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ABOUT OUR COVER High Ridge Country Club, Hole #1 David Bailey, C.G.C.S., Golf Course Manager

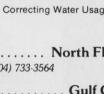
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### President's Message



The purpose of the FGCSA is "To Promote Turf Management as it pertains to the Golf Course Superintendent and to unify the Golf Course Superintendents of the State of Florida".

Equal Representation: Each local FGCSA chapter has a representative from their chapter who serves on the FGCSA Board of Directors. Each local has a say as to how the FGCSA is run.

GCSAA, FTGA, and USGA - These organizations perform research and product evaluation with monies provided for by the FGCSA. The U of F staff of agronomists, pathologists, nematologists, etc. are forever ready to assist us in problem areas or come to speak at our local educational meetings.

Drs. Augustine and Peacock serve the FGCSA as advisory members.

Dr. E. V. Burt, retired U of F agronomist, is now performing special requested assignments for the FGCSA. Current projects include assistance on the "Right to Know" Law and he is available to perform small workshops for employee on-the-job training.

Environmental Affairs - FGCSA members are active members of the Florida Agricultural Council, IFAS Advisory Committee, FTGA Legislative Committee, and Water Management District Committees. You, as an FGCSA member, are well represented and are kept constantly informed of "What's Happening"!

Florida Green - Our quarterly, national award-winning turf publication is sent to over 2500 superintendents, professionals, club presidents and managers throughout Florida. In addition to providing educational material, it is an outstanding public relations tool for you, the golf course superintendent.

Green Sheet - Our bimonthly communications letter provides FGCSA members with current, up-to-date news items about "What's Happening" in our nine local chapters plus regional and national news items.

Membership Directory - This annual publication is sent to all FGCSA members at the beginning of each year. It contains an up-to-date roster of all FGCSA members plus membership applications to the GCSAA, FTGA and FGCSA. Also, it includes our By-laws, association history, committee roster and Code of Ethics.

Our Executive Secretary - Marie Roberts assists all officers, directors, past presidents and committee chairmen in performing committee affairs more effectively.

The FGCSA Public Relations Committee this year will be assisted by FGCSA Past President, Paul Turcotte. He will concentrate public relations to several areas: 1) state-wide television promotion of golf maintenance and superintendents, 2) superintendent promotion at all major golf tournaments, 3) promote the use of our slide presentation depicting today's golf course superintendent, and 4) produce a packaged public relations program for use by all FGCSA chapters.

Fund Raising for Research and Product Evaluation. In 1985, the combined efforts of all FGCSA chapters produced over \$23,000. Funds went to Bermudagrass decline, nematode and mole cricket research. In 1986, we have set our goal to double this amount.

Education - Available for you in 1986, the FGCSA Education Committee will produce a full day management seminar at the FTGA regional Turf Conference and two 1/2 day management seminars at the Poa Classic and Crowfoot Open. All seminars offer GCSAA CEU credits. Also, the Education Committee will offer suggestions for local chapter education.

An Employment Referral Service format to benefit Golf Course Superintendents and Assistants looking for positions and clubs looking for Superintendents and Assistants was recently approved by our FGCSA Board of Directors and is now available. For more information, contact our FGCSA secretary, Marie Roberts.

Golf - Our Golf Committee continues to encourage all FGCSA members to establish a USGA handicap.

Ethics - Our existing Code of Ethics will soon be re-evaluated and perhaps be made more clearly defined.

Membership Services - Now available through the FGCSA office are 1) Membership Certificate and Membership Card, 2) FGCSA shirt, 3) FGCSA desk folder, 4) FGCSA portfolio, 5) FGCSA blue blazer, 6) FGCSA crest, 7) FGCSA golf shoe bag, and 8) certificate plaque. A Benevolent Fund for FGCSA membership is in the making.

A Membership Drive is on to get some of the 400 non-members in the state of Florida. Our current membership is now at 340 Superintendents and 110 Assistant Superintendents.

FGCSA Distinguished Service Award - A prestigious form of recognition of a deserving FGCSA Superintendent has been established. The yearly award will be presented to a member who has performed outstanding achievements as a golf course superintendent and has given his time unselfishly in promoting golf course management and unification of the Florida Golf Course Superintendent.

FGCSA Certification Committee is available to assist any member to gain GCSAA certification.

FGCSA Emissary is Past President Paul Turcotte. Paul will try to visit local meetings of all nine chapters to answer any questions pertaining to any of the functions of the FGCSA.

FGCSA Auditor is the firm of Ingram, Leslie and Wagner, C.P.A.

Membership Dues were increased in 1986 from \$10 to \$40/year. Many of the items discussed above are a direct result of this increase.

If you are not now a member of your local chapter, join now! Become an FGCSA member so that you may take advantage of all that is offered.

Lan Burrous

### Letters to the Editor

Dear Dan:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you and Irene for devoting much of the summer issue of FLORIDA GREEN in helping FTGA promote our recent Conference and Show.

I was particularly impressed with the way Irene combined information from several sources into one smooth flowing, easily-read article. The coverage and publicity given to us from the articles, ads, and editorial were significant in increasing the attendance as well as "getting the word out."

Again, Dan, thanks for your help in support of FTGA and continued success as editor of FLORIDA GREEN.

Sincerely,

William E. Nass, Editor FLORIDA TURF DIGEST

Dear Dan:

Congratulations! Your newsletter has been selected a winner in the 1985 GCSAA Chapter Newsletter Contest.

A news release will be distributed soon to affiliated chapters and news media giving official, public notification of the contest results. An article will also be published in the January issue of Golf Course Management on the winning newsletters and the contest details.

You will be recognized for your outstanding work during the Opening Session of the 57th International Golf Course Conference and Show in San Francisco. I hope you can be present. Please notify Bill Shelton, GCSAA Media Relations Manager, of your intentions regarding attendance. You will then be notified of the details of the presentation.

