

Quarantine Prohibits the Removal of the Following items from Regulated Areas:

- The emerald ash borer in any living stage of development.
- Ash trees of any size.
- Ash limbs and branches.
- Any cut, non-coniferous firewood.
- Bark from ash trees and wood chips larger than one inch from ash trees.
- Ash logs and lumber with either the bark or outer one-inch of sapwood, or both, attached.
- Any item made from or containing the wood of the ash tree that is capable of spreading the emerald ash borer.
- Any other article, product, or means of conveyance determined by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to present a risk of spreading the beetle infestation.

Illinois Department of Agriculture – What are they doing?

When a discovery is made and confirmed, the first step is to set up a quarantine of the area, if the discovery area is not already in quarantine. The second step is the removal of infested trees. This reduces the population of ash borers and minimizes their spread. These steps are carried out in conjunction with a comprehensive survey that determines the extent of the infestation. To date, the IDA has removed over 400 infested trees (at no cost to any property owners), and an additional 1000 trees have been surveyed throughout the state. This fall, the IDA will follow up surveying more than 1200 trees in Lake, Cook, Will, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, Grundy, LaSalle, DeKalb, Boone, Winnebago, Ogle, and Lee counties. Survey for the EAB is tough, time consuming work.

How is a tree surveyed?

It is very difficult to detect low-level EAB populations. Newly infested trees may appear healthy and have no visible symptoms of attack. I recently drove past a confirmed infestation in Batavia, and if it wasn't for the little orange tags that the IDA placed on the ash trees, I would have never noticed the site. (See Image 1) In smaller trees (< 3-4 inches DBH*), a few exit holes may be visible on the trunk. In larger trees, the insect is more apt to be located in the canopy, at least for the first few years as insect populations build. By contrast, trees in areas containing high density EAB populations, where the insect has been present for several years, are likely to exhibit decline and mortality along with visible signs of infestation such as thin crowns, vertical bark splits, D-shaped exit holes, dead and dying branches, woodpecker damage, and epicormic sprouts.

DBH = Diameter Breast High (Circumference at 4.5" from the ground/3.14)

Traps and attractants for adults are not yet available, although Forest Service (FS), APHIS, and university scientists are continuing to evaluate promising lures and traps. Emerald Ash Borer adults are, however, attracted to ash trees that are girdled to serve as detection trees (often referred to as trap trees). Trap trees work because the insects are attracted to trees that are stressed by the girdle. Based on this principle, ash trees that are not girdled but that are under stress — indicated by signs and symptoms like branch dieback, stunted growth, and epicormic branching — may also be attractive to EAB. These trees are candidates for cut down and careful peeling in order to look for EAB life stages and larval galleries. These trees are termed destructive sample trees or more commonly known as "taking one for the team." (See Image 2)

Detection methods currently in use:

- Detection trees (girdled trap trees)
- Destructive sampling (cut and peel)
- Visual Surveys

The use of detection trees and destructive sampling are the primary techniques employed in the USDA National EAB Program for detection of low-level populations or new introductions.

Visual surveys are not effective in finding early infestations of EAB because few signs or tree symptoms are evident. However, if EAB has become well established in an area, then visual surveys may be an excellent means for finding the infestation. Visual surveys can also be helpful in identifying candidates for destructive sampling as well as areas in which to create detection trees. Whenever possible, it is recommended that detection trees be used in surveys that target high-risk points of introduction.



*Image 2.
An ash takes one for the team as it becomes a trap tree through girdling.*

Why Survey?

- Find EAB infestations occurring outside of known areas.
- Identify and survey the most likely areas for EAB introduction and establishment.
- Provide a format for reporting and recording survey data.

Pros and Cons of the Three Survey Strategies

A detection tree strategy may require more time and effort per survey site than the other methods. The reason for this is that it requires a minimum of two site visits during the year, one to establish the girdle, the second to cut, peel, and sample the tree. However, detection trees are considered the most sensitive survey tool for finding low-level EAB populations. The destructive sampling method can also take multiple visits, the first to locate candidate trees and then later visits to cut and peel the trees. Because ash decline and die-back is not uncommon there are many candidates for this type of survey. Destructive sampling could overwhelm a survey program that needs to cover a large region. Visual surveys can cover large areas quickly, but

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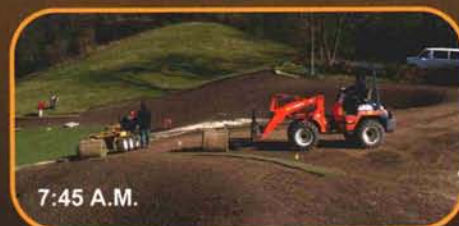
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visual inspection can miss low-level infestations easily. If many trees need to be closely examined, visual inspections can also be very time consuming. In many cases a single detection tree may be a more efficient survey tool than a large-scale visual survey.

