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About the Cover
Pick Your Poison!

On the left, MGCSA member Nick Rongstad, Izatys G & CC, shows how wet it was after 2.8 inches of rain on June 13 compared to White Bear Yacht Club in 1988.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

August 1
Harold Stodola Research Scramble
Brackett’s Crossing Country Club, Lakeville
Host Superintendent: Tom Proshok

September 26
MGCSA Championship
Midland Hills Country Club, St. Paul
Host Superintendent: Scott Austin, CGCS

October 11
Fall Mixer
Monticello Country Club, Monticello
Host Superintendent: Rick Traver, CGCS
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Take Time Away From Your Course To Recharge and Gain a New Perspective

By Robert Panuska

Question of the month: How wet does it have to be to get algae to grow in the ruts on a cart path? This is NOT a pretty picture but it seems to represent this season. Not that we have had a huge amount of rain but it has been constant and relentless with very little sun as you all know. As I am typing this newsletter the sun has decided to shine for more than one day in a row and we actually have players on the course in shorts no less! My personal thoughts on the slow golf business this year are as much if not more weather-related than some downturn in the interest in golf. Let’s hope so anyway.

* * * *

Thanks to our host Superintendent Eric Peterson at Dellwood Hills for hosting the 2005 MGCSA scholarship scramble on June 13. In spite of some, yes you guessed it, RAIN, the event was a great success. If your club would be interested in hosting a monthly meeting please call Matt McKinnon at the Legacy Courses at Cragun’s, MGCSA Arrangements Chair. Next year is about set and he is working on 2007 schedules. If you are interested in serving on the Board or a committee, please contact Rick Fredericksen at Woodhill Country Club and visit with him about the opportunities available.

* * * *

Set aside Thursday July 28 for the University of Minnesota’s annual Turf & Grounds Field Day. This event has grown along with the development of the ROE Center and offers a great opportunity to see what’s new in NTEP trials, runoff and leaching studies, fertility studies and plant breeding, just to name a few. This also is a great event to treat your staff to a "day away" from the course and learn something at the same time.

Don't forget about the annual MGCSA Harold Stodola Research Scramble on August 1st at Bracketts Crossing Country Club in Lakeville hosted by Superintendent Tom Proshek.

* * * *

Do you take time away from your course to recharge and get a "new" perspective on your work? I know we all have 1,001 excuses why we can’t get away but I have found it helps to just take a couple of days away and do something fun or totally different than you do at work. I am very fortunate to have a great assistant and staff which allows me to take some time away during the summer. Good luck with the summer season and I hope you can steal a day here and there to "recharge" your batteries.

Until next month, Rob
Replenish 5-4-5
FORTIFIED ORGANIC FERTILIZER
The 5-4-5 is the flagship of the entire EarthWorks product line. Effective in all horticultural applications, supplying the soil with rich amounts of organics, minerals and available carbohydrates.
Layer poultry compost, hard rock phosphate, soft rock phosphate, greensand, potassium sulfate, dakota dry humic acid, molasses
Total Nitrogen (N) .................................................. 5%
Water Soluble Nitrogen ......................................... 2%
Water Insoluble Nitrogen ....................................... 3%
Available Phosphoric Acid (P.O.) .......................... 4%
Soluble Potash (K.O.) ............................................ 5%
Calcium .......................................................... 3%
Sulfur .......................................................... 2%
Application: 10-20 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.
*Available in both Standard and Greens Grade.

Replenish 10-2-5
AMMONIUM SULFATE
FORTIFIED FERTILIZER
Ideal blend of soluble ammonium sulfate and bio-active organic material.
Layer poultry compost, ammonium sulfate, methylene urea, potassium sulfate, dakota dry humic acid, molasses
Total Nitrogen (N) .................................................. 10%
Water Soluble Nitrogen ......................................... 5%
Water Insoluble Nitrogen ....................................... 5%
Available Phosphoric Acid (P.O.) .......................... 2%
Soluble Potash (K.O.) ............................................ 5%
Calcium .......................................................... 3%
Sulfur .......................................................... 2%
Application: 3-15 pounds per 1,000 sq. ft.
*Available in both Standard and Greens Grade.

