Jim Madden Took A Chance on Hiring Scott Hoffmann — And Won

Ever since Scott Hoffmann was a teen-ager at Fergus Falls High School, where he was graduated in 1972, he has had a keen interest in golf courses. He enjoyed one summer of work at Balmoral, a Fergus Falls area course owned by Arnie Hemquist, and two summers at Pebble Lake Golf Club.

Hemquist's son, Mike, was a student at Michigan State University majoring in turf management, and the elder Hemquist suggested Scott chat with Mike about this type of career and consider going to MSU.

Scott did go to Michigan State, where he was graduated in 1975. His on-site training during his college days was with Ted Woehrle, past president of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America and former head superintendent at Oakland Hills in Bloomfield, Mich., site of the 1996 U.S. Open.

Scott's first job was at Mitchell Country Club in Mitchell, S.D. during the summer of 1975. Both Scott, now 42, and his wife, the former Jewell Jacobson and his high school sweetheart at Fergus Falls, both yearned to get back to Minnesota. When they learned of an opening at Madden's on Gull Lake, they naturally were anxious to apply.

At first owner Jim Madden thought Scott, then 21, was too young for the job but he became much more interested after reviewing Scott's resume. "And it didn't hurt that John Arnold (a partner at Madden's) went to high school with my dad," Hoffman said.

Following Scott's interview in August, 1975, he was hired and has been at Madden's ever since, overseeing the work on the resort's 45 holes — the East course with its 18 holes built approximately 70 years ago, the par 3 nine holes constructed in the 1950s and Pine Beach West, designed and developed by Jim Madden in the 1960s. And now comes The Classic, the new championship par 72 course which opened for limited play in late August.

Scott and Jewell are the parents of daughter Brandey, 22, and son Nick, 15. They're all happy to be in the Brainerd Lakes area, and obviously pleased that Jim Madden took a chance on Scott 21 years ago.

The Classic—
(Continued from Page 9)

(yellow and red), 4,800 yards. The fourth hole plays up to 640 yards.

Is 63 holes too much?
Madden's obviously doesn't believe it is with its 600-bed resort, another 600 at next door neighbor Cragun's and another 100 at nearby Kavanaugh's. In addition, with 27 holes of championship golf at The Pines at Grand View Lodge, also on Gull Lake; an appealing 18-hole course at The Preserve, two miles south of Pequot Lakes; Breezy Point with its 36 quality golf holes on Pelican Lake; Whitefish, about nine miles east, and the 27 holes at The Lakes at Ruttger's, the Brainerd Lakes area has become, in fact, a golf destination. Pine Meadows, formerly Brainerd Country Club about 12 miles south, also has been refurbished, as have other smaller courses in the area.

Work will continue through the winter on The Classic's clubhouse, scheduled to open next April 15.

Hoffmann also praises the assistance and support of Pat Morstad, a Michigan State graduate like Hoffmann, who is head superintendent on the Classic, and Mike Kosmak, who oversees the resort courses. Scott has five full-time employees and three full-time mechanics as well as 45 seasonally returning employees.

"Obviously I am most appreciative of the fact that Brian Thüringer gave the go-ahead to design and build the Classic," Hoffmann said, "and it was a real pleasure to get ideas from John Harris, Warren Rebholz and Geoffrey Cornish. In addition, we have a great staff of employees, all of them necessary — not only for building the course but also to keep it in tip-top shape."

Scott Hoffmann smiles modestly when hearing kind words about The Classic, quickly shares the plaudits "with so many others who helped" but no doubt feels most happy inside knowing that his "field of dreams" indeed became a fascinating reality...a reality that has encouraged him to investigate possible opportunities to design other courses.
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Snow Mold trials over the last 24 years in Minnesota have shown several interesting trends. First, one can not predict the level of damage from snow mold in the fall when the application must be made. The damage can occur either in the fall/early winter or more often in the spring period. Sometimes one can determine that about half of the damage was done early in the season and the remaining damage was done as the snow melted at the end of the winter season. Open, cold dry falls usually have little early season damage and in these years the superintendent may be tempted to reduce the application rates of winter products, expecting less snow mold. A dry, frozen, well-hardened turf does not suffer much snow mold damage in the fall, but spring disease damage can still result in serious turf loss. If the winter delivers less snow and it melts quickly in the spring, one can nearly escape snow mold damage, but no long-term weather predictions have been able to describe this condition in the fall when the decision to treat must be made.