Sampling Season

Many of the signs of EAB infestation (D-shaped exit holes, bark splits, and serpentine galleries) can be observed at any time of the year. However, dead and declining trees are most easily observed during the growing season, because fall coloration can mimic crown decline. Therefore, the best time period for visual surveys is from June through mid-September. Detection trees must be girdled prior to adult emergence and should be cut down and peeled after late September. Peeling detection trees prior to late September is not recommended; later peeling allows larvae time to develop in size and to extend their galleries for easier observation. Detection trees can be left standing for a second summer. This can provide a longer window of opportunity for EAB to locate and infest a girdled tree. These trees should then be cut and sampled after late September of the second year. Cutting and peeling of suspected EAB trees (i.e., destructive sampling) can be conducted at any time. The IDA will begin bark stripping more than 600 trees this fall in Lake, Will, DuPage, Grundy, DeKalb and Winnebago Counties.

Overview of Insecticide Options

There has been much confusion surrounding the question of whether insecticides are an effective management option for EAB. Research and experience has shown that insecticides can protect ash trees from being killed by EAB. However, success is not guaranteed. In some university trials, insecticide treatments were effective, but in other trials the same treatments failed. Some studies conducted over multiple years revealed that EAB infestations continued to increase despite ongoing treatment programs. Insecticides are not effective in eradicating EAB infestations, which is why they have not been used as an eradication tool by the Cooperative EAB program in other states. Research suggests that the best control can be achieved when insecticide treatments are started in the earliest stages of infestation before visible symptoms are present or possibly the year before trees are infested. It is important to understand that insecticide treatments must be repeated each year. Consequently, it may be more cost-effective to remove and replace the tree with a different species. However, for a golf course superintendent, it

Table 1.
Product and Application Method Trial
at North Shore CC.

On July 2, 2007, seven EAB insecticide treatments were applied for evaluation.

CHEMICAL NAME	PRODUCT NAME	APPLICATION METHOD
emamectin benzoate	Denim	trunk injection ArborJet
imidacloprid, IMA-Jet	Merit	trunk injection ArborJet
thiamethoxam	(many listed)	soil injection
imidacloprid	Merit	soil injection
dinotefuron	Safari	bark spray
dinotefuron	Safari and Pentra-Bark	bark spray
untreated control	applied to 28 trees	

Trees ranged in size from 8.9-23.2 inches DBH* (27.9-72.8 inches circumference).
Each treatment was applied to four (4) randomly selected ash trees.

might be worth preserving some key ash trees. Another option would be to prolong the life of a noteworthy ash tree while nurturing a replacement. As with most research, past research has led to more research (codename: job security for investigators).

Insecticidal Controls of EAB - Any New Options?

Important studies are still being conducted to determine what the best products are for controlling the emerald ash borer. Not only are products being tested, but methods for applying different insecticides are being evaluated right here in our area. Drs. R. Chris Williamson, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and Steve Sanborn, Syngenta recently set up a study at North Shore Country Club in Glenview. They are evaluating registered insecticide products and application methods in non-infested ash trees as a pre-emptive measure for protecting ash trees. **See Table 1.**

The researchers theorize that most of the treatments and application technologies will provide effective protection from future EAB infestations. However, annual insecticide treatments will be required. To this end, yearly re-applications will be performed. This is a long term study that will require at least three years to properly assess the value and performance of the treatments and application technologies.

(continued on next page)

Table 2.
EAB Insecticide options for professionals.

