of Illinois. Our voices were heard and we impacted legislation or lack thereof. This was a highly reactive approach on our part. By getting involved, making phone calls, sending emails and visiting with local legislators on this issue, I was reminded how important it is for all of us to not wait until the next bill is introduced to take action. Reaching out and getting to know local lawmakers is easy to do, and can be done when time permits. It offers us the opportunity to help guide sound legislation and that will impact our lives and our occupations. Later this month I'll be heading out to Washington DC as part of the GCSAA Government Relations Committee to meet with federal legislators to build relationships and convey our message.

The GCSAA is ratcheting up their Government Relations program. They've developed a comprehensive website that will be used to educate members on issues impacting the golf course management profession and serve as a portal to engage all with advocacy efforts.

One such effort is the newly formed GCSAA Grassroots Ambassador program. The goal is to match a member of GCSAA with each Member of Congress, and to build strong relationships between them. The program will establish a network of committed volunteers to serve as the "go-to" people for lawmakers and their staff on golf course management issues. There is a job description that you will need to complete during the 2-year appointment and specific training that you will receive to give you the tools and resources to become a more effective advocate for our profession.

More can be found at the Government Relations section of the GCSSA website or please contact me and I can help you get involved.

PROGRO ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE

Servicing the professional golf, lawn care, landscape and sports turf markets

Proudly representing the following Brands...

Armor Tech Products

Arysta

Barenbrug Seeds

BASF

Calcium Products

EC Grow Fertilizers

EnP Specialty Liquids

Foliar Pak

Greenleaf

Technologies

Greens Groomer

Holganix Bio

Hydro Pak Soil Surfactants

JRM

KNOX Fertilizers

Miltona

Olsen Brand Fertilizers

Par Aide

SePro

Standard

Valent

Aaron Goy

Vice President Managing Partner 859.991.0828

Brett Ziegler

Regional Agronomist Chicago/Wisconsin 847.302.9673

Craig Shepherd

Regional Agronomist Chicago 563.213.1632

Mike Werth

Regional Agronomist
Wisconsin/Illinois
608.214.7011

Rusty Stachlewitz

Regional Agronomist Chicago 630.779.0791

Business & Distribution Center 21969 N. Pepper Rd.
Barrington, IL 60010 847.381.9333

Arched Stone Bridges

RIVERWALLS LTD.

DARRYL SCOTT BURKETT

P.O. Box 562, Barrington, Illinois 60011

1-888-254-4155 OFFICE: 847-382-9696 MOBILE: 847-366-5400 E-mail: riverwalls@hotmail.com

Since 1968 Division of STL Corp. BUY EXPERIENCE

GOLF COURSE ENHANCEMENT

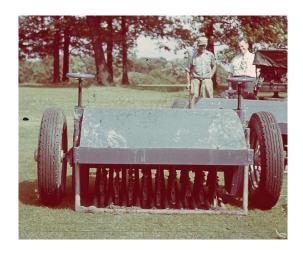
Shoreline Stabilization, Creek Crossings Stream and Spillway Re-Construction

History of Aerification

Michael Paciga

(excerpt from Mike's in depth survey)

All images from the Noer/Milorganite® Image Collection, MSU Libraries Turfgrass Information Center unless noted.



West Point Aerifier; Olympia Fields Chicago July 18 1947

Without doubt, the most critical and common agronomic practice is aerification. Aerification, or aeration, is the process of exposing the soil to oxygen. Oxygen depleted soils can often lead to summer decline of turfgrass. Golfers often believe that aeration is not always necessary and doesn't need to be performed during peak play months.

The science and agronomics involved in aeration of all finely manicured turfgrass needs to be applied to provide the conditions golfers demand during the summer months. Aeration allows turfgrass to handle the stresses of summer and provide superior playing conditions. As golf course management techniques vary among courses, the same is true regarding aeration practices. Each superintendent may be doing things a little different. There is no one correct answer: however, each superintendent is trying to pursue the same objectives. There are many different types of aerification practices ranging from hollow vs. solid to new processes such as dry-ject, hydroject, and drill and fill. Additionally, during summer months the superintendent may wish to "vent" the greens using practices such as needle tines or hydroject. The entire aerification process will be explored in this paper along with suggestions and/or applications that can speed up the recovery process of the aerification holes.

