

RESULTS OF G.C.S.A.A. GOLF TOURNAMENT JAN. 28-29, 1982 IN FLORIDA

On January 28 and 29, while Chicagoland was battling frigid, below-zero weather, 23 of our members were fighting 80 degree temperatures, sand and water, as well as an alligator or two, at the Disney World Golf Complex in the annual GCSAA Golf Tournament.

Even though we did not bring home any first place awards, we all had a grand and glorious time.

WINNING CHAPTER TEAMS

Gross		Net	
Florida	449	New Jersey	425
Carolinas	457	Palm Beach	432
Central Florida	469	North Texas	435

MIDWEST TEAMS

Pete Leuzinger, Joe Williamson, Ed Fischer, Carl Landgrebe — Gross 507 Net 437

Tom Radar, Tom Robinson, Randy Wahler, Bob Kronn — Gross 469 Net 444

Ken Goodman, John Berarducci, Tom Rodems, Adolph Bertucci — Gross 530 Net 459

Don Pakkala, Mike Bavier, John Stephenson, Paul Voykin — Gross 533 Net 450

Charles Rack, Bill Kraft, Bob Williams, Bill Saielli — Gross 539 Net 483

Craig Macia, Brad Johnson, Art Weiler

INDIVIDUAL AWARDS

Seniors	5th Net	Bob Williams
Blue Flight	1st Gross	Brad Johnson
	4th Gross	Mike Bavier
	9th Gross	John Stephenson
Black Flight	7th Gross	Ken Goodman
	4th Net	Craig Macia
Red Flight	5th Net	Bob Kronn
	2nd Gross	Ed Fischer
	5th Gross	Carl Landgrebe
	4th Net	Don Pakkala
	5th Net	Joe Williamson

On behalf of the participants and myself, I would like to offer our thanks and gratitude to Disney Golf and to the Florida Superintendents for a job well done.

See you all in Myrtle Beach, S.C., February 17 & 18, 1983.

John Stephenson

GRO-PLAN NEWS

LONG-TIME SULFUR SOURCE GOES UP IN SMOKE

Even a cleaner environment has some drawbacks.

One "consequence" of reduced air pollution, for example, is a decrease in the amount of sulfur in the atmosphere, say some plant nutrition specialists.

Sulfur is a highly essential element for plant growth and since smoke from burning fuels has been a chief source of the nutrient for soils, the trend toward use of cleaner fuels and the general decrease in air contamination has lessened the amount available from the atmosphere. The spread of sulfur has come thru rainfall and windblown particles. Soils near industrial areas and those medium or high in organic matter have usually contained adequate sulfur. Those removed from industry or low in organic matter have shown a shortage.

Sulfur is vital to feed quality in grains and forages and is secondary only to nitrogen in the formation of amino acids, the components of protein.

Published by DeKalb Research

BETTER CROPS WITH PLANT FOOD

DOES YOUR TURF NEED SULFUR? Turfgrass Needs for potash seem to be closely associated with the quantity of nitrogen. Dr. Grau cites some advantages of potassium sulfate as a source of potash ... reporting how the sulfur component helps maintain healthy turf. Sulfur is the ADDED ingredient.

The natural presence of sulfur in potassium sulfate makes this material a logical choice to supply potash to turfgrass. One big advantage of potassium sulfate is that the potash has less tendency to burn turf. It is somewhat less soluble, releasing more slowly and lasting longer. The big PLUS is the SULPHUR, a major plant food element frequently neglected. Without sulfur, no living plant can thrive.

WHY IS SULFUR IMPORTANT? Without sulfur, turfgrasses exhibit a chlorosis that frequently occurs as an intense yellow color -- in mild cases resembling nitrogen deficiency or even iron deficiency.

We know sulfur enhances color, density, and growth. There seems to be a direct relationship with nitrogen, because turfgrass fertilized with higher nitrogen quantities responded more to sulfur. It has been reported 12 lbs. of nitrogen required 8 lbs. of potassium oxide and 3.45 pounds of sulfur -- remarkably close to the proportions of potassium and sulfur in potassium sulfate!

