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THRU THE GREEN

JULY 1994



EDITOR Randy Gai

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ack to the Future" appears to be on the horizon for the

golf course superintendent in his quest for the perfect putting green. As we all know, the recipe for speedy, healthy putting greens is simply to lower the mower and limit the fertilization, then throw on the pesticides to help the turf stay healthy.

Herein lies the key: <u>healthy turf</u> is not scalped down to the crown of the plant. The height of cut going up is the only place for variation in this recipe. It is a foregone conclusion that using pesticides will soon be a thing of the past. So, without them how could we be expected to maintain healthy putting

greens?

Dr. Noel Jackson is quoted as saying "Everyone mow at 3/16 (inch) and no less, and to heck with the golfers. Do this and you'll grow great grass." Three sixteenths of an inch probably equates to about 7-7.5 on the stimpmeter. How do I sell that to my Board, Green Chairman, Golf Pro, and members? It is going to be a slow, tough sell, yet unless we begin to make this point, while we still have a few of our tools (pesticides), we will find ourselves frustrated and probably looking for a job when our greens are dead.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We can probably maintain those excessively low mowing heights for a few weeks of the year, while we accommodate an important tournament or two. But we must learn to back off as stress approaches.

Begin to get your decision-making bodies at your course to establish a written document to protect you. This document should first and foremost establish the precedent for healthy turf, followed by criteria for acceptable speeds and mowing heights of cut. Frankly, this document might need to go into the bylaws to keep it bullet proof from aggressive scratch golfers who will continue to push you for faster greens.

Unless we start now, Back to the Future could be a recipe for disaster.

> See you on the tee, Randy Gai President

Bentgrass Variety Trials FINAL RESULTS

Ali Harivandi and William Hagan UC Cooperative Extension

In cooperation with GCSANC, the Northern California Turf and Landscape Council, and the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course, the University of California Cooperative Extension conducted a three-year bentgrass variety evaluation at Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course. This location is one of sixteen locations in the U.S. for the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Preparation of the sites at the Sunnyvale Golf Course began in 1989. Two of the three sites were prepared by mixing 2 inches of organic matter into 6 inches of top soil with a rototiller. One of these sites was managed as a golf tee/fairway and the other site was managed as a golf green. The third site was prepared by replacing the native soil with one foot of pure sand. The sand was low in calcium and phosphorous. This was corrected by adding the appropriate amounts of gypsum and single superphosphate. The sand base site was also managed as a golf green. Varieties were planted 1b/1000 ft²) in March, 1990, in a randomized complete block design, in 10 ft x 10 ft plots and 3 replications. Fertilization and irrigation was done as needed. The tee site on the soil was mowed at

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I'll Take Bogey

Tell your friends that you're happy to shoot a bogey round, and they'll think you don't understand the game. But the British term "bogey" has changed its meaning since crossing the Atlantic. In England, it originally meant the same as the American term "par," and if you "shot bogey," you took only the number of strokes expected of a really good player. Nowadays in the United States, "bogey" means one stroke over par, not to mention those awful double, triple, and quadruple bogeys.

FYI

by Barbara Mikel

ope you had a happy Fourth of July!

I would like to thank all of our members for the cooperation I have been receiving on meeting reservations. It really makes my job easier when you can get your reservations in to the office early. I know sometimes it takes forever to get that check out of your accounting department. Keep up the good work!! On another note, it's fly fishing season, in case you haven't noticed. Each year we try to test our skills (luck?) in Montana or Utah. This year we are going to Missoula, Montana, then on to Green River, Utah. Wish us luck!

NOTE!

The office will be closed the week of July 18 through July 25. The answering machine will be in the "announce only" mode. I will be back in the office on July 26th. If you have a problem or question that can't wait until I return, please contact one of the board members.

BENTGRASS TRIALS

Tips from the USGA Hand Watering Greens

by Pat Gross USGA Agronomist

State License No. 05647

Summer is here, and there is nothing an overheated maintenance staff member would rather do than hand water greens on a hot afternoon. After all, it's an easy job -- grab a hose, hook it up to a quick coupler, and soak the grass. Think again. That employee may be doing more harm than good if they are not familiar with the proper way to hand water greens.