Early History of Aerification

Generally speaking, most of the practices and/or products the turf market uses originated from the agricultural side. Aerification is similar to the process utilized by farmers when they cultivate. Aeration replaces cultivation of soil on the golf course. Farmers cultivate, or turn the soil over between crops, to redistribute the nutrients and relieve compaction throughout the profile. This practice, however, is not practical during the golfing calendar, so the process of aerification was developed. As stated by Bob Vavrek, USGA regional agronomist (2006), "Cultivation...the word is derived from the Latin word cultus, to till. Cultivating or tilling the land became important long ago when prehistoric people evolved from nomadic huntergatherers to farmers. Indeed, cultivation was around long before golf courses. How long? References can be found very early in

the Bible (Genesis 3:23)" (p. 9). Early turf publications don't provide information on the importance of aerification due to the disturbance to the putting surface. It was originally thought that this disruption caused damage to the root systems and its benefits were not discernible.

During the mid-1800's, the importance of getting oxygen to the rootzone was apparent to Old Tom Morris at St. Andrews. At this point in time, it was a common practice for many "greens keepers" to poison or collect earthworms for disposal because of the problems the castings caused during periods of high moisture. Statistically, earthworms can bring approximately 20 tons of soil to the surface per year over an acre of good soil. Their burrows are most numerous within the first six inches of the surface, but they can, in some cases, reach six feet below the surface. Old Tom Morris recognized the importance of this "aeration" and did not collect the earthworms. He realized the potential of this "free" aeration to the turfgrass. The tunnels created by these earthworms allow for the exchange of gases such as carbon dioxide and oxygen and the infiltration of water further into the soil profile. The oxygen supplied through aeration helps prevent the buildup of gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and ethylene (Labbance, 2004). In the period following Old Tom Morris 40 year tenure, the greens guickly declined as his successors began collecting the earthworms. The greens began holding water after a rainfall and compaction increased from play on the course and foot traffic. The importance of aerification was clearly demonstrated by Old Tom Morris and the condition of his course.

Horace Hutchinson, author of the 1906 book, "Golf Greens and Green-Keeping" also recognized the importance

of aeration and stated, "if you remove them (earthworms), you must do something to help the richness and aeration of the ground" (Labbance, 2004, p. 2). "To supply the aeration, when there is a tendency for the ground to become packed too hard, rest and dressing are recommended, and, above all, raising the ground with a form in such a way as to loosen it and make holes in it without breaking the surface continuity of the turf" (Labbance, 2004, p. 2). At this point in history, the first aeration tool had been developed: the pitchfork. Two men would work six inches of the soil. Using a pitchfork, they would stab the ground, rock it back and forth and continue this process throughout the course. This form of aeration was very labor intensive and slow. This quickly led to the development of the next aeration tool: a hollow tine pitchfork developed in Great Britain in the early 20th century. This process was also labor intensive since the plugs needed to be cleaned up. Quicker and more efficient aerifiers needed to be developed.

In 1917, the development of a spiked roller debuted in the book, "Turf for Golf Courses." The spiked roller was used more for topdressing and seeding. The spikes did not penetrate deep enough into the soil, and it actually caused a compaction issue in the soil just beneath the depth of the spiker (similar to what occurs when a farmer continually tills his fields or a plow pan develops). These early spikers merely pushed the soil into the subsoil. This led to the development, in the early 1920's, of the first spiker with hollow spikes mounted on it. The developers design included hollow spikes with a slot on the side with a spring loaded mechanism to push the plug out before the roller contacted the soil again. Problems arose since the plugs needed constant attention because of constant jams. Continued innovation resulted in hand held discers that would slice into the soil (similar to today's verticutters). Developers even added spikes to the bottom of shoes and walked the greens to achieve spiked aeration. This idea was guickly scrapped after a couple of broken ankles.

It wasn't until the 1930's that Chet Mendenhall, greens keeper at Mission Hills Country Club outside Kansas City and



Wilder Strong Spiker 3-gang unit for Fairways; Toronto C. C. Can 4-21-42

GCSAA president in 1948, developed the Turferator. This aerifier was a machine that had two rows of drills that would drill 7/8 inch holes 4 inches apart. The drill bits would go down 5 inches and then the machine would move forward 4 inches and repeat the step. A colleague of Mendenhall's developed a turf saw in

the 1940's that had a series of 10-inch saw blades that would cut slits about 1/2" wide into the soil. This was a good idea but the practicality was limited because it made putting very difficult, especially when putting perpendicular to the lines.