There are several advantages in having sulfur built into a potash system which is used in balance with nitrogen and phosphorus:

1. Sulfur helps produce chlorophyll (green color), though it does not occur in this substance.
2. Sulfur helps form several amino acids that are components of protein.
3. Sulfur activates several important enzymes.
4. Sulfur helps produce Vitamin B1 (thiamin), biotin, coenzyme A, and glutathione.
5. Sulfur helps build protoplasm, helps increase cold and drought resistance in some plants.
6. Sulfur is involved with an enzyme that is necessary to nitrogen fixation by microorganisms.

It's important to remember the need for sulfur fertilization is closely related to the amount of nitrogen fertilizer being applied. Combined with NPK, sulfur ...

1. Helps decompose residues better.
2. Helps stimulate soil microorganisms.
3. Helps improve color, density, and composition of turfgrass.
4. Helps build greater drought tolerance.
5. Helps improve winter hardiness.
6. Helps reduce diseases significantly.

WELL-DOCUMENTED STUDIES by Goss, Gould and others in the Pacific Northwest reveal some very convincing reasons for applying sulfur along with N, P, and K.

Adequate sulfur reduced Fusarium patch in turfgrass by 86%! The rates varied between 50 and 150 pounds of sulfur per acre. **Fifty pounds of sulfur can be supplied with 300 pounds of potassium sulfate which would yield** also about 150 pounds of K₂O which usually is sufficient to balance 7 to 8 pounds of N to 1,000 sq. ft.

This property of controlling disease really should cause no great surprise because we have known this about sulfur for a long time. The surprising thing is that so many of us have forgotten it or have not put the knowledge to use.

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WHY ACCIDENTS HAPPEN!

Accidents are generally thought to be a result of bad luck or an act of God. However an unsafe act, a hazardous condition or some combination of the two must occur before an accident can happen. Of these two conditions, unsafe acts or work practices are a contributing factor in 90 percent of all accidents. Here are some of the factors which can cause workers to commit errors leading to accidents:

LACK OF PROPER TRAINING can be a major cause of accidents. Employees must be trained to do their jobs safely, and care must be taken to ensure that they continue to perform as instructed.

IGNORANCE OF A HAZARDOUS CONDITION can result from lack of experience or poor communications. **INDIFFERENCE OR LAZINESS** resulting from fatigue, a poor relationship with the boss or a lack of motivation can make an employee take an unsafe short cut.

BAD EXAMPLES set by other workers can be imitated by less experienced employees. New workers have a higher injury rate than more experienced employees.

UNDUE HASTE caused by supervisory pressure, an overloaded schedule or a desire to complete an unpleasant task as quickly as possible can make workers bypass important safety steps or processes.

MAKING EMPLOYEES MOTIVATE THEMSELVES. You can't motivate your employees, but you can change the work climate so employees motivate themselves. It's a matter of creating an effective work climate and making your managerial expectations clear.

Offer clear directions so that employees know what to aim for, rather than forcing them to guess and perhaps make poor decisions. If they know that personal attention is being given to their work, they will take more pride in it.



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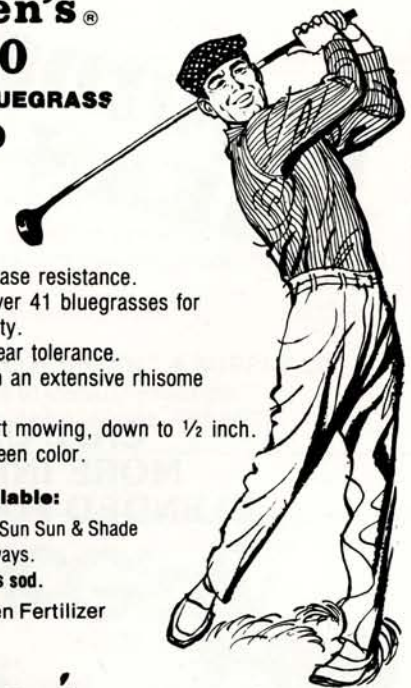
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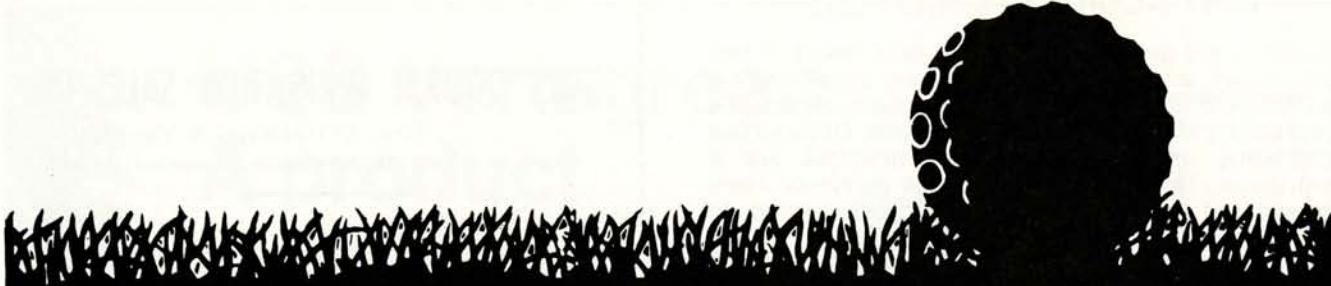
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THE ANATOMY OF PUTTING