This may sound a little ridiculous, but many employees do not understand the proper methods for hand watering greens. A 1992 survey of the Green Section staff indicated that over-irrigation of greens was one of the top 10 maintenance pitfalls. Over watering contributes to disease development and inconsistent playing conditions. Even the best-designed irrigation system cannot produce a green with uniform moisture content throughout. Therefore, occasional hand watering will be necessary to compensate for localized dry spots or to cool the turfgrass canopy, and to maintain consistent playing conditions.

A few basic tools are necessary to do the job right: a soil probe and a hose-end nozzle that applies water in a gentle showering fashion. If regular soil probes cannot be purchased, effective probes can be made by cutting down a broken golf club shaft and cutting out a view port using a bench grinder. Staff members should be trained to check the greens with the soil probe before applying any water to determine soil moisture levels. Many disease and insect problems display symptoms similar to localized dry spots. Watering these areas will often make the situation worse. If the turf is wilting and adequate moisture is present, staff members should report this condition to the superintendent immediately.

Hand watering the wrong way can do as much damage Continued on page 6



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BENTGRASS TRIALS

Continued from page 2 5/8 inch 2 days a week. Greens were mowed at 5/32 inch 3 days a week. Twenty varieties were entered in each replication for each soil. Three of the varieties are colonial bentgrass, one dryland bentgrass (Agrostis Castellana), one browntop bentgrass (Agrostis cappillaris) and the rest are creeping bentgrass. Not all of the same varieties were used on each of the soils. The trial was completed in December, 1994, after three years of evaluations.

Starting in January, 1991, various data were taken on each plot. Overall quality on a sale of 1-9 (9 best) were taken on a monthly basis. Density on a scale of 1-9 (9 best) and percent (%) ground cover were taken on a quarterly basis. Color ratings were taken one time per year during October or November when the least amount of environmental stress was present and the full genetic pctential for any given variety could be expressed. The first color rating was taken when the plantings were more than one year old in order to eliminate false color expression of juvenile plants. Thatch development was taken one time per year during July or August. Annual bluegrass (Poa annua) invasion estimates (percent of stand) were taken on a quarterly basis.

The accompanying tables (see insert) summarize the final results of these evaluations based on the overall quality ratings. These ratings should help golf course superintendents in selecting the most suitable creeping bentgrass variety for their specific needs. Additional information on these grasses will be made available as other data related to this data are analyzed and interpreted.

Acknowledgements: The authors wish to thank the following whose generous financial support made this study possible: Golf Course Superintendents Association of Northern California; Northern California Turf and Landscape Council: Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course (Ken Sakai, Curtis Black, Chris Gose, and Peter Sandoval); OM Scott; Pacific Sod; R.V. Cloud; Shelton Transfer Service, Inc.; Sierra Pacific Turf Supply; United Horticultural Products; and Weststar.

WELCOME TO THE GREEN

Welcome to the following new GCSANC members:

ASSOCIATES (30 day wait) **Kelly Singleton Global** Golf Gavilan Golf Course Superintendent

AFFILIATES (30 day wait) **Blain Boccignone** Arbor Care

James Sherman Turf and Industrial Equip

UPGRADES John Grant from A to Retired - Class A Life

Anthony Steers Contra Costa Country Club from B to A

Upgrade testing is now going to be done on a quarterly basis. We will publish the date and sites of the upcoming test location in the next newsletter. We are trying to set up one site in the North Bay area and one in the South Bay. After your application to upgrade is reviewed by the board, you will be notified in writing (as well as in the newsletter) where your testing will be administered.

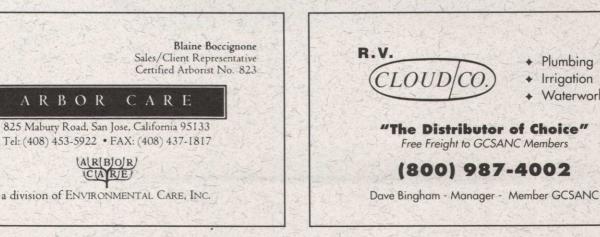
We are also updating the tests for more current information and to correspond with the duties of A and B members. This will enable study guides to be written and reviewed by the applicants prior to testing.

Plumbing

+ Irrigation Waterworks

Leon Snethen

Our Apologies to David Graves of the H.V. Carter Company. We neglected to mention a donation of \$250. to the Scholarship and Research Fund that David made at the February meeting at Hidden Valley Golf Club. Thank you, David, for your generosity.