FORMULATION	CHEMICAL NAME (AI)	APPLICATION METHOD	TIMING
Merit	Imidacloprid	Soil Injection	Mid-April to mid-May
IMA-jet	Imidacloprid	Trunk Injection, Arborjet	Mid-May to mid-June
Imicide	Imidacloprid	Trunk Injection, Mauguet	Mid-May to mid-June
Pointer	Imidacloprid	Trunk Injection, Wedgle	Mid-May to mid-June
Inject-A-Cide B	Bidrin	Trunk Injection, Mauguet	Mid-May to mid-June
Astro	Permethrin	Preventative cover sprays	2 applications at 4 week intervals,
		on bark and foliage	the first in early May.
Onyx	Befenthrin		
Sevin SL	Carbaryl		
Tempo	Cyfluthrin		

*table adapted from EAB fact sheet – OSU rev. Jan 2007

Chemical Control in the Meantime

If you do have a prized ash tree, or perhaps several, there are chemical control options available that have worked well in protecting non-infested trees. In some cases they have reduced existing infestations. Again, research suggests that the best control will be obtained when treatments are initiated in the earliest stages of infestation before visual symptoms are present, or perhaps even the year before trees are infested.

Insecticides used for control of EAB fall into three categories: (1) systemic insecticides that are applied as soil injections or drenches; (2) systemic insecticides applied as trunk injections or trunk implants; and (3) protective cover sprays that are applied to the trunk, main branches, and (depending on the label) foliage. **See Table 2.**

As with all preventative application programs, timing is important. Be aware when using a soil injection, soil drench, or trunk injection that it will take time for the product to be translocated throughout the tree. Costs for treatment will vary with the size of the tree. The first product listed in Table 2, Merit, has been estimated to cost \$1.60 per inch of DBH per tree. An ash tree with a DBH of 15" will cost about \$24.00 per year to treat in product alone. As with all pesticides, read, understand, and follow all label directions.

Insecticides will not eradicate EAB. However, when your objective is to protect individual trees from being killed insecticides have been effective in most cases.

Biological Control of EAB

Release of Parasitoids to Control EAB Considered

In May of this year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that an environmental assessment was available for comment regarding the proposed release of three parasitoids (a parasitoid is an insect that lays its eggs inside the living body of

another animal or insect — the newborns feed off the body, eventually causing the death of the host) for biological control of the emerald ash borer. Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and Forest Service (FS) have proposed to release three parasitoids into the environment of the continental United States for the purpose of reducing EAB populations. Releasing a parasitoid is not an easy decision to make, because the ramifications can never be fully predicted.

APHIS has responsibility for excluding, eradicating, and/or controlling plant pests, including EAB, under the Plant Protection Act (7 United States Code (U.S.C.) 7701 et seq.). APHIS has been granted the authority to administer these statutes. They have promulgated Quarantines and Regulations (7 CFR 319) that control the importation of commodities and means of conveyance to help protect against the introduction and spread of harmful pests.

In the proposal for the release of the three parasitoids, APHIS indicates that the expected outcome is a reduction in the population of EAB and its spread throughout the United States, but not a complete eradication. They state that the release of the parasitoids is another tool to help control EAB. The previously described strategies (survey, quarantine, and eradication) would continue as methods for controlling the pest.



The Three Parasitoids

These parasitoids are known to attack EAB consistently in its native range in China. The biocontrol agents include one larval ectoparasitoid, *Spathius agrili* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), one species of egg parasitoid, *Oobius agrili* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae), and one species of larval endoparasitoid, *Tetrastichus planipennisi* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae). Post-release monitoring, including impacts on EAB and non-target wood-boring beetles as well as spread and establishment of each parasitoid species, will be conducted.

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Spathius agrili is a gregarious larval ectoparasitoid; adult wasps lay multiple eggs on a surface of EAB larvae after paralyzing the host EAB during oviposition (egg laying) and stopping further development of the host.

Oobius agrili is an egg parasitoid. Adult wasps lay an egg inside EAB eggs, which are laid between bark layers and crevices on ash trunks and branches. Larval wasps consume and kill host eggs in order to complete their own development.

Tetrastichus planipennisi is a larval endoparasitoid. Adult wasps lay one or more eggs inside EAB larvae; larval wasps consume and kill host larvae to complete their development.

The status of the release of the parasitoids is uncertain at present. While the comment period officially closed on June 22, 2007, work is still underway to predict the impact of releasing these non-natives in the United States. One can imagine trying to foresee the impact of purposefully releasing a non-native species. The possibility of the parasitoid moving off target and attacking our native insects (during host specificity testing, *S. agrili* did not attach to any non-target species other than some *Agrilus* species) is a major concern. This could cause environmental impacts not measurable or understood until post-release studies are conducted. Moreover, the release of a parasitoid is not always successful. Introduction does not always lead to establishment. Establishment does not always lead to control. Releasing parasitoids is nothing new. Hundreds, if not thousands, of parasitoid species have already been purposefully released in the U.S. to attack various insect pests such as mealybugs, aphids, whiteflies, and agriculturally important lepidopteran pests.