You should be proud of this accomplishment. A lot of hard work and time is required to publish a newsletter — especially a winning newsletter.

Hope to see you in San Francisco.

Cordially,

James M. Taylor, Sr., CGCS Chairman, Communications/Awards Committee Dear Dan:

As you can obviously notice from the stationery, I am once again a golf course superintendent. It all happened very fast; I saw the job listed in the G.C.S.A.A. referral service, sent my resume in, went to two interviews, and in a two week period became the golf course supt.

However, the main reason for this letter is to tell you how exceptional the Fall 1985 issue of "The Florida Green" was. One of the sentences on the last page expressed it very well, "How do we top this issue?" I keep asking myself that question, but then your next issue comes out and answers it. Since I am in Kansas City and my family is in Peoria trying to sell our house, I left the issue with my wife. I told her to read about San Francisco because everything she wanted to know about the town was covered. You and your staff did not miss anything; plus you still had space to cover excellent topics like two-way radios.

I would appreciate it if you could change my mailing address to Blue Hills C.C., 777 W. Burning Tree Drive, Kansas City, MO. 64145. I am looking forward to seeing you in San Francisco.

Respectfully,

Dave Fearis C.G.C.S.

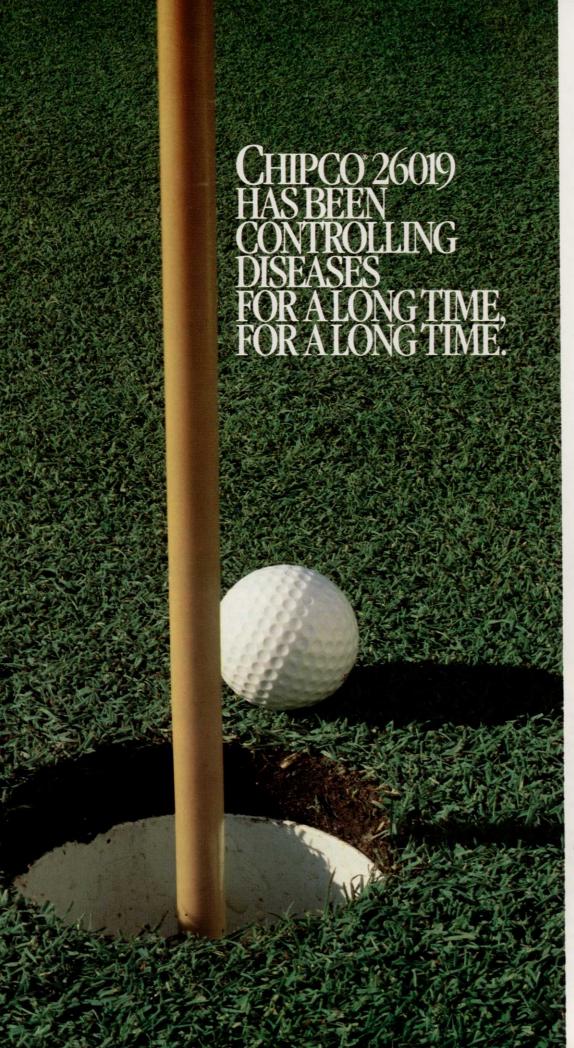
Mr. Dan Jones, CGCS Banyan Golf Club 9059 Ranch Road W. Palm Beach, FL 33411

Dear Dan:

I really was impressed with the cover on your fall issue of The Florida Green and your pre-conference coverage inside. It all reminded me to remind you that we are looking forward to your conference article in our April issue.

Sincerely,

Eldon Miller Editor & Publisher Club Management Magazine



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### THE GAME

### and the Golf Course Superintendent

by WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL President, USGA

I ask you, what is more important to any golf club or course, or to those who play there, than a friendly understanding by the golfers of the course superintendent's role, their recognition of his various problems, and their appreciation of his contributions to their enjoyment of the game?

To encourage that understanding, recognition, and appreciation, I would like to tell what I think most golfers should know about their course superintendent and what he does for their course and for them, because I greatly respect the superintendent's role and I doubt that he gets the credit that he deserves. I want to do something about it.

As past Chairman of the USGA Green Section Committee, and having been on and off the Executive Committee for the past 20 years, I am confident that the USGA shares my views. Here they are, in no particular order; some are obvious, but I'll list them anyway:

- The golf course superintendent is charged with the responsibility for the care of the most important asset that a club possesses, which is the golf course itself.
- The superintendent's job is difficult at best, and even worse at times, in that his results are influenced by weather and other factors beyond his control, and complicated by human nature.
- The superintendent's performance cannot be quantified. His expenditures can be checked against the budget, but there is no Stimpmeter or other numerical means to measure how successful or unsuccessful, or how lucky or unlucky, he has been in caring for his course.
- The final test is the degree of satisfaction of those who play his course which is such a subjective consideration that the superintendent simply cannot please all of the people all of the time. For example, I happen to like firm, fast greens and closely cut fairways, regardless of color, whereas my wife may prefer soft greens of medium pace and lush, green fairways but that's because she is better at tennis than golf.
- For these and other reasons, everyone who plays at his course should give the superintendent the benefit of any doubt. After all, he certainly knows more about the golf course than they do as a group, and probably more than any one person who plays there unless, that is, the superintendent has the disadvantage of not himself being a golfer, or of not playing occasionally on the course for which he is responsible. The superintendent should be a golfer not necessarily a good one, like Bob Mitchell of The Greenbrier or Bill Whitaker of Seminole but a regular player of the game who understands and respects it. I happen to be a member of both

of those clubs, and I know that their courses' outstanding playing characteristics have been enhanced by Bob's and Bill's expert knowledge and love of the game even more than by the demonstrated ability of each of them to play it well. Bob Mitchell is a former President of the Golf Course Superintendents Association. He is now Director of Grounds at The Greenbrier and a regular competitor in the West Virginia Amateur. Bill Whitaker is a past National Lefthanders Champion and former regular Army sergeant who handles his men effectively. Bill studies Seminole's greens by Stimpmeter readings, but also by his own putting practice as he checks various greens after they have been mowed — which may be why he putts so well, at least on smooth, fast surfaces, like Seminole's. The superintendent's personal involvement in the game will be well known to the golfers at his course. You can be sure that Messrs. Michell and Whitaker, as outstanding superintendents, have even more credibility because they are respected also as golfers.