Even in those years when one makes predictions in December knowing what the weather has been like for the first portion of the disease season, you are not able to predict with any confidence what the disease damage will be. I know because I have tried to project disease damage levels and mostly have failed. The best one can do is to consider the long-term disease levels recorded/experienced at a location and plan for the same.

Snow mold treatment is a preventative program in Minnesota and seldom in the past have spring applications produced positive results. Fungicide programs of the past with products like mercury, chloroneb and PCNB have given season long control well into the spring. Additional applications after the snow melted were not needed as the persistence of these products was good and most often the conditions for extended cold/wet periods was limited. Spring developed rapidly and turf seldom was exposed to cycles of repeated freeze/thawing. Some would say we had no spring and moved quickly from winter into summer. Most golf turf managers had very little spring leaf spot problems either.

The second trend is the development of spring/water disease problems associated with the reduction in mercury use. Two factors are possible explanations, less persistent products have been applied or the spring season is developing differently. One can not clearly separate these factors. As the rates of mercury and PCNB products have been either reduced or eliminated, so also our spring season has become longer — with more periods of wet and cold temperatures. I believe the environment in central Minnesota has clearly become more favorable for spring winter disease development and even if the old product lines and rates were used we would have more reports of spring/winter disease. Therefore an early spring season application of products for management of Pink Patch (Pink Snow Mold) has become necessary for some people. Good results are reported with DMI products.

The third trend is much wider distribution of Typhula ishikariensis. The fungus most commonly reported in the past was T. incarnata and I believe it was easier to control than this species. Fungicide control of snow molds in the 1995-96 test plot in Duluth, Minn., show that a three way mix — Chipco 26019F at 4 Fl. Oz. with Pennstar 4 Oz. and Daconil 2787F at 8 Fl. Oz. resulted in 1.5% disease while the check plots averaged 87% disease. This treatment and other products were applied October 26 with a delivery system providing two gallons of water at 35 PSI per 1,000 Sq. Ft. April 23, the first evaluation period was due to a very late snow melt off; therefore no spring disease problems were seen. The last several years evaluation dates were late March, which did allow for disease development in the spring period.

The last trend I’m concerned about is the low water volume application of fungicide products. In past years I applied products in 5 or 4 gallons of water per 1,000 Sq. Ft. This may have been excessive but it did cover up several application errors. For winter disease control I believe one gallon per 1,000 Sq. Ft. is not adequate. At two gallons per 1,000 Sq. Ft. coverage and penetration are better. Fungicide dose is determined by the amount of product that is taken up by the plant at the initial wetting. When one uses higher pressure to cover the area with less water volume, the droplet size is reduced and canopy penetration is also reduced. High pressure and high travel speeds increase the opportunity for drift. Product not at the site of action is product wasted. If your spray system produces a mist of materials that tend to float, I believe it is set up wrong.

(Continued on Page 15)
Why RINGER this fall?

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#3 Quality
Ringer uses the finest protein and carbohydrate sources. Unlike competitors Ringer's new particle has superior spreadability, low odor and low dust.

North Star Turf and Ringer Recommend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greens and Tees</th>
<th>Fairways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ringer 10-2-6</td>
<td>Ringer 10-2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Ringer 8-2-8</td>
<td>or Ringer 12-2-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Ringer 15-0-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or Ringer 18-2-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Visual Quality Ratings

A 1991 study conducted by Iowa State Univ. indicated that final visual quality was superior with Ringer 10-2-6 when fertilizers were compared at a total of 1.0 lb. N/1000 sq. ft.