Ben Hogan used to say there is no similarity between golf and putting: "They are two different games, one played in the air, the other on the ground."

Putting, only one of golf's many aspects, eats up about half the strokes. Obviously, the best road to lower scores is better putting.

A survey of pros showed 80 percent of them practice putting the most. Yet amateurs practice mostly other things.

In putting, age makes a difference. At 55 or 60, avoid an awkward or cramped putting stance. Don't go into a deep crouch that strains your thighs.

Gene Sarazen believes golfers 50 and older should straighten their right forefinger down the shaft of the putter to keep the blade square.

He says older golfers sometimes can't keep their knees absolutely still. He suggests firming up the wrists and standing straighter to relieve the strain on bent legs.

Of course, you have to bend over some to get your eyes directly over the ball. This is very important.

The left elbow should be pointed along a line parallel to the hole. Bobby Jones once said:

"...By moving my left elbow away from my body until it is almost directly toward the hole, I am able to create a condition of relaxation and easy freedom I can get in no other way.

"I cannot resist the temptation to say that this position comes very close to being a panacea for all putting ailments. The left arm moves forward always keeping in that position. With the elbow out and the left hand gripping the club so the back of the hand is presented squarely to the hole, I find the tendency to turn or flinch is almost entirely eliminated."

Jones said putting is a condensation of the basic golf swing—slow on the backswing; a swing, not a lift; and increasing momentum into the ball.

Bob Rosburg, a great putter, says the most important thing is: "Strike the ball with the clubhead accelerating at impact."

Try different stances. Jones distributed his weight evenly on both feet. Walter Hagen kept most of his weight on his front foot.

The square stance is good for a square hit. But it gives you a feeling you can't see the hole. With the open stance, such as Jack Nicklaus uses, you have a feeling of seeing the hole better.

There is a temptation to look at the putter blade as it's going back to see if it's square. Don't. Keep your eyes on the back of the ball.

Most good golfers place all fingers of their right hand on the putter. This gives right-hand control. The left forefinger overlaps the right little finger. Whatever grip you use, make sure the back of your left hand faces the hole.

Johnny Miller says, "I have a feeling that my right hand is going directly at the cup."

Arnold Palmer and Gene Littler are arm putters. Billy Casper and Bobby Locke were wrist putters. Most pros, including Nicklaus, use a combination of wrist and arm.

Julius Boros advises, "The center of the cup must be kept in mind. Don't just hit in the general direction." For long putts, Nicklaus says, "I visualize a six-foot circle around the hole and hope to stop the ball within this circle, preferably two feet short of the hole rather than two feet long."

Jones also cautioned about being too bold. He said, "A dying putt has three chances to go in: front door, right-side door, left-side door."

A practice tip: Walter Travis, one of the finest putters ever, would place four balls three feet from the hole in each direction. If he sank them all, he'd move the balls back six inches and putt again. Once he missed, he started over again at three feet.

Try to remember how you missed putts—too long, too short, left or right. If there's a pattern, try changing the position of the blade, feet, or hands.

A final thought: Don't think too hard about the ball dropping. That's thinking ahead. Instead, think in the present. Think of an easy grip, slow backswing, smooth stroke and follow-through. Think of the line and distance. The result will take care of itself.

As you improve your putting, you might find that your new skill and confidence will seep into your use of other clubs, improving your entire game.

Raymond Schuessler

MYRTLE BEACH, S.C., IS SITE OF 1983 GCSAA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Two Myrtle Beach, S.C., golf courses have been selected to host the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America's 1983 golf championships, GCSAA Tournament Committee Chairman Edward Dembnicki, CGCS, announced.