- Recently I was pleased to learn that when the board of my home club, in Huntington, West Virginia, was searching for a superintendent, they were able to recruit Dean Watkins from nearby Berry Hills, in Charleston, who not only plays the game reasonably well, but is also President of the West Virginia Section of the GCSAA.
- I think the superintendent should have a continuity of contact with someone representing the club's board or its ownership who ideally should have some knowledge of agronomy, but certainly a love for the game and an abiding interest in good course conditions. Such a green or course committee chairman should not be replaced so long as he is responsibly discharging his duties and the course shows it. His most important function may be to communicate with the superintendent and to support him. The superintendent has a lonely job and he needs someone in authority with whom to discuss things and even vent his frustrations, which are inevitable.
- At best, however, club boards come and go, and sooner or later the green or course committee chairman may go, too, while the superintendent is still there. Because of this turnover of club officials, it is up to the superintendent from year to year to assert the strongest single influence on the playability of his course. Other things being equal, his essential role as keeper of the playing standards makes the critical difference in any comparison of golf courses and, in the end, of superintendents. I would bet that at the courses with the best playability, the superintendents either play golf there regularly or at least are serious students of the game as well as of their own profession.
- The most successful superintendents keep up with developments of the game and their profession by using all available resources. They are active in their professional associations at various levels, they attend educa-



(458 yards - par 4)

## The real star of this tournament was the turf.



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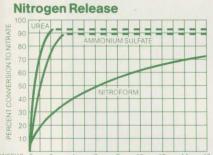
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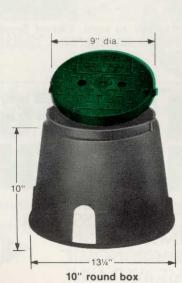
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# The Future of Golf

On May 11, 1985 the Palm Beach Chapter Golf Course Superintendents' Association held its fourth annual "Future of Golf" Tournament to raise money for turf research and junior golf programs. Once again, the beautiful Golf and Racquet Club at Eastpointe hosted the event, as they have done for all the "Future of Golf" turnaments since its inception in 1982.

Tournament Chairman and course superintendent Gary Grump had the golf course in flawless playing condition, and Director of Golf Bob Komarinetz and Head Golf Professional Don Schultz perfectly orchestrated the event's proceedings.

The format was a 4-man scramble, and the winning team of Fred Klauk, Larry Mueller, Kerry Schwencke, and Dave Craft posted a superb effort of 16-under par. Each man received a beautiful plaque and a gift certificate for \$60. Close behind at 15-under was the team of Kevin Downing, Mike LeFebre, Rusty Carr, and Mark Jarrell.

Following the tournament, the players enjoyed a sumptious buffet dinner where numerous door prizes were given away in addition to the prizes awarded to the top 8 teams. Nearly everyone left with a prize, and all left with good feelings about the tournament and its purpose. All the proceeds from this tournament are put back into the game of golf through programs doing research on the problems that plaque our golf courses and through junior golf programs which help ensure that the future of golf is, indeed, bright.

This year over \$6,000 was netted to donate to these various organizations. This brings the total to over \$22,000 that the Palm Beach GCSA has donated for turf research and junior golf through the "Future of Golf" Tournaments since 1982.

Special thanks are due the many area merchants and golf course suppliers who purchased sponsor signs at \$100 each to make this tournament a success, the area golf clubs who donated merchandise for door prizes, and to the members and staff at The Golf and Racquet Club at Eastpointe for the use of their outstanding facility and their hard work in hosting this event.



The winning team at 16 under par: from l to r: Fred Klouk, Dave Craft, Larry Miller, Kerry Schwencke.



2nd place team at 15 under par: from I to r: Kevin Downing, Mark Jarrell, Mike Lefebre, Rusty Carr.



From left to right: Cheryl Sandy (now Mrs. Mark Jarrell), Channell 12's Reg Miller, Tani Sandy (Cheryl's sister).

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A & L formerly did nematode work via their Richmond laboratory. The delicate nature of nematode samples makes shipping them long distance impractical, as the nematodes can die and decompose in transit. The accuracy of such tests can suffer if the samples are exposed to heat or drying. By doing the assays right here in Florida, superintendents can ship nematode samples by UPS or another carrier overnite, with good assurance that the samples will arrive in good shape.

Speed is vital in nematode work. A fast lab can give the superintendent quick information that can be so crucial in making turf management decisions. A & L will phone your nematode results as soon as they're complete if you request, and they are proud to offer this new service to FLORIDA'S TURF INDUSTRY.

# "Florida Golf Day Extends to Florida Golf Week"

For the last two years your Florida G.C.S.A. has been sopnsoring the fund raising efforts focused around "Florida Golf Day." The efforts that have been displayed by many golf courses around the state should be commended and hopefully they will continue to show their support. In the year of 1986 we have lengthened the time frame to one full week in order to accommodate the clubs or superintendents that were not able to have an event on the one day that was previously selected. Florida Golf Week will be held on April 1 thru April 7. This week has been selected since it falls just prior to the Masters Tournament and the interest in golf and the beauty of the golf course is at an all time high.

In the past many clubs have been successful by sponsoring a closest to the pin contest or just running some sort of small tournament that can generate a return of 200 to 500 dollars per club. If we can get this type of support from only twenty-five per cent of Florida's clubs we can generate between 35,000 and 90,000 dollars. Folks, that kind of money can help the research programs a great deal.