TURFGRASS QUALITY RATINGS OF BENTGRASS CULTIVARS IN THE 1989 NATIONAL BENTGRASS (GREEN-SAND) AT AT SANTA CLARA, CA 1991-1993 DATA

| NAME | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | MEAN |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| COBRA | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| SR 1020 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.1 |
| TAMU 88-1 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| MSCB-8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| PRO/CUP | 5.2 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| PUTTER | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| REGENT | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 |
| PENNCROSS | 5.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.7 |
| PENNLINKS | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| LOPEZ | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| CARMEN | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 5.3 | . 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.4 |
| EMERALD | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| 88.CBE | 4.9 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| BISKA | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| EGMONT | 6.2 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| NATIONAL | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| TRACENTA | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| BARDOT | 4.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| ALLURE | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| BR 1518 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 |

*To determine statistical differences among cultivars, subtract one cultivar's mean from another cultivar's mean. Statistical differences occur when this value is larger than the corresponding LSD value.

LSD VALUE (*0.05)

TURFGRASS QUALITY RATINGS OF BENTGRASS CULTIVARS IN THE 1989 NATIONAL BENTGRASS (FAIRWAY) TEST AT SANTA CLARA, CA 1991-1993 DATA

0.9 1.5 0.8 - 0.9 0.7 1.2 0.9 0.9 1.2 2.0 1.5 0.5

| NAME | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | MEAN |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| PUTTER | 6.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 |
| COBRA | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| REGENT | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| PENNCROSS | 5.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| PENNEAGLE | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 |
| TAMU 88-1 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| PROVIDENCE | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 6.4 |
| CARMEN | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| PR0/CUP | 4.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| VIPER | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| LOPEZ | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| SR 1020 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.2 |
| NATIONAL | 4.6 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 |
| EMERALD | 4.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.6 |
| EGMONT | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 5.4 |
| ALLURE | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| SEASIDE | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| BARDOT | 4.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| TRACENTA | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| BR 1518 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| LSD VALUE (*0.05) | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.4 |

*To determine statistical differences among cultivars, subtract one cultivar's mean from another cultivar's mean. Statistical differences occur when this value is larger than the corresponding LSD value.

TURFGRASS QUALITY RATINGS OF BENTGRASS CULTIVARS IN THE 1989 NATIONAL BENTGRASS (GREENS-NATIVE SOIL) TEST AT SANTA CLARA, CA 1991-1993 DATA

| NAME | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC | MEAN |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| SR 1020 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.8 |
| PENNLINKS | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 |
| VIPER | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.6 |
| PRO/CUP | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.4 |
| CARMEN | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.3 |
| COBRA | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| PROVIDENCE | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| 88.CBE | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.0 |
| LOPEZ | 5.7 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| PUTTER | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| REGENT | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| PENNCROSS | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 5.7 |
| EMERALD | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 |
| NATIONAL | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 |
| EGMONT | 6.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| BARDOT | 4.9 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| ALLURE | 5.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| SEASIDE | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| TRACENTA | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| BR 1518 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| LSD VALUE (*0.05) | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 |

TURFGRASS QUALITY RATINGS 1-9; 9=BEST

*To determine statistical differences among cultivars, subtract one cultivar's mean from another cultivar's mean. Statistical differences occur when this value is larger than the corresponding LSD value.

CALIFORNIA CLIPS AND CUTS

San Francisco Hospitality Suite

Finances for the California Hospitality Suite at the 1995 GCSAA conference in San Francisco are anticipated to be comparable to those of Anaheim in '93. GCSAA has offered to help with fundraising, which may allow for a bigger and better event as we "host the world."

National Golf Tournament

Don Naumann recently met with representatives from GCSAA in Lawrence, KS. Some of the decisions the tournament committee made ere: to change the format and the flights, to allow commercial sponsorship, and to keep the cost of the tournament the same. Corporate sponsors will pick up much of the tab for the tournament next year.

California Turfgrass Council

A decision has been made by those spearheading the move to create a California Turfgrass Council to drop the issue for the time being.

It's Official

The name of the organization has officially been changed to **California Golf Course Superintendents Association**. The paperwork was accepted by the state and confirmation received last month. We are still reviewing the bylaws changes.

Water Usage Research

Bill Baker, President of Hi-Low Desert GCSA, has contacted GCSAA for assistance in conducting research on water usage in the state. Once completed, the research will be submitted to the Green Industry Council and an article written for California Fairways. Funding for this type of research is available from federal and state governments. Funding from chemical and fertilizer companies will be avoided as it could be construed to skew the results.