Where to go from here?

As local nurseries rip out ash stock from their fields and the IDA completes more intensive surveys this fall, I won't be surprised to learn of more EAB infestations. It is already apparent that EAB has been in Illinois for several years. We won't know the true extent of the infestation for several years to come. Necessary research is in hyper-drive, but even that may be too slow for some of our trees.

There is plenty of EAB information on the web, some of which I have tried to summarize here. I feel it is time to develop a strategy for managing this pest at your golf course. First and foremost, educate your members, owners and others. Take an inventory of your ash population (at the same time do a little scouting), and categorize these trees. Are there key trees on your course that would negatively affect play if they were to die? If so, develop a plan to protect them and/or prolong their life until you are able to replace them or until a solution to the problem is found. Are there ash trees that are in marginal health? It wouldn't make much sense to try and preserve these. The choice is up to you.

This past July there was a press release announcing that APHIS is close to announcing Chicago's Ravenswood neighbourhood has successfully eradicated the Asian Long Horned Beetle. For this declaration to occur, any quarantined area must be free of the pest for four years. Chicago hopes to receive a formal declaration of eradication from the USDA early next year. The people involved with this non-native pest are commended for their actions and achievement. At present, it seems there won't be a formal declaration of the eradication of EAB anytime soon in fact most people in the know believe if the Emerald Ash Borer is not stopped, the only eradication we will see is our ash trees. **-OC**



Destructive larvae of the EAB, hard to detect and find without destructive sampling.

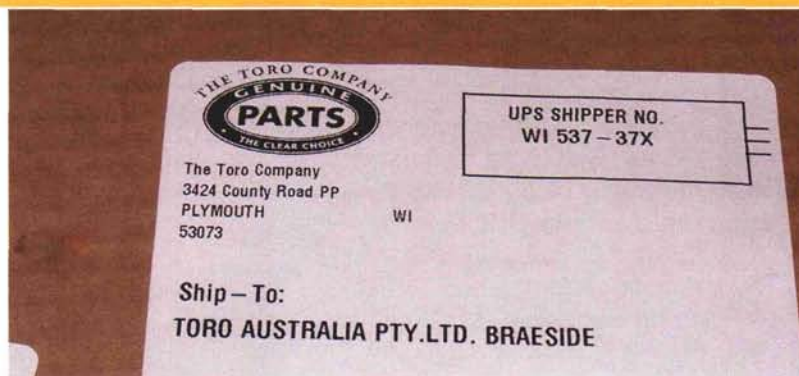


The Illinois Department of Agriculture's plant tag states the doom of its bearer. This ash tree is one of about 10 that has been infested with EAB.

TECHNICALLY SPEAKING WITH



Steve Spuhler, Merrill Hills Country Club



Toro Parts Distribution

For most of us, after we get a new piece of equipment we have two main concerns: parts and service. At Toro, parts are considered inseparable from service, and they grade themselves on this. I had the opportunity to tour Toro's Worldwide Parts Distribution Center, just minutes away from the historic Road America racing circuit, in Plymouth, Wisconsin. My host for the day was Jon Scott, Operations Manager for Worldwide Parts Distribution.

From the outside the facility looks plain; it's all white with a red band around the top. It doesn't suggest all the activity going on inside. It's also huge, covering 400,000 square feet. This is the ultimate parts room, with four miles of racks.

The Center currently houses 81,000 different parts for Lawn Boy, WheelHorse, and all of Toro's Divisions, including golf, irrigation, consumer, and landscape/grounds. Parts for Hayter aren't stocked here as that equipment is only sold in Europe.

The oldest piece of equipment they stock parts for is a 1964 Parkmaster. Before new equipment is introduced to the public, all parts are fully stocked at the distribution center. Parts are usually kept in stock for at least twelve to fifteen years, longer if needed. Need an engine? They have 65 different models in stock — gas and diesel. Believe me, there's more than one of each on the shelf.

Those people who have a "well organized" parts room would shake their heads in disbelief if they saw the rack setup. Parts on the shelves have nothing in common with the ones next to them. You might find a caster wheel next to a bedknife next to a throttle cable, etc. You won't find all the bedknives, caster wheels, rotary blades, control levers, etc., grouped in the same place. Each has its own spot on different shelves in differ-

ent areas. There's a reason and method to this "madness." It's a lot harder to pick the wrong part when everything on the shelf is dissimilar. The right part is picked 99.85% of the time. Some of that remaining 0.15% error comes from the part being mislabeled before it arrives at the center. The one category that is

grouped together is the paper products. Operators and parts manuals, service manuals, brochures, etc., are all found in the same aisle. The goal for filling orders is 98%.