1. Soil test - to determine basic nutrient needs such as calcium, potassium, magnesium and phosphorous.
2. Calcium - if limestone is needed in large quantities, it is best to apply up to 20 lbs of gypsum per 1000 sq. ft. 2-4 weeks before aerification and then add the required limestone into the aerification holes. This allows for exchange of other nutrients off the soil colloid.
3. Magnesium - if the soil test shows a need for magnesium, either Pro-Mag or Sul-Po-Mag can be applied at time of aerification, although Sul-Po-Mag is fairly soluble and does not have to be applied in the aerification holes.
4. Potassium - Potassium sulfate is very soluble and is best applied over the top of the turf and not in the aerification holes, but Eco-Lite, a physical amendment and sustainable form of potassium is best applied in the holes at high rates.
5. Phosphorous - if phosphorous is called for on the Soil First soil test, two forms are most likely recommended. MAP is a soluble form of phosphorus and should be applied over the top of the turf, but rock phosphate should be applied into the aerification holes.
6. Organic amendments - aerification is the best time to apply organic fertilizers because they are designed to feed the soil.
7. Nitrogen - soluble forms of nitrogen can help heal aerification holes but is best applied over the top of the turf.

Aerification: This is the best time to add needed sustainable nutrients and food sources such as rock minerals and carbon (limestone, rock phosphates, organic fertilizers and physical amendments). The soluble nutrients such as nitrogen, gypsum and potassium sulfate can all be added to the soil surface before or after aerification.

The EarthWorks Replenish line of Formulated Organic Fertilizers will:
• Re-mineralize the soil
• Provide needed available carbon
• Create “energy” so the plant can manufacture proteins
• Supply as much as 60% more organic than a meal-based product for the same cost

Replenish is available in standard and greens grade in the following formulations:
5-4-5 fortified organic fertilizer
10-2-5 organic with ammonium sulfate
Different types of treatment are available for patients with prostate cancer. Some treatments are standard (the currently used treatment), and some are being tested in clinical trials. Before starting treatment, patients may want to think about taking part in a clinical trial. A treatment clinical trial is a research study meant to help improve current treatments or obtain information on new treatments for patients with cancer. When clinical trials show that a new treatment is better than the standard treatment, the new treatment may become the standard treatment.

Clinical trials are taking place in many parts of the country. Information about ongoing clinical trials is available from the NCI Web site. Choosing the most appropriate cancer treatment is a decision that ideally involves the patient, family and health care team.

Four types of standard treatment are used:

**Watchful Waiting**

Watchful waiting is closely monitoring a patient's condition without giving any treatment until symptoms appear or change. This is usually used in older men with other medical problems and early-stage disease.

**Surgery**

Patients in good health who are younger than 70 years old are usually offered surgery as treatment for prostate cancer. The following types of surgery are used:

- **Pelvic lymphadenectomy**: A surgical procedure to remove the lymph nodes in the pelvis. A pathologist views the tissue under a microscope to look for cancer cells. If the lymph nodes contain cancer, the doctor will not remove the prostate and may recommend other treatment.
- **Radical prostatectomy**: A surgical procedure to remove the prostate, surrounding tissue, and nearby lymph nodes. There are 2 types of radical prostatectomy:
  - **Retropubic prostatectomy**: A surgical procedure to remove the prostate through an incision (cut) made in the abdominal wall. Removal of nearby lymph nodes may be done at the same time.
  - **Perineal prostatectomy**: A surgical procedure to remove the prostate through an incision (cut) made in the perineum (area between the scrotum and anus). Removal of nearby lymph nodes may be done at the same time.
- **Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP)**: A surgical procedure to remove tissue from the prostate using a cystoscope (a thin, lighted tube) inserted through the urethra. This procedure is sometimes done to relieve symptoms caused by a tumor before other cancer treatment is given. Transurethral resection of the prostate may also be done in men who cannot have a radical prostatectomy.