Dollar Spot Research

A 1992 study at Cornell Univ. showed that Ringer fertilizers significantly reduced disease. Ringer products gave the best results. Disease levels in the untreated controls were 65.0 and 70.0 respectively on July 18th and July 24th.

Gray Snow Mold Research

A study at Cornell Univ. showed that Ringer 10-2-6 produced significant reduction in disease incidence. Ringer 10-2-6 gave the best results.

Pink Snow Mold Research

A Cornell study showed that none of these fertilizers reduced disease. Each of these treatments were statistically the same as the untreated controls except Nature Safe which produced a significant increase in disease incidence.

NORTH STAR TURF, INC.
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(612) 484-8411
(800) 592-9513
## 1995-96 Snow Mold Treatments — Duluth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Confidence Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>% Disease</strong></td>
<td><strong>Confidence Level</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Confidence Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Chipco 26019F + Ultrex</td>
<td>4.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>63.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Chipco 26019F + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Chipco 26019F + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Chipco 26019F + Pennstar</td>
<td>8.0 oz.</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Chipco 26019F + Pennstar + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>4.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>4.0 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Chipco 26019F + Prostar</td>
<td>4.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>6.0 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Chipco 26019F + Pennstar + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>2.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>2.0 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Dac 2787F + Turfcide 400</td>
<td>4.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Prostar + Turfcide 400</td>
<td>6.0 oz.</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Prostar + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>6.0 oz.</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 ICI 5504 + PCNB 75</td>
<td>0.4 oz.</td>
<td>4.0 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ICI 5504 + PCNB 75</td>
<td>0.7 oz.</td>
<td>4.0 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 ICI 5504</td>
<td>0.7 oz.</td>
<td>78.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 ICI 5504 + Chipco 26019 + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>0.7 oz.</td>
<td>4.0 Fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Dac 2787F + Turfcide 400</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>12.0 Fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Dac 2787F</td>
<td>8.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>61.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Turfcide 400</td>
<td>12.0 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Chipco 26019F + Pennstar + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>2 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Chipco 26019F + Pennstar + Dac 2787F</td>
<td>2 Fl. oz.</td>
<td>2 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sentinel</td>
<td>0.33 oz.</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Check</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Percent disease is area damaged. Confidence level is estimate of variation, 1 - less than 5%, 2 = 6-20% and 3 - more than 21%.

---

**Snow Mold— (Continued from Page 13)**

The 1995-96 Minnesota Snow Mold trial is over. It was a long winter and a slow spring season. Treatments were applied October 26 at Duluth and the snow melted off just before April 23. Final readings were made May 8 and the results are to the left on this page. Treatments were applied at 35 PSI to four replicates, each 4 x 10 feet. The dilution rate was 2 gal./1,000 sf. The results are presented as Percent Disease or damaged turf. I usually wait more than two weeks to make the second evaluation, but given the late season and the need to begin other projects, the period for recovery was shortened this year.

Snow molds this year were mostly *Typhula* species, while some Pink/Fusarium damage was observed. The most common species present was *Typhula ishikariensis*. The fall application date was followed by one day of 40, then 24 and 25 with a total rainfall of 1+1/4 inch rain/sleet. Snow cover on November 9 was 20 inches.

The present standard is a combination of three products: Chipco 26019F at 4.0 Fl. oz. and PCNB at 4.0 oz., and Daconil 2787F at 8 Fl. oz. per 1,000 square feet. The disease level in that treatment averaged 1.5% and ranged from 0 to 5% with a Confidence Level of 1 (less than 5% variation).

This fall product combination has performed well at many test locations in the last 4 years. Spring disease — snow molds can be a much greater problem without the use of persistent products, especially Caloclor. Therefore, after spring snow melt, an application of products to control pink snow mold may be needed.