The attractive posters advertising the Florida Golf Week will soon be distributed to each chapter throughout the state to help stimulate golfer interest. Good luck with your efforts.

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By: Bud White Southeastern Director USGA Green Section

### **Groom That Bent!**

With the significant increase of bent overseeding on bermudagrass greens in south Florida, there has been somewhat less than adequate grooming of that bent during the winter months. Bent is a very delicate type cool season grass that requires specific cultural management to produce the highest quality putting surface when compared to ryegrass, fescues or roughstalk bluegrasses. Some even believe no grooming is required at all as the bentgrass has a very low vigor and therefore will not tolerate active grooming.

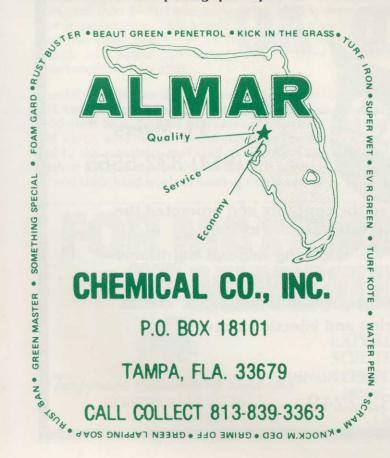
Actually, the contrary is true. Bentgrass does require some specific grooming during the winter and early spring months to provide the maximum quality playing surface and the best putting speeds possible. One of the big reasons that bentgrass has been used as an overseeding is to increase the putting smoothness and putting speed during the overseeding period. Therefore, proper grooming is essential to maximize the speed which is the ultimate purpose of bentgrass usage.

Basically, the winter and spring months should consist of an active grooming period with the use of very light topdressings and brushes on the putting green mowers. The brushings used about three times per week and set at a height dependent on green undulations and the traffic amounts are very crucial in keeping the bent-grass at an upright growth habit and maximizing surface uniformity. This also helps keep the bentgrass from establishing too much lateral growth which in turn helps the surface uniformity and quality.

Light topdressings at about 1/8 cu. yd./1000 sq. ft. periodically during the growing season will further improve surface smoothness and be very beneficial in promoting the best quality bentgrass surface possible. The bentgrass has a stoloniferous-type growth habit and therefore light topdressings help promote a vertical growth habit much more vigorously. These light topdressings, as mentioned above, can be carried out about every three to four weeks during the growing season for improvement of the overall surface.

Again, everyone using bent overseeding should very carefully evaluate their grooming programs and consider a combined program of very light topdressings and the use of brushes. You will find that the use of these very stiff or even metal bristle brushes on the greens mowers are excellent aids with the bentgrass overseeding. Light, vertical mowings with the triplex units can be used in the late spring when it is time to thin the bentgrass and allow the bermudagrass to reestablishing a predominant cover. However, prior to this time period, the brushing serves as a very vital grooming tool without being too vigorous or even detrimental to the more tender bentgrass.

Experiment with these grooming practices this winter. I am sure you will find that their combined efforts will improve even an already excellent putting surface.





### **West Coast Buccaneers**



By MALVIN HALLFORD Seven Springs Country Club

# Communication is Important to All Golf Course Superintendents

One of the many tasks of the golf course Superintendent is good communication between himself and the people he works for and with. The task may be a difficult one because each individual he works for has their own opinion of how each job affects their golf game. On the other hand each person he works with has their opinions of how each job affects them.

The most important terms in good communication are when, where and why jobs are being done. These should always be used because it helps tell the members and staff everything that is needed so that they can, if necessary, make other plans that will not interrupt the jobs.

Each superintendent has their own way of communicating to their members - some good, some fair and others don't. The don'ts will soon catch up with that superintendent.

At our club, we have a newsletter called The Country Clubber that each member gets monthly. In this letter, all departments inform the members of future plans. The articles do not go into great detail but do tell when, where, and why.

Communication between the staff members is also needed. This is achieved at our club through monthly

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staff meetings. The Superintendent, Golf Pro, Club House Manager, and office Manager meet and discuss each departments plans so each knows what the other is doing. Communication can also be achieved through Broad Meetings, Committee Meetings and Department Meetings. These meetings are required to run an efficient Golf Club.

Communication, if handled correctly, saves time, money, misunderstandings, and jobs. ■



# Standard Golf Acquires Shur-way Ball Mark Repair Device

Standard Golf Company, Cedar Falls, Iowa, has secured the exclusive right to market the Shur-Way tool for repairing ball marks on golf course greens according to an announcement by John Kelly, Marketing Director for Standard Golf.

The agreement was made with the Shur-Way Development Co., Inc., Altoona, Iowa, which has manufactured and marketed Shur-Way for a number of years.

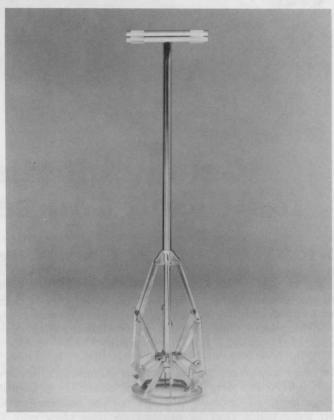
Kelly stated, "Through the years, the Shur-Way Ball Mark Repair Tool has proven itself to the golf course superintendent as an outstanding unit to repair ball marks on greens and represents an excellent addition to the Standard Golf line of quality golf course accessories and maintenance equipment."