California Green Industry Council

Based on research and the recommendation of Jim Husting, CGCS, of Sierra Nevada chapter, California GCSA has decided to become a member of the California Green Industry Council. It was Jim's recommendation that we join the council to assure we have a voice in the lobbying and decision making that directly affects our industry. Two representatives have been appointed to the council: Jim Husting from the north and John Pollock from the south.

Currently the Green Industry Council is working on State Senator Lucy Killea's proposed bill SB1090 revising the definition of fertilizing material to include finished compost.

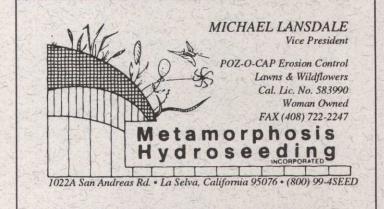
In addition, the State GIC has decided to support a Los Angeles GIC request for a FREP grant to conduct research into development of standards for the management and effective use of Green Waste.



Promoting the Profession

You will soon be receiving a communication from Adams Publishing, the publisher of California Fairways, concerning an increase in circulation. At the last board meeting, Bruce Wheeler a representative from Adams Publishing, presented a request to the board that circulation be increased. The board agreed that club managers, pros, greens committees and other key management at golf courses should receive the magazine in an effort to further promote our profession. You will be asked for the names of two people who you would like to receive the publication. If you can get the signatures of those two people it will assist the publisher in maintaining their postal rate ratio. Subscriptions will only be provided at your request.





JULY 1994

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HAND WATERING GREENS

Continued from page 3

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to the playing surface as no watering at all. Puddles on the surface of the green can promote the development of pythium or a condition known as "wet wilt." If the soil is dry, water should be applied gradually, in a showering manner, so that puddling or runoff can be avoided. The goal should be to match the water application rate with the infiltration rate of the soil. It may take several minutes and several light applications of water to wet the soil. For hydrophobic areas, you may wish to spike the area first to improve water penetration. Spot applications of wetting agents have also been successful at treating localized dry spots, however, don't overuse these products to compensate for excessive

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NOTICES

Equipment for sale

One Ty-Crop model TD-400, 4 yd. top dresser with warranty, delivery included. Call Joe Selmas 209/836-1246 (work), 209/832-1169 (home).

WANTED! Sites for Future Meetings

If you and your club are interested in hosting GCSANC at some time in the future, please call Bill Kissick at Salinas Country Club - 408/443-4566. We need sites after October, 1994.

Turf and Landscape Research Field Days Thursday, July 21, 1994 8:00am to 12:00 UC Bay Area Research and Extension Center 90 North Winchester Blvd. Santa Clara, CA



thatch accumulation or compaction. In many cases, an aerifier will do a better job than a barrel of wetting agent.

Putting surfaces may wilt during the summer due to high temperatures, high winds, and hours of intense sunlight. In these cases, syringing the greens with a light application of water will help revive the plant. The idea is to lower the air temperature around the leaf tissue and allow the plant to continue a balanced transpiration rate. Syringing is a very misunderstood operation. It is important to remember that you are only trying to cool the grass plant with a very light application of water, not wet the soil.

Hand watering greens should not be forgotten on

weekends. A superintendent's worst nightmare is to return from a well deserved weekend off only to find the greens scorched due to lack of water. (Actually, this is only one of several nightmares that superintendents have!) It is a good idea to schedule one or two people to come in on Saturday and Sunday afternoon to check the greens and hand water as necessary.

On a final note, check into the reason for the localized dry spots. These areas could be the result of poor sprinkler head coverage, worn nozzles, tree root encroachment, or excessive thatch accumulation. Be sure to treat the cause and not just the symptoms.



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JULY 1994

THRU THE GREEN

Page 7

CHOLARSHIP TOURNY

Continued from Page 1 page 1 for results). The golf course was in great shape and a challenge with its difficult sloping lies up on the Hill Course. Since the tournament format was so fun, the Tournament Committee decided to add some fun to the prizes as well. Instead of awarding prizes to the top three, as usual, prizes were given to the teams coming in first, second and second to the last. When asked why second to the last, President Randy Gai, CGCS, stated, "Anyone can putz around and take last place, but coming in second

to the last takes real determination."

Over \$1000 was earned for the Scholarship and Research Fund. Many thanks to Blake Swint and the staff at Castlewood Country Club for hosting a fun, worthwhile outing.



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