Of the 81,000 parts in stock, approximately 70,000 are found in the "small" parts room. Nuts, bolts, screws and anything else that can comfortably fit in the palm of your hand are found there. The room is 40,000 square feet, with aisle upon aisle of fixed and round revolving bins.

Seventy-six full-time employees work overlapping shifts. This ensures that any

heavy influx of orders can be accommodated. First shift is from 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. They start the day stocking orders and loading racks with parts that have arrived. Receiving gets 50% of its parts from Toro and the remainder from individual parts vendors. The dies for older Toro parts are also stored here. If there is a large enough demand for a part, the die is shipped to Toro headquarters where it is routed to a parts vendor. The new parts and the die are then sent back here. Mid-shift is from



Yes, that's a door at the end of the aisle.

10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. They handle a lot of the processing of the direct-ship orders. Second shift is from 3:30 p.m. until midnight. They handle the last two outbound shipments as well as Receiving.

Every day there are 1500 to 3000 orders. Between 8000 and 16,000 different parts are picked each day. The busiest time of the year is late May to early June, which coincides with the opening of many of the golf courses in the U.S. The turnaround time for an order is same day for direct-ship and three-to-four days for stock orders to a distributor.

Toro works with UPS to take care of their shipping needs. UPS picks up three shipments daily: 2:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m., and 9:00 p.m. Direct-ship orders received by 5:00 p.m. CST leave by 9:00 p.m. In the Continental U.S., direct-ship orders are sent by ground and air. If you put a pin in a map where the facility is located and make a circle around it that encompasses two-day ground transit with UPS, it reaches as far south as Atlanta. Everything outside that circle is shipped Second Day Air, and billed Ground pricing. The labeler in the shipping department is loaded with all the zip codes in the country. If it detects a zip code outside the circle, the package is automatically labeled Second Day Air. For Next Day delivery, Toro now has the

ASAP program. If the dealer has it, you get it Next Day at Ground pricing. If it needs to come direct from Toro (ASAP+), you get it Next Day at Ground pricing plus \$20, an average savings of \$16 from regular Next Day Air pricing. Orders over 70 lbs. are charged retail UPS shipping rates. Plans are currently in the works to develop a direct-ship program to Europe.

International shipping is done via sea and air. In Europe, you actually get your parts from the regional warehouse in Stuttgart, Germany. If a part is ordered three separate times in one year, it's automatically kept in stock in Stuttgart. General stock orders to Stuttgart are sent by ocean container, which takes about 21 days to arrive. Air shipments are also made to Stuttgart as well as the other European distributors. The goal for air freight delivery to Europe is 48 hours. Ocean containers are sent to Australia and Japan and supplemented with air deliveries as well. The vast majority of shipping is done via air freight. **-OC**



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MAGCS AWARDS SCHOLARS

The MAGCS Scholarship Committee is pleased to award three individual scholarships, each in the amount of \$2000 to children of our members. Each year the scholarship committee improves upon the selection process for awarding scholarships. In 2007, the applications were set into two groups, those entering college and those already in college. Because of the life experience difference, the committee felt it is was more appropriate to judge the applications in this manner. Each application was judged upon academic achievement, extra curricular activities and community involvement, application format and a brief essay answer. The only difference in applications was the essay question that was asked of each group. The scholarship committee wishes to thank each applicant and encourages more to apply in the coming years.

The scholarship committee is always searching for new ways to raise funds for our next scholars. As a reminder, you are now able to donate any Green Partner Points as well as save/send all blue seed tags for the MAGCS Scholarship fund. In addition, Geneva Golf Club will host an outing in July of 2008 where all of the proceeds will go to fund MAGCS scholars. If you are interested in helping with this event or sponsoring it, please contact MAGCS.

The Scholars and Their Essays **George Minnis Memorial Scholarship**

Winner: **Brianne Smith** is attending Cornell University where she will complete a M.S. in Environmental Engineering this fall. Brianne hopes to work for an environmental consulting firm and eventually work toward a Phd.

Daughter of Jeff Smith

Describe the most challenging obstacle you have had to overcome; discuss its impact, and tell what you have learned from the experience?