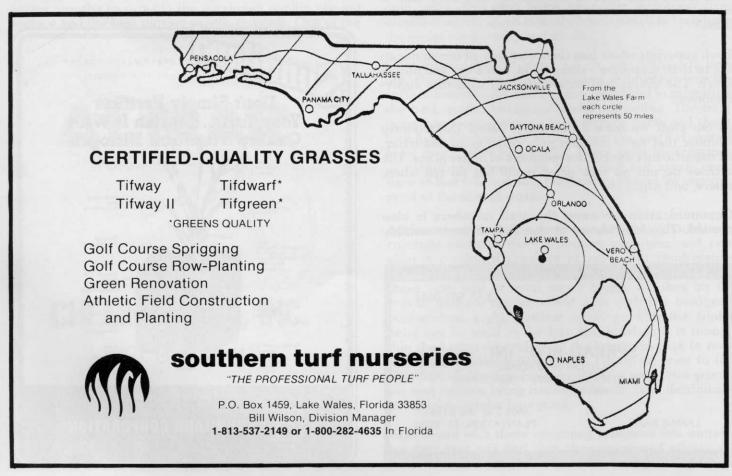
The Standard Golf/Shur-Way, instead of just raising the sunken area of the ball mark, utilizes 6 narrow aerification knives to force the grass and roots from around the injured area into the center of the area of the ball mark.

Shur-Way, according to Kelly, is extra easy to operate and permits the user to repair up to 12 ball marks per minute.

The unit is made of plated steel and quality aluminum castings.

Further information on the Standard Golf Shur-Way Ball Mark Repair Tool is available from Standard Golf Distributors - or write: Standard Golf Company, 220 East Fourth Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613. Phone: 319/266-2638. ■





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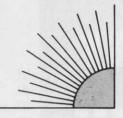
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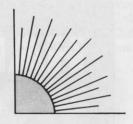
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## South Florida Sunshine



### A Day in the Life of a Superintendent

By: Rich Roth

Someday when I become a Superintendent I hope to use the techniques and experiences that I have encountered while working in the Golf Course business with the Superintendents I have worked under. Some of the experiences are something no school can teach you. I hope that I never have the kind of experience that I am about to describe to you.

First let's take a day in the life of a Superintendent; as you arrive to work in the morning there is an applicant waiting for an interview. You are impressed as you talk to him, but a glance down his application shows that he has been employed at one course for 6 months, another course for 2 years, and the last course for only 1 year. In addition to his poor work record, you also note that he has had no education to speak of. At this point you say to yourself, he has no education and he doesn't stay in one place too long, I'm not at all sure about hiring him. Let me take a few lines to comment about this: "Why do you care as long as he does the job and is willing to learn during the time he works for you"? As far as education, who are you looking for Albert Einstein? On the job experience of working on the golf course is education. And maybe from his experience on the other courses he will give you some new ideas. That is if you will take the time to listen. Okay you think when the interview is over, he will start Monday morning.

Now you go out to check your crew, yes your crew. But do you as the Superintendent take the necessary time to train your crew on all the equipment? If you don't, what will happen if Donna doesn't make it in and she's the only one who knows how to run the fairway unit? Well you guessed it, you or your assistant will be mowing, and lets face it, you have better things do to! But still you say to yourself, I don't trust anyone else to do that job. To that I would say, why do you hire people you don't trust? You've got to trust people even though he or she may not do it exactly like you would. Remember we are all individuals, not clones.

Now it's time to communicate today's activities. As a Superintendent how well do you communicate with your crew members? Do they understand what you want done? Charlie says, "sure boss I understand", and

he just might, in his own way, but his interpretation of what you stated at 6:30 a.m. may be completely different from what you actually had in mind. Anyway, today you are going to topdress greens, which is always fun (and I'm sure your ability to deal with problems will be tested). You've got two walking meter-matics, a front-end loader, a dump truck and pick-up, plus the necessary crew members for this operation. Correction, you thought you had the necessary crew members but one of the only two men who know how to run the top-dressers didn't make it in this morning.

You think back to the new employee who is starting Monday and remember he stated that he knows how to run the topdressers. You say to yourself I knew that I should have had him start today and you prepare to run the other topdresser, (your assistant can't because he is spraying). Things are going good and four of the greens are done and then BANG a topdresser engine blows, the one that the mechanic just rebuilt. Now your temperature is rising! You take the topdresser back to the shop and keep the crew going with just the one topdresser. You and the mechanic check out engine, and you decide to run out and get the parts to fix it, while the mechanic dismantles the topdresser.

Meanwhile the drivers of the trucks hauling the topdressing come back to the maintenance building for more material but wait, neither of them knows how to run the front-end loader! So the mechanic has to drop what he is doing to load the trucks. The two crew members who are waiting for the refills grab a cup of coffee and say to each other, "I know I could run the loader if given the chance, but I'm not trusted". When you arrive back to the shop with the new parts you see the mechanic loading the trucks and your two crew members standing around drinking coffee, and the topdresser is laying there half dismantled. THAT'S IT!, you explode and tear into the crew members and smash your radio to get the point across. Looking up to the sky you ask yourself why, why me? As you are thinking about it, starting skyward, the rain starts, seemingly out of nowhere. The two crew members say to each other, "I don't know why he got mad at us, we didn't do anything wrong. We couldn't have, we didn't know how to run the loader". In disgust they shake their heads feeling

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(continued from page 24)

no respect and actually find the whole thing amusing because you are still standing in the rain with your radio in pieces at your feet.

Sure you're mad, but at yourself more than at the poor guys you just took it out on. Well it's not quite noon and the day is a wash out. The topdressed greens look like a mud wrestling ring and the spraying your assistant was doing for weed control is washed away. You are now sitting at your desk and you're trying to work on your budget, might as well add a radio to your want list! Not being able to concentrate and disgusted you get up and turn out the lights, as you go out the door you console yourself with the fact that tomorrow is another day.

I guess the point I am trying to get across is that no matter what techniques, experiences and education you have, there will be good days and there will be bad days. You've got to learn how to shrug off those bad ones, and you've also got to learn how to roll with the punches.

