

FOR SALE:

One Ty-Crop model TD-400, 4 yd. top dresser with warranty. Delivery included. Contact Joe Scimas at 209/836-1236 or 209/832-1169 (home).

Coming Up

Joint Meeting with Sierra/Nevada

The October meeting is our annual joint meeting with Sierra/Nevada Chapter at Edgewood - South Lake Tahoe. The meeting will fill very fast, so watch the mail for your notice and get your reservations in early to guarantee a spot.

1994 GCSANC Institute

Site: Coconut Grove Conference Center, Santa Cruz
When: November 2-4, 1994
Hotel: Dream Inn
Topic: Personnel Management
Golf Course: DeLaveaga GC
Host Superintendent: Don Paul

**Job Available
Golf Course Superintendent**

Hayden Lake Country Club, Hayden Lake, Idaho
 Private, 18-hole club built in 1907. 24,000 rounds per year, 350 members. Annual budget \$450,000. Available January 1, 1995.

Requires college degree in related field, experience as a superintendent, good managerial and communications skills. Salary \$40-60,000 plus benefits

Send resumes to: James Ashburn, GM, Hayden Lake CC, 1800 East Bozanta Dr. Hayden Lake, Idaho 83835.

**Tips from the USGA
Why Don't The Greens Hold?**

*by Pat Gross
USGA Agronomist*

Is there an unwritten rule of golf that says a sculled 3-iron from the rough should hold the green? Some golfers feel this way. Many believe a putting green should be like a dart board: if you hit the target, it should stick. Maintaining soft conditions on the putting greens is contrary to producing good putting quality. But what are the factors responsible for producing greens that will hold a properly struck golf shot. The answer lies in three main areas: ball control and backspin, green construction, and maintenance.

Ball control and backspin

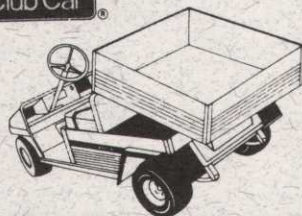
Volumes have been written on the proper way to strike a golf ball. These theories provide hours of lively debate at the 19th hole and are a great source of revenue for golf professionals. Let the truth be known, it is the ability to put backspin on the ball that makes a shot stop inclose proximity to where it lands on the green. Backspin is created when the ball is struck with a descending blow. Spin is reduced when grass or other materials get caught between the clubface and the ball. This is most evident with strokes played from the rough, producing what is known as a "flier" -- a shot with very little spin that tends to roll farther. Another factor influencing backspin is the type of golf ball. Frank Thomas, USGA Technical Director, has studied golf ball flight and measured the spin rates of different golf balls. His studies reveal the following: 2-piece balls spin at the rate of 45 revolutions per second (rps); wound surlyn covered balls spin at 55rps; and balata covered balls spin at the rate of 60rps. Furthermore, Mr. Thomas noted that a golf ball loses 50% of its spin after

Continued on page 5

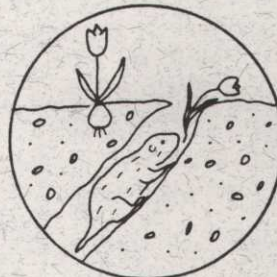
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