

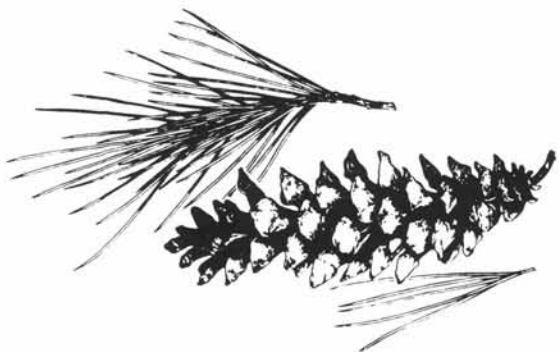
Leaves, Limbs, Needles and Boughs

by Fred D. Opperman

This month's selection is my favorite pine. *Pinus strobus* (*pinus strobus*) Eastern White Pine.

It is such a relief and pleasure to walk through a grove of mature white pines on a hot summer day. The smells and coolness just wipes away all of the heat and frustrations of the day. To spread your sleeping bag on the needles of the pines is as good as any mattress you can find.

Leaves: This will be the only pine that has its needles in a bundle of 5. These needles are slender, bluish green, 3 to 5 inches long and flexible.



Stem: Slender with tufts of short hairs below the insertion of the leaf bundles, usually without down elsewhere, greenish to light greenish brown, most of the pubescence falls away with time.

Size: Around 50 to 80 feet in height, but may also get up to 120 feet plus; spread of 20 to 40 feet.

Rate of growth: Very fast compared to other pines, becoming 50-75 feet in 25 to 40 years.

Bark: Thin, smooth, grayish brown when young, becoming darker with age; dark grayish brown on old trunks and deeply furrowed longitudinally into broad scaly, 1 to 2 inch thick ridges.

Fruit: Cones subterminal, pendent, 6 to 8 inches long by 1 3/5 inch broad, often curved apex pointed, resinous and light brown that matures in autumn of second year.

Culture: Easily transplanted because of wide spreading and moderately deep root system. Best grown on fertile, moist, well drained soils, however is also found on such extremes as dry, rocky ridges and wet sphagnum bogs. Full sun is best, but will tolerate light shade. Intolerant of air pollutants and salt; may develop chlorosis in high pH soils. Best planted in the spring and mid August through September.

The white pine made up the majority of the forest in northern Wisconsin and Michigan. During the early 1800's a vast logging empire was established in these states. The taller trees were used for the masts on sailing ships.

Tree Trivia: Only 1 in 1,000 trees growing in the wild survives long enough to reach maturity. The rest succumb to storm damage, insects, blight and fungus diseases.

For every bag of 18-3-18 you buy, we'll donate 50¢ to research on groundwater quality.

We can't afford to make compromises on the quality of our groundwater. That's why we're donating 50¢ on every bag of Country Club® 18-3-18 to the GCSAA Scholarship & Research Fund, for research on groundwater quality.

Of course, there are other reasons to buy 18-3-18. Including its balanced, one-to-one nitrogen/potassium ratio. And homogeneous granules for even nutrient distribution.



For more information contact:

Territory Account Manager:
Brian McGuffin
Homewood, IL
(708) 957-7954



The USGA® Equitable Stroke Control (ESC) Procedure

ESC is the downward adjustment, for handicap purposes, of unusually high scores on individual holes which, if included in the 18-hole score, would be abnormally high in relation to the player's general ability. Each player is responsible for adjusting his score in accordance with the formula below before it is returned for handicap purposes.

On completion of each round, adjust your actual score as follows for USGA Handicap System purposes:

Course Handicap	Limitation on Hole Score
Plus or scratch	Limit of one over par on any hole.
1 through 18	Limit of two over par on number of holes equal to handicap. Limit of one over par on balance of holes.
19 through 36	Limit of three over par on as many holes as the handicap exceeds 18 strokes. Limit of two over par on balance of holes.
37 through 54	Limit of four over par on as many holes as the handicap exceeds 36 strokes. Limit of three over par on balance of holes.

For example, a player with a USGA Handicap Index of 21.8 who has a Course Handicap of 23 at a course with a relatively high Slope Rating would be allowed a maximum score of three over par on five holes and a maximum score of two over par on each of the remaining 13 holes. A player with a Course Handicap of 12 would be allowed a maximum of two over par on 12 holes and a maximum of one over par on each of the remaining six holes.

If a player starts but fails to complete a hole, he shall, for handicap purposes only, record a score for the hole in accordance with the above formula. There is no limit on the number of incompletes in a round provided incompletes is not for the purpose of controlling the handicap. A player should not discontinue play on a hole when there is a reasonable chance that he will play the hole in fewer strokes than the score allowed by ESC.

New golfers who have not established USGA Handicap Indexes should assume the USGA maximums of 36.4 for men and 40.4 for women - converted to the Course Handicap.

Example of application of ESC for a golfer with a course handicap of 23:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	TOTAL
Hole	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—
Par	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	71
Score	5	5	4	6	5	8	6	8	7	9	11	3	7	6	4	4	7	5	110
Over Par	1	2	0	2	1	③	2	⑤	2	④	⑦	0	③	2	0	1	③	1	—
ESC Adjustment								-2		-1	-4						-1		102

A player with a course handicap of 23 strokes must adjust downward any hole score in excess of three over par. He is allowed a maximum of five hole scores of three over par; beyond that, the maximum allowable score for any hole is two over par. On the scorecard above, he has six scores of three over par or more. Accordingly, he must reduce to three over par the scores on the holes on which he scored more than three over par, and he must reduce to two over par the score on one of the holes on which he scored three over par. The 17th was selected arbitrarily to be lowered two over par. ESC is not related to the allocation of handicap strokes to the holes of a course.

For additional information on the USGA Handicap System, refer to the USGA Handicap System and Golf Committee Manual.

UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION®
Golf House, Far Hills, NJ 07931