# NEMACUR 3 (Liquid Formulation) Approved for Golf Course Use

Mobay Chemical Corporation has announced a new registration: Nemacur 3 Turf Nematicide is approved for use on golf course turfgrasses for control of the major genera of turf nematodes, at 9 to 12 fluid oz/1000 sq ft or 3 to 4 gal/acre; the product is a liquid that contains 3 lb a.i./gal, so these rates are equivalent to 9 to 12 lb. a.i./acre, as opposed to the somewhat higher rates of 10 to 20 lb a.i./acre for which the granular formulation, Nemacur 10G, is registered.

The new registration directs: "Apply specified dosage in sufficient volume of water to provide uniform distribution. Irrigate immediately after treatment using a minimum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of water. Do not treat newly seeded areas until the plants have developed good root systems. Do not apply more than twice per year. Do not use on residential lawns or public recreational areas other than golf courses." Nemacur 3 is very toxic, and a RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE.

In 1985 field experiments (still in progress at this writing), we have obtained reasonably good responses of fairway bermudagrasses to application of 3 gal/acre by chisel injection 1.5 inches deep, with chisels spaced 5 inches apart. Further evaluation of this and other application systems are needed, but the rates at which Nemacur 3 is registered should prove more economical per unit of area and result in application of less active ingredient per unit area than the granular product, a saving to both the superintendent's budget and the pesticide load on the environment.

-Nematology, Entomology, Pathology News Volume 11, Number 5 September, October 1985

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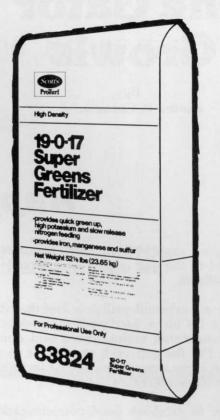


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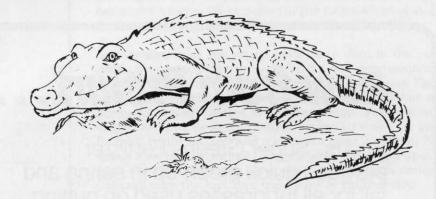
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# The Gator Growls

By Sandra P. Carmouche



## Rapport Essential

Developing rapport with golf course members is as essential to the golf course superintendent as mowers and fertilizers.

For the superintendent it is a tool that can be used to promote his ideas, justify his methods, or solve problems concerning maintenance and condition of the course. For the golfers, it provides a necessary opportunity to make suggestions and be included in decisions that will ultimately affect their game.

In order to establish good communication with members, Bob Shevlin of Eagle Creek in Naples and Mark Black of Bonita Bay in Bonita Springs offer the following suggestions.

Talk is the simplest, most effective, form of communication. But before any conversation can take place, golfers must have access to the superintendent.

"Make yourself noticed," advises Bob Shevlin, who frequently stops to chat with people while making his rounds. He also has coffee in the Pro Shop every morning where members can easily approach him.

High visibility also has the advantage of reminding everyone that the superintendent is responsible for playing conditions on the course. Golfers who only see assistants and laborers working may soon wonder why they need a superintendent.

When listening to suggestions from members, Mark Black says, "Keep an open mind."

An automatic negative response from the superintendent creates bad feelings. But while some of the ideas that golfers come up with will improve their game, others may benefit only a choice few.

If, for example, 90 percent of the members at a club want the tee markers moved up, then the superintendent would do well to listen and comply with their wishes.

On the other hand, when Mr. Putter wants all the trees to the left of number six fairway cut down because that is where he always duck-hooks his ball, a polite explanation of why that can't be done is in order. It is imortant to remember that requests from golfers are of genuine concern to them. Any lack of understanding or knowledge on their part can easily be remedied by the superintendent who explains his decisions.

"What it boils down to," says Shevlin, "is educating the members."

For instance, most golfers don't understand that verticutting fairways is necessary to remove thatch which causes disease, worms, etc. All they know is that it's a messy inconvenience.

It is up to the superintendent to make members understand what is being done and there are a number of aids that can use to convey information.

Quarterly or semiannual typewritten reports can communicate to members what goals the superintendent has for the course and how he plans to accomplish them.

Likewise, monthly club newsletters could include a column written by the superintendent. This is an excellent opportunity to let members know why, for example, the greens have to be aerified.

Slide presentations are great for purposes of illustrating accomplishments at board and member meetings. Before and after shots of turf showing how conditions have been improved can be used when evaluating employees. They are also helpful for showing the progress being made on a project or pointing out problem areas.

Discussion should follow in which questions are answered and input is taken. Another item to consider in developing rapport is personal appearance. While clothes may not make the superintendent, they do contribute to the opinions formed by others.

Obviously, suits and ties are out, but, as Mark Black warns, "If you're going to come on like a farmer, you're going to be treated like a farmer."

Whether a superintendent works for a developer or is employed by a private, semi-private, or public course,

(continued on page 30)

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(continued from page 28)

good communication is imperative for establishing priorities.

Since the golf course will be a selling point for developers, it must be maintained to look good and play well at all times. Private clubs, however, may be forced to choose between overseeding in the winter and buying a new greensmower in the spring.

Whatever the situation, both developers and members have to rely on the expertise and advice of the superintendent on matters concerning the golf course.

And no matter what the circumstances, "The bottom line," says Black, "is that members are your bosses."

The ability to communicate with them is as important to the superintendent as the knowledge he possesses of turf.

#### South Florida PGA Pro-Supt. Tournament

By Larry Bush

STUART, Fla. — Rick Dytrych and Pete Brooks of the Palm Beach Par 3 Golf Club won the fourth annual South Florida PGA Section Pro-Superintendent tournament on a match of cards Friday at Mariner Sands.

They had birdied the par-3 12th hole, selected in a blind draw by tournament officials, enroute to a seven under par 65 on the 6,700-yard Gold course.