---

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Mr. Thomas R. Parent  
Editor - Hole Notes  
River Oaks Municipal Golf Course  
11099 South Highway 61  
Cottage Grove, MN 55016

Dear Mr. Parent:

I do not make a habit of responding to editorials in GCSAA affiliated chapter newsletters. I respect the right of members to voice their opinions in a constructive manner. However, your latest “One Guy’s Opinion,” appearing in the August Hole Notes, contains numerous false statements that require redress and a setting straight of the record. Voicing an opinion based on facts can be healthy to any organization. However, voicing an opinion that includes inaccurate statements to emphasize your point of view is destructive to all involved. The power of the pen is mighty and should not be taken lightly or misused.

I would like to set the record straight on the following issues:

1. Dual membership requires new class A and B members to join both a chapter and GCSAA after July 1, 1997, but it does not require that the Minnesota GCSA affiliate. GCSAA would like all chapters to reaffiliate and is assisting all of our existing chapters to enable them to complete their affiliation requirements. However, every chapter still has a choice.

2. Affiliation does not require your chapter to relinquish control. The requirements in the affiliation agreement are there to ensure that a chapter in an agreement with GCSAA is a legal and functioning entity. As a board officer of GCSAA, I, along with my fellow board members, have a fiduciary responsibility to protect the assets of GCSAA members. The agreement also requires that a majority of the board of directors and all officers of a GCSAA affiliated chapter also be class A or B members of GCSAA. The notion of an affiliated chapter infers that the two entities have similar goals and aspirations to help their members and the profession. Decision makers on the boards of local chapters need to be connected to GCSAA so they have an understanding of the national and its programs. Affiliated means having a mutual relationship where leaders are informed so they can help advance the profession. Chapters retain most of their autonomy under the affiliation agreement. Chapter dues levels, member privileges, and almost everything else, are unaffected by the affiliation agreement.

GCSAA is dedicated to serving its members, advancing their profession and enriching the quality of golf and its environment.
3. Proposed bylaws changes must be communicated to the members 30 days in advance of the annual meeting. Unless this rule was waived at the annual meeting, proposing a bylaws amendment from the floor was never possible. The thirty day notice gives members and delegates time to think about and debate a proposed amendment so they can cast an informed vote. A proposed bylaw not approved by the Standards/Bylaws Committee can be approved for a vote if that proposed bylaw has written petition support from a majority of GCSAA’s chapter delegates.

4. The affiliation agreement does not contain language for the redress of grievances regarding its requirements — primarily because affiliation with GCSAA is voluntary. However, this year at the September delegates meeting, the entire GCSAA leadership will be discussing affiliation issues. The headquarters office has sent out a pre-meeting survey in advance so that the delegates may rank the affiliation issues they want discussed. We will be challenging the delegates to find solutions to these issues. We expect that affiliation issues will also be discussed at future delegates meetings.

5. There is absolutely not a gag clause in the affiliation agreement. I have attached a copy for your examination.

6. There is absolutely not a bylaw that limits the discussion at the chapter delegates meeting. In the pre-meeting survey sent to delegates, GCSAA asked for additional discussion items chapters want addressed at the delegates meeting.

7. Last year, GCSAA spent a lot of time and effort communicating the proposed bylaws changes. The member publication, Newsline, contained several articles and did a good job spelling out the proposed changes. You expect the members of Minnesota GCSA to read Hole Notes just as I expect GCSAA members to read Newsline.

I have attached a copy of the affiliation agreement for your perusal. I have also copied this letter and the affiliation agreement to the Minnesota GCSA Board of Directors. In the future, if you ever have questions about the affiliation agreement or GCSAA bylaws, please feel free to give me a call or call Chuck Borman, GCSAA Director of Membership, at 913-832-4479 or Don Brethauer, GCSAA Director of Chapter Relations, at 913/832-4418. Perhaps we can prevent additional inaccuracies from being communicated in the future.