The annual championships, which are expected to attract a capacity field of 288 golf course superintendents are guests, will be played at Arcadian Shores Golf Club and at Myrtle Beach National Golf Club, Feb. 17 and 18. Tournament headquarters will be in the Myrtle Beach Hilton Hotel. The course or courses that will host a companion ladies tournament will be announced at a later date, Dembnicki said.

Golfers will compete in the 36-hole, stroke play event for two championships that have been GCSAA traditions since 1938 and 1946. Superintendents will compete individually in four championship flights for a silver trophy donated in 1954 by the United States Golf Association, and in foursomes representing GCSAA's 97 chapters for an antique silver cup given by the Scottish Golf Greenskeepers Association in 1972. The tournament format also includes flights for seniors, club officials and GCSAA conference exhibitors.

The two courses should provide a challenging test for GCSAA's golfers, Dembnicki, who is superintendent of the Arcadian Shores course, said. Arcadian Shores, a seven-year-old layout designed by Rees Jones, is listed among **Golf Digest Magazines'** top 100 courses in the United States. It is a 6960-yard course rated at 73 strokes.

Myrtle Beach National was designed and built by Arnold Palmer eight years ago, and its West Course, where the tournament will be played, is a 6,900-yard championship layout with a course rating of 73. Its superintendent is GCSAA member Fred Męda.

Both courses are part of the "Grand Strand", a seaside resort area that has grown in the past 15 years to include 33 golf courses. Its permanent population of about 40,000 swells each summer to more than a quarter of a million.

"It's a real haven for golfers", Dembnicki said. "They're so golf-oriented that we're assured of a lot of local interest. The golf season usually starts about the time we will be there," he noted.

GCSAA is a professional association of golf course superintendents founded in 1926 to promote the art and science of golf turf management. It's more than 5,000 members are located throughout the United States and 21 other countries.

SURVIVING WITH YELLOW JACKETS

With the large number of yellowjackets present, there are some practices that we can do to reduce their interest in us while we are engaged in outdoor activities, says Dr. Philip L. Nixon, University of Illinois Area Extension Adviser in Entomology.

Yellowjackets are elongate, about 1/2 inch long, and are black with yellow markings showing as stripes on the abdomen. These wasps construct large nests of paper underground, in wall voids, and in other protected places.

Due to the large number of larvae or immatures in these nests at this time of year, adult yellowjackets are very active looking for insects and other meat in garbage cans, at picnics, and in other areas for larval food.

There is very little that one can do to repel these insects, but we can avoid attracting them. Bees and wasps are attracted to yellow, thus not wearing clothes that are yellow or contain yellow in the color such as orange or light green will reduce yellowjacket problems. Also avoid using perfume, scented deodorants, and hairspray as these substances have a floral scent that is attractive.

Individuals with long hair should wear a hat or hair net when outside, since many stings come from yellowjackets that get tangled in hair.

Plan outdoor activities in the evening when yellowjackets are less numerous. Since bees and wasps use the position of ultraviolet rays from the sun to locate their nest and other landmarks, most of these insects stay in their nests near sundown and on cloudy or rainy days.

Since yellowjackets are cold-blooded animals, they will be less active on cold days, particularly when the temperature is below 40 degrees F.

When all else fails, and yellowjackets become a major nuisance at a picnic or other outdoor event, they can sometimes be baited off. Fish-flavored canned cat food placed at least 50 feet away from your activity will attract these wasps away from you. It may backfire, however, by attracting so many yellowjackets that their numbers spill over into your outdoor activity area.

Philip L. Nixon, Ph.D.
Area Extension Adviser - Entomology

Being An Editor ...

Getting out this magazine is no picnic
If we print jokes, people say we are silly.
If we don't they say we are too serious.
If we stick to the office all day,
We ought to be around hustling material.
If we go out and try to hustle,
We ought to be on the job in the office.
If we don't print contributions,
We don't appreciate genius;
And if we do print them, the paper is filled with junk!
If we edit the other fellow's write-ups we're too critical;
If we don't we're asleep.
If we slip things from other papers
We are too lazy to write ourselves.
If we don't we are stuck on our stuff.
Now, like as not, some guy will say
We swiped this from some magazine.*

*We did!

"May the Lord keep you in his hand
and never close his fist on you
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and the back of every bad news be toward us
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