Also posting a 65 in the net better ball event were pro Dan St. Louis, Wellington Club, West Palm Beach, and J.B. Branstrom, the golf course superintendent at Palm Beach Polo & CC. But St. Louis and Branstrom had bogied the 12th hole.

Dytrych and St. Louis each made four birdies. Dytrych finished with a 72, St. Louis a 75.

Low pro in the tournament which drew 43 twosomes was Roger Kennedy, Pompano Beach CC, with a one

under par 71 on nines of 36-35.

Gleneagles superintendent Gary Price made a hole-inone at the 165-yard 15th hole with a 6-iron. "It hit about three feet in front of the hole and rolled in," said his pro, Lew Hersey. They teamed for a total of 75, out of the money.

John Shulock of Vero Beach, an American League umpire who worked the recent baseball World Series, was the guest speaker during the awards cocktail party.

Tournament leaders:

#### **Pro-Superintendent Better Ball**

65 — Rick Dytrych-Pete Brooks, Palm Beach Par 3 GC, 32-33. Dan St. Louis-J.B. Branstrom, Wellington Club, 33-32. Dytrych-Brooks won match of cards. Dytrych-Brooks \$210, St. Louis-Branstrom \$175.

66 — Don Beattie-Tom McGuire, Pompano Beach CC, 33-33. Jack Seltzer-Dave Holler, Stuart Yacht & CC, 33-33. Sean Skelly-Bob Jacks, St. Andrews CC, Boca Raton, 35-31. \$132.33 per team.

67 — Bob Komarinetz-Gary Gump, G&RC at East-pointe, Palm Beach Gardens, 35-32. \$105.

68 — Gordy Powell-Paul Bondeson, Bocaire CC, Boca Raton, 33-35. Scott Mailloux-Walt McMahon, Bear Lakes CC, West Palm Beach, 37-31. Bobby Benson-Paul Crawford, Palm Beach CC, 31-37. Chuck Knebels-Kevin Downing, Mariner Sands CC, Stuart, 35-33. Randy Cavanaugh-Mike Cooper, Jupiter Island CC, Hobe Sound, 34-34. Roger Kennedy-Scott Zakany, Pompano Beach CC, 35-33. \$46.50 per team.

Low Professionals

71 — Kennedy, 36-35. \$100.

72 — Dytrych, 39-33. Seltzer, 35-37. Komarinetz, 37-35. \$55.

75 — John Francis, Lago Mar CC, Plantation, 38-37. Ken Szuch, Kings Bay CC, Miami, 39-36. St. Louis, 39-36. Benson, 37-38. \$13.75. ■

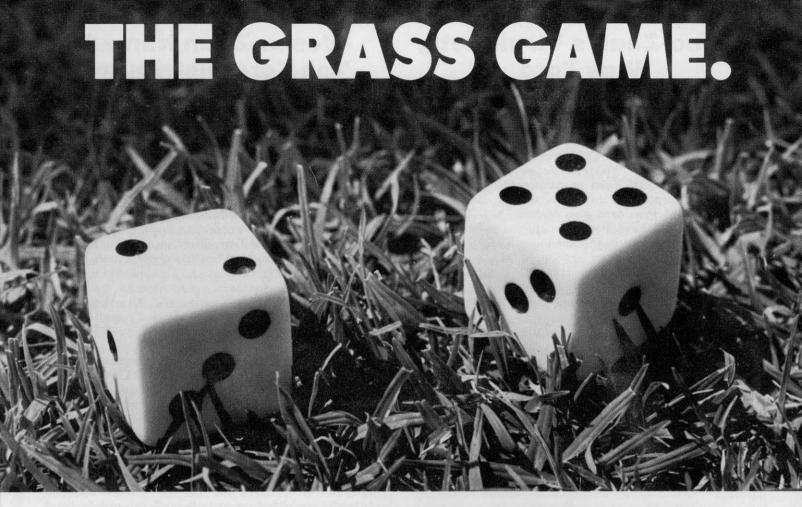
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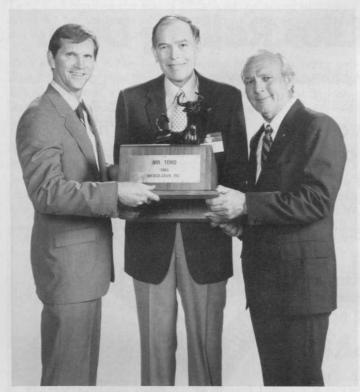
# Wesco-Zaun's Virgil Petty Wins Toro "Master Salesman" Award

St. Petersburg/Sarasota, Fla., October 24, 1985 — West Florida Toro distributor Wesco-Zaun, Inc.'s Commercial Sales Representative Virgil Petty has been presented the Toro company's "Master Salesman" award. At the August international Toro convention in Minneapolis, Petty was presented the award and accompanying green blazer by Toro President Ken Melrose and Toro spokesman Arnold Palmer. Petty was chosen as best among his peers in the entire southeast for record-breaking sales and outstanding client service.

Wesco-Zaun, with offices in St. Petersburg, Sarasota and Ft. Myers, serves the west coast of Florida from Crystal River to Naples.

Jack Cantu, President of Wesco, recently announced the company will be moving next spring to a new state-of-the-art distributor facility at Live Oak Business Park on I-75 in Sarasota. Most of Wesco's 71 employees will work out of this environmentally adapted complex. Wesco's Ft. Myers branch will remain at its present location and a new Clearwater location will be added.

Toro is the nation's largest independent manufacturer and marketer of consumer lawn care, snow removal, grounds maintenance and irrigation products. ■



Left to right: Rich Dillon, Toro's Director of Commercial Sales, Virgil Petty, Arnold Palmer.

#### Wesco-Zaun Named Top Toro Distributor in the United States

St. Petersburg/Sarasota, Fla., September 13, 1985 — Wesco-Zaun, Inc., St. Petersburg, Fla., has been named the outstanding Toro distributorship in the United States.