Sincerely,

Paul S. McGinnis, CGCS
Chapter Relations Committee Chairman

Enclosure

cc: GCSAA Board of Directors
    GCSAA Chapter Relations Committee
    Minnesota GCSA Board of Directors
    GCSAA Executive Staff

GCSAA is dedicated to serving its members, advancing their profession, and enriching the quality of golf and its environment.
Home Team Captures Stodola Title at The Classic

Scott Hoffman, Pat Morstad and Madden's on Gull Lake treated 1996 Stodola Scramble players to a fantastic golf course and accommodations.

The scramble was played at the new Classic Course at Madden's. For MGCSA members who haven't had a chance to play this course, enjoy playing a new top ten golf course in Minnesota. (See story on Page 5).

The home team of Scott Hoffman, Brian Thüringer, John Harris and Warren Rebholz won the event with a score of 58. They also had the low net score of 52.48, although they only could collect the gift certificate for the low gross score. The low net team consisted of Tom Kientzle, Mark Neva, Fred Boos and his daughter Carolyn Boos, representing Grand View Lodge.

Special thanks to Madden's Lodge and its staff for the lodging and meals they provided at a very low price. Madden's also contributed Stodola cart revenue to the MGCSA Research Fund.

Chris Crockett of E-Z-GO Textron contributed $1,200.00 to the Research Fund. He also greeted many golfers out on the course.

**Gross Division Results**

- Madden's on Gull Lake: 58
- The Minikahda Club: 59
- Rolling Green CC: 61
- The Pines at Grand View Lodge: 61
- EdenUSA: 61
- The Pines at Grand View Lodge: 61
- Swan Lake CC: 62
- Izy's Golf & Yacht Club: 62
- Lee Bolstad U of Minn. GC: 62
- The Wilds GC: 63
- Madden's on Gull Lake II: 63
- Glencoe CC: 63
- St. Croix National GC: 64
- Cannon GC: 65
- The Preserve: 65
- Par Aide Products Co.: 65
- Bunker Hills GC: 66
- Pine Meadows: 66
- Mankato GC: 66
- Elm Creek Golf Links of Plymouth: 66
- Precision Turf & Chemical, Inc.: 67
- Birch Bay GC: 67
- Manitou Ridge GC: 67
- North Star Turf, Inc.: 67
- Tartan Park GC: 69
- Cedar River CC: 69
- Benson GC: 69
- Baker National GC: 70
- MTT Distributing Co.: 70
- Long Prairie CC: 70
- Terrace View GC: 70
- Bemidji Town & CC: 71
- Indian Hills CC: 71
- Eau Claire CC: 73
- New Richmond GC: DNS

**Net Division Results**

- Madden's on Gull Lake: 52.48
- Edinburgh USA: 54.40
- The Minikahda Club: 56.32
- The Pines at Grand View Lodge: 56.37
- Rolling Green CC: 56.88
- Lee Bolstad U of Minn. GC: 57.12
- Izy's Golf & Yacht Club: 57.20
- North Star Turf, Inc: 57.20
- Tartan Park GC: 57.56
- Detroit CC: 57.80
- Hillcrest CC: 58.19
- Glencoe CC: 58.29
- Madden's on Gull Lake II: 58.40
- Swan Lake CC: 58.56
- The Wilds GC: 58.70
- St. Croix National GC: 59.08
- Baker National GC: 59.36
- Par Aide Products Co.: 59.91
- Bemidji Town & CC: 60.30
- The Preserve: 60.40
- MTT Distributing Co.: 60.70
- Cannon GC: 60.97
- Precision Turf & Chemical, Inc: 61.00
- Mankato GC: 61.07
- Manitou Ridge GC: 61.62
- Cedar River CC: 61.69
- Birch Bay GC: 61.94
- Bunker Hills GC: 62.03
- Pine Meadows: 62.15
- Elm Creek Golf Links of Plymouth: 63.10
- Benson GC: 64.52
- Indian Hills CC: 65.42
- Terrace View GC: 65.53
- Long Prairie CC: 66.06
- Eau Claire CC: 67.00
- New Richmond GC: DNS

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