 inch were also frowned upon because the turf suffered from a myriad of diseases and stress-related problems. With the help of pesticides, irrigation and special maintenance practices, greens were mowed at lower heights. Today, championship putting greens are mowed at 7/64 inch. The health of the grass is maintained at great expense.

Techniques for good turfgrass management were largely left up to experimenting individuals and architects. C.B. MacDonald, Donald Ross, Walter Travis and others wrote about methods of greenskeeping. Some had good ideas while others were highly suspect.

"Do not put fertilizers of any kind on a green except, perhaps, some bone dust, and then only once every three or four years," said Walter Travis in 1906.

Famous individuals associated with the game of golf fill the historical accounts. Their personalities and comments reflect the quintessence of the game at that time. The players of the first era viewed the sport as exercise and exhilaration. It was strictly personal satisfaction and a form of recreation at a time when most of the peoples’ attention was on survival. It was a welcome pastime, although viewed by many as frivolous. It was known as the game of kings and queens and seemed to offer leisure to those who could afford the time.

During the second era, golf became a more organized sport, giving a chance for friendly competition and camaraderie. In these first two eras, little attention was given toward the condition of the turf. The players of that time realized they must adapt to the weather conditions and be satisfied with whatever their fate. Thus the axiom, "Play the ball where it lies." During the years of Old Tom Morris, there was a beginning of small expectations in regard to the condition of the turf. After all, mowers, top dressing sand, and labor were all available.

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MAINTENANCE

Continued on next page

GOLF COURSE NEWS
3/16 to 1/4 inch, mowed on a regular basis, and was firm, but not too hard. A note on grain, since it seems to be so misunderstood today. Grain in a putting green is a result of two things: The natural tendency of some grasses is to grow in a prostrate pattern, and the height at which the grass is mowed. Higher cut bentgrass greens will have a tendency to "lay over," forming a grain that affects the role of the golf ball. Bermudagrass grows aggressively in a lateral habit. Left alone, Bermudagrass can achieve a high degree of graininess. Bermudagrass runners must be regularly vertically cut to keep grain to a minimum. Putting greens of this era were naturally grainy and golfers had to adapt to this condition. In 1941, Patty Berg said, "You must make allowances for grain." Byron Nelson walked all of the greens before a major tournament so he could evaluate the direction of the grain. He would then attempt to hit his shots to that side of the hole which would give him the "with-the-grain" advantage.

It was much easier to putt a golf ball with the grain than against it. Great putters of the day were characterized by their ability to read greens.

Bobby Locke, the great South African golfer, had a superior ability to read the grain in putting greens.

Golfers of this era were ready to accept any playing condition and, in fact, regarded this as an innate part of the game.

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The 3-Way Cross Conveyor attaches to the right or left side and can be attached straight out the back to operate at a 7° extension to the MH-400. The Cross Conveyor will allow you to complete a variety of in house construction or renovation jobs.

It's the only answer for back-filling drainage ditches, building tees and greens, filling/maintaining traps and bunkers.

It's also great for building flower beds and completing a variety of landscaping jobs, etc.

For more information on the MH-400, your nearest dealer, or a free demonstration, please call:

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