**Radiation Therapy**

Radiation therapy is a cancer treatment that uses high-energy x-rays or other types of radiation to kill cancer cells. There are two types of radiation therapy. External radiation therapy uses a machine outside the body to send radiation toward the cancer. Internal radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance sealed in needles, seeds, wires, or catheters that are placed directly into or near the cancer. The way the radiation therapy is given depends on the type and stage of the cancer being treated.

Impotence and urinary problems may occur in men treated with radiation therapy.

**Hormone Therapy**

Hormone therapy is a cancer treatment that removes hormones or blocks their action and stops cancer cells from growing. Hormones are substances produced by glands in the body and circulated in the bloodstream. The presence of some hormones can cause certain cancers to grow. If tests show that the cancer cells have places where hormones can attach (receptors), drugs, surgery, or radiation therapy are used to reduce the production of hormones or block them from working.

Hormone therapy used in the treatment of prostate cancer may include the following:

- Luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone agonists can prevent the testicles from producing testosterone. Examples are leuprolide, goserelin, and buserelin.

(Continued on Page 23)
Aerification Practices Throughout the State

(Editor's Note: The MGCSA conducted a survey via e-mail to members of the association. Thanks to all who responded so promptly.)

Typically I aerify the greens twice a year, the first being early May with a bayonet tine and topdress with 100% sand topdressing. We will then topdress light every three weeks throughout the season and end with aerification on the 19th of September with 3/4 inch hollow deep tines filling the holes with topdressing. I also would use the bayonet tines throughout the season in problem areas.

- Mike Brual, CGCS
Greenhaven Golf Club
Anoka

We are a nine hole executive course, open to the public, with USGA built (sand) greens.

We aerify in late August. I like to fertilize the greens a week before aerification to have the grass actively growing at the time of aerification. We pull cores, break them up and drag them in. We blow the debris off and topdress the next day. We use 1/2 inch tines. The recovery time is approximately a week. We only aerify once a year and the timing is to get the quick recovery. As a player, there is nothing worse than finishing the season on bumpy aerified greens and opening up in the spring with the same.

With the sand greens, once a year appears to be enough. I have maintained push up greens before and found it beneficial to aerify twice a year then.

- Walt Braunig
Thompson Oaks Golf Course
West St. Paul

I aerify my greens two times a season. The first is in mid-April using a walk behind Gradens (verticut) to a depth of one inch and fill with sand. The recovery time is two to three weeks. The second is in the first two weeks in September using a 5/8 inch hollow tine and fill with sand. The recovery time is 7 to 10 days.

- Jared Finch
The Legend and The Quarry
Biwabik

Spring Aeration with 1/2 inch hollow tines, remove cores and backfill with sand on May 10. Summer aeration is mid-July with 1/4 inch solid tines and lightly topdressed. Fall aeration is August 20, with 5/8 inch hollow tines and backfilled with sand. No linear aeration. Light topdressing once per month. Recovery is 7-10 days with hollow tine aeration.

- Mark Lindberg
Edgewood Municipal Golf Course
Fargo, ND

I aerify my greens in the first week of June and the second week of September. Both times I use 1/2" hollow tines 4" in depth. I heavy topdress with topdressing sand immediately and then topdress lightly throughout the season. I usually recover completely in 10 days. I do not linear aerify.

- Justin R. Gustafson
Ely Golf Club
Ely

(Continued on Page 18)
A Rain Bird Pump Station is custom-built to your requirements.

Rain Bird offers a variety of pump station options to meet your needs. Pump stations from Rain Bird feature Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) or Constant Speed technology. Constant Speed pump stations are designed for budget conscious courses, or for smaller irrigation applications. However, electronically controlled VFD pump stations are the preferred choice. VFD Technology has proven to be the most efficient in reducing energy costs and minimizing system wear. Regardless of which system you choose, affordable financing options are available to make it even easier to own a quality-built Rain Bird Pump Station. Additional Rain Bird Pump Station variations include:

- Variations with a pressure maintenance pump and a maximum of 6 main pumps
- Vertical, centrifugal and submersible configurations up to 100-hp per pump
- Custom skids and retrofit options
- Compatible Rain Bird filtration with integrated controls, including Sand Media Filters, Automatic Backwashing Screen Filters and Self-cleaning Pump Suction Screens

To help determine which pump station is right for your golf course, Rain Bird’s dedicated engineering staff is at your service. You will work as a team to arrive at a turn-key solution tailored to meet your requirements, including design specifications and 3D drawings. Rain Bird designs are generated using a cutting edge, 3D solid modeling system that allows for precise placement of components and the ability to accurately fit into space-constrained renovation applications. These solid modeled designs allow for easier component serviceability and pump station expandability.