In 1946 Tom Mascaro revolutionized the greens keeping market with a machine that finally was named the "Aerifier." Tom Mascaro was diagnosed with polio when he was child and was classified 4F by the military. He worked as a military defense subcontractor and helped develop steel struts for gliders that were used in the invasion on Normandy to fly troops past enemy



The Aerifier trademark was registred on August 2, 1946 from website.

lines. Tom and his brother, Tony, developed a device named the "Aerifier" which was purchased by West Point Lawn Product. Mascaro states, "It cultivates by means of curved, open 'spoons.' The contact spoons remove soil as the full-round hollow tine does, but the open spoons have the advantage that they can't block up with soil. Spoons are curved to minimize tearing as they enter and leave the turf" (Labbance, 2004).



Chet Mendenhall Shows His F. G. Aerifier; Oakwood C. C. Kansas City 3-21-49

Future innovations led to the development of the West Point GL 5 during the 1950's. This machine was reported to be a bear to move and turn. It was reported that it would even lift the operator off his feet when making a turn. Nonetheless, it achieved the desired results: compaction was reduced and holes were extracted to promote oxygen and water into the soil. The process of aerification has evolved considerably since Old Tom used a pitchfork. Today's speedy machines are able to quickly and efficiently achieve the desired results.

Advertising Index

Arthur Clesen, Inc.	7
BASF	24
Bayer Environmental Science	24
Brookside Labs	24
Burris Equipment Company	IC
Civitas	25
CS Turf	24
DryJect Midwest	2
Great Lakes Turf	24
Growing Solutions	2
Halloran and Yauch	24
Harris Golf Car Sales	24
Healthy Gro	13
H & E Sod Nursires	6
Hollembeak Construction	17
JW Turf, Inc	7
Koelper Golf Course Construction	6
Layne Western	6
Leibold Irrigation, Inc	13
Lemont Paving	24
Martin Implement Sales	6
Nadler Golf	25
Nels Johnson Tree Experts	11
Precision Laboratories, Inc.	6
ProGro Solutions	21
Rain Bird	7
Reinders Inc	8, BC
Redexim Turf Products	25
Riverwalls	21
Synthetic Turf of Illinois	17
Syngenta	12
Spectrum Technologies	25
Water Well Solutions Illinos Division	25
Waupaca Sand & Solutions	6



SYSTEMS

28322 Ballard Road Lake Forest, IL 60045

Telephone: 847-281-9400 Fax: 847-281-9780

Lemont Paving Co.



Tracy Murphy 11550 Archer Ave. Lemont, IL 60439

630-257-6701 phone 630-257-5194 fax

Asphalt Paving and Sealing www.lemontpaving.com

COMMERCIAL • INDUSTRIAL • RESIDENTIAL • CART PATHS





Randy H. Lusher

Sr. Sales Specialist II BASF Turf & Ornamental

5430 Washington Street Downers Grove, IL 60515

Telephone (630) 810-1832 Voice Mail (800) 843-1611 Box # 6649 Cell (630) 235-0104 Fax (630) 810-9579

E-Mail: randy.lusher@basf.com



The Chemical Company

SOIL ANALYSIS EXPERTS

Balanced Soil Means Healthy Turf

V. J. ZOLMAN

Associates

50 YEARS OF SERVICE

Soil, Water, Tissue Analysis, USGA Physical Analysis Audubon/Environmental Analysis

Tel: 630-964-9702 Fax: 630-964-9769

7100 Blackburn Avenue, Downers Grove, IL 60516 www.soilanalysisexperts.com Lab Services by Brookside Laboratories, Inc.



ERIC NADLER

President

2700 North Farnsworth Avenue Aurora Illinois 60502 630.898.1616 630.898.1638 Fax eric@nadlergolf.com www.nadlergolf.com

Golf Cars • Utility Vehicles Sales • Service • Leasing

Bayer CropScience

John "JT" Turner Area Sales Manager IV

Area Sales Manager IV
Bayer CropScience LP

Environmental Science / Golf and Lawn 40 W 665 Campton Woods Drive

Elburn, IL 60119 Tel: 630-443-7807 Mobile: 630-215-6110 Fax: 630-443-7839 john.turner@bayer.com www.bayer.com



Water Well Solutions

Elburn, IL 60119

Lake Villa, IL 60046

www.wwssg.com

Please contact us 24/7 for all of your water well pump service, well rehabilitation and irrigation pump repair needs.

M.A.G.C.S Core Sponsor

Todd Kerry

Office: (888)769-9009 Cell: (630)201-0749 E-mail: todd@wwssg.com

Tim Kelly

Office: (888)769-9009 Cell: (262) 269-6289 E-mail: tkelly@wwssg.com