This past semester at Cornell was a major obstacle for me. I took two courses towards my Bachelor's degree and five courses towards my Masters degree, I was the AguaClara project's design team leader, I was a teaching assistant for a graduate school stipend, and I took the Fundamentals of Engineering exam. All of this was done during my last chance to spend time with my friends, to play badminton, and to debate.



MAGCS Scholarship Chair, Dave Braasch (left) awards the Ferreri daughters, Brittany and Bridget at the Family Night Picnic in July. MAGCS member and happy father Don learns each won \$2000.

Overall, I simply did not have time to do everything I needed and wanted to do. So I had to figure out what I valued most and give that priority in my life. I found that the way to get by on little sleep and little time for oneself is caffeine of course, but more importantly, to be happy. I surrounded myself by people that I loved and I did what I loved. I spent hours working on the AguaClara project and it regenerated me. It showed me why my work is important and why I needed to keep going – so that I could help people and help the world. Everything I was doing was important, I needed my classes to finish my degrees on time, I needed to be a teaching assistant to

(continued on next page)



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receive my stipend, and I needed to pass the Fundamentals of Engineering exam for my future career. This realization and the support of my friends helped me to succeed. I would even say that it turned out to be my favorite semester at Cornell.

John Buck Memorial Scholarship

Winner: **Bridget Ferreri**

Bridget is a senior at Lewis University studying Elementary and Special Education. She plans to graduate in 2008. She wishes to teach fourth and fifth grade upon completion of school.

Daughter of Don Ferreri

Describe the most challenging obstacle you have had to overcome; discuss its impact, and tell what you have learned from the experience?

The most challenging obstacle I had to overcome in my life thus far was the open-heart surgery I had two and a half years ago. During a routine physical I had the summer before my freshman year in college; my physician heard a heart murmur. After numerous tests, I was told that I had a hole in my heart, which they believe had been there since birth. My surgeon told me the only option I had to fix the hole was open-heart surgery and I should not wait too long before I had the surgery. I was told the recovery time would be about six weeks so I had to decide if I would start college in August and have the surgery over my winter break or have the surgery immediately and put off entering college until January. After weighing the options, I decided to have the surgery over winter break. I am very fortunate to have a loving and supportive family who has a deep faith in God and because of this, I remembered an experience I had two and a half years earlier with my grandfather's death. I remember witnessing his total trust in God. He knew that he was going to die, yet he trusted in God and when I learned I needed my surgery, I realized I had to do the same. This was something that was bigger than me and I could not do it by myself. When I decided to trust God, I felt like a weight had been lifted off me. Everything went smoothly considering they actually found three holes in my heart. Through this experience I have learned how short life can be, treasure every moment, how wonderful family and friends are and how a deep faith and trust in God can make even the most fearful situations calm.

MAGCS Scholarship

Winner: **Brittany Ferreri**

After graduating this spring from Waubesa Valley High School, Brittany is a freshman at Mt. Mary College in Milwaukee as of this fall. Her major is undecided at present.

Daughter of Don Ferreri

Who do you feel has served as the strongest role model in this century and why?

The person I feel has served, as the strongest role model in the past century, is Pope John Paul II. He was athletic in his youth. He was a gifted actor and singer, participated in poetry readings and literary discussions; all of which he used in becoming the most traveled pope in history who used the media and technology to his advantage. He published five books along with many church documents. He was also fluent in eight languages. After the Germans invaded Poland, he escaped deportation and imprisonment by taking a job as a stonecutter in a quarry. He studied in an underground seminary in Krakow. He was ordained a priest in 1946. In the early years of his priesthood, he served as a chaplain to university students. As Pope, his love for youth continued, as he established World Youth Days. With two masters degrees and two doctorates, education was important to him. In 1962, as Archbishop of Krakow he opposed Communism and Communists. He did this in a way that did not provoke forces inside or outside of the country to react brutally. He was an enemy of Communism, a champion of human rights, a powerful preacher and a sophisticated intellectual. John Paul II successfully encouraged dialogue with the Jews and with the representatives of other religions and in 1994 Time Magazine voted him Man of the Year. They said "he generates electricity unmatched by anyone else on earth." I admire his spirit of obedience to God and his total confidence in the Holy Mother. Pope John Paul II said what he thought was right and wrong from conviction. He was a man of integrity and prayer. People admired him even if they didn't agree with him; that is why I believe Pope John Paul II is a great role model. -OC

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