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Your maintenance buildings are likely targets for code mandated revisions. The combination of the hazardous materials stored, some recent spectacular fires, and the publication of a new building code have sent a signal that we have noted.

For those of us in the design and construction industry, working within the confines of the Code is a routine part of our daily decisions. Building Codes provide a framework that we use to guide our path to an overall solution.

A good design must provide an answer to all concerns; the functionality, the aesthetics, the budget, the schedule, and of course the Codes. Discovering a Code problem anytime after preliminary design will most certainly have a negative impact on the project's function, appearance, budget, etc.

To make things even more difficult, the Building Code is often interpreted differently by each agency. Some jurisdictions adopt revisions to the Code by adding or deleting certain sections. Local Fire Codes, Zoning Codes and Health Codes can also override the Building Code.

From the comments made at your meeting, you are all aware of how this "system" impacts your mission. But there is some good news on the horizon, we find that many communities have began implementing the 2003 International Building Code (2003 IBC). This Code represents a consolidation of several of the more prevalent Codes and we have witnessed a bit more consistency out there.

Why is that important to you? Because in the past with previous codes, such as the UBC or the SBC, there was more focus on the types of construction. Wood frame vs. concrete panels or fire separation walls were the primary focus. The new Code places an emphasis on the fire sprinkler and alarm systems.

There is a practical reason behind this shift. As technology has advanced, alarms and automated responses have become quite reliable. The underlying theory is that we should notify and evacuate people, and then let professional fire fighters put out any fires.

By planning each project with the Code in mind, we can consider how to best solve these issues. When possible, we design the structure to minimize the expense of the fire protection systems. Variations in the building's location on the site, the construction materials, the construction type classification, the arrangement of exits, and even the room names can all be utilized to control how the Code will be applied.

Architecture is described as a combination of art and science. Satisfying the Code, the Code Official and the client at the same time definitely moves it toward the "art" category.
A surprisingly dry day greeted golfers on June 13 at the annual MGCSA Scholarship Scramble at Dellwood Hills Golf Club.

Capturing first-place honors was the team of Jason Ruhoff, Koronis Hills GC; Jeff Meyer, Koronis Hills GC; Tom Ramler, Boulder Ridge GC; and Tom Notch, Bent Creek GC. The foursome shot 56 on the par 72 layout to win by a comfortable three strokes.

Two teams tied for second place at 59. Winning the scorecard playoff for the runner up position was the team of Brooks Ellingson of Albion Ridges, who played with a Reinders, Inc. trio of Pat Walton, Mike Redmond and Bob Deem.

Settling for third place honors was the Stillwater CC team of Marlin Murphy, Justin Funk, Adam Larson and Todd Samarzia.

Ben Just, Assistant Superintendent at Midland Hills Golf Club, was another winner at the Scholarship Scramble. Ben won the use of a Club Car Turf 2 vehicle for one year provided by Tiziani Golf Car of Minnesota. Ben also won closest-to-the-pin on number 15. Closest-to-the-pin honors also were won by Wes Stoneback, The Wilds GC, Tom Kasner, Albany GC, and Todd Samarzia.

Long drive winners were Phil Poepping, Eagle’s Landing GC, and Marlin Murphy.

Todd Loecke, pictured above, Syngenta Turf & Ornamental, ran a contest on a par 3 which raised money for the Scholarship fund. Syngenta Turf & Ornamental will hold a similar competition for the Harold Stodola Research Scramble at Brackett’s Crossing CC on August 1.

(Continued on Page 11)