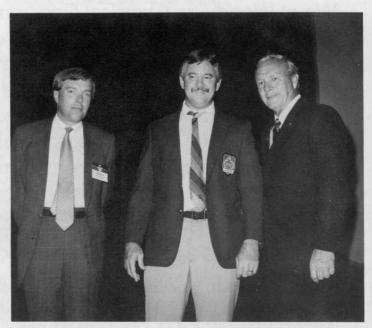
John (Jack) Cantu, who left the presidency of Toro in 1981 to purchase the distributorship, accepted the "Mr. Toro" award and the accompanying red blazer, the highest honor awarded Toro distributors, from Ken Melrose, president of Toro, and Arnold Palmer, Toro's spokesman.

Wesco-Zaun, 3032 44th Avenue, N., St. Petersburg, serves the west coast of Florida from Crystal River to Naples.

The distributorship was cited at the company's annual convention for best all-around performance in product sales, marketing, service, planning, promotion and business ethics.

"As Toro's president I had the chance to present this award on a number of occasions," Cantu said. "But not until we won it could I truly identify the meaning it has to distributors."

Toro is the nation's largest independent manufacturer and marketer of consumer lawn care, snow removal, grounds maintenance and irrigation products. Cantu was its president from 1977 to 1981. ■



Ken Melrose, President & CEO, Jack Cantu, Wesco-Zaun, Arnold Palmer, Toro Spokesperson.

# HIGH RIDGE COUNTRY CLUB . . . A Natural Oasis for Golfers

By: Mike Bailey & Irene Jones

High Ridge Country Club is an exclusive private golfing facility . . . and there is a waiting list of people wanting to join. The seasonal membership of 285 members are predominately eastern based residents of New York and Canada. The club is unique in the fact that no homes border the golf course; the members live along the ocean in Palm Beach. The golf course is located in Lantana.

The Joe Lee designed course was built in 1979 and opened in January of 1980. The course measures 6,800 yards from the back tees and 6,500 yards from the member tees. The 272 acre tract of land is encompassed by a unique 72 acre buffer zone perimeter around the golf course which blocks out the view of any nearby homes or obstructions. The panorama is spectacular compared to the more normal Florida scape because this choice piece of real estate was blessed with rolling terrain, natural slash pines, majestic century old oaks, and a natural wetlands with a "savannah look" all combined with Joe Lees; ability to lead the golfer through the natural oasis. All this beauty makes every round of golf enjoyable. Because of the natural

beauty bestowed upon the course, such as the large mature trees, the six year old golf course appears more as if it were 60 years old. There are several tight, yet fair golf holes winding thru the slash pines while several holes are nestled thru the oaks. Several of the other holes are strategically laced around the ever so tender and environmentally protected wetlands. The course with so many different views makes for a very relaxing and interesting round of golf.

The course is planted in Hybrid Bermuda on the tees, fairways and rough. The greens are pure Tiftdwarf with no contamination or mutations, so the greens are of a non overseeded mono-stand. The exception is the practice putting green, which is overseeded with Bentgrass because this green is in deep shade until almost noon. Mr. Lou Oxnevad, CGCS was employed by the members during the early phases of golf course construction, which allowed for the golf course superintendent to play a vital role in the formation of the course. Lou worked closely with Joe Lee in regards to plantings during the key aspects

(continued on page 34)

### Golfers Repeated Winning Record



Members of the golf team included Tim Boyle, Dick Ries, Dave Bailey, Bear Reis, Dick Marting, and Coach McNabb.

This year's golf team composed an overall record of 6-1. After losing to regional favorite Dixie in their first match, the boys ran a win streak to six victories.

Beechwood 21/2	Dixie 91/2
Beechwood12	Newport 0
Beechwood12	Holmes 0
Beechwood 7	C.C.H. 5
Beechwood 9	St. Henry 3
Beechwood 9	Boone Co 3
Beechwood15	Dayton 0

of grow in prior to the opening of the course.

Mr. Ralph Biernbaum was the first club President, his very successful term carried over for three years. Mr. Morris J. Fellner followed as President. Mr. Sid Silverman is the current President.

Two knowledgeable, dedicated greens committee Chairmen have helped assure the membership that High Ridge will remain in top-notch condition. Mr. Sidney Grossman was the first Green Committee Chairman. Mr. Lloyd Ribner is the current Chairman. Lloyd, a very successful golfer is the current mens' club champion. He played in numerous U.S. Opens during the early to mid 1950's, qualifying as an amateur, along with being the former champion of the prestigious New York Metropolitan Amateur Tournament.

The membership finds High Ridge to be a very successful and enjoyable club not only from a golfing point of view, but also as a social club. It is famous for grand evening social parties that match none other. Mr. John Gerecter, the Clubhouse manager heads up these theme parties with lavish decor and style. His staff has provided many memorable evenings for the members.

Mr. Tim O'Neal and his fine staff head up the golf shop. At the prop shop you will always find a pro with a friendly smile, congenial to setting up member tournaments that always prove to be a huge success with the members.

As mentioned earlier, Mr. Lou Oxnevad, CGCS was with the club from its first conception until 1984, at that time another prominent who's who in golf management, took over. The current golf course superintendent also carries the title of CGCS. He is in charge of not only maintaining the beauty already evident but he continues to add even more features to this already spectacular golf course.

For those of you who know this Certified Golf Course Superintendent there may be a few things that you do not know . . . until you finish this article that is. The information which you are about to read was gathered from a



August, 1971. Moving from home where David "built" his first golf course using flower pots for holes. Car shown is the Porsche David drove to Florida.

reliable (related) source. He began his interest in turf grass maintenance at a very early age. His "growing up years" were spent in Ft. Mitchell, Kentucky, just outside of Cincinatti. During this time he converted the family yard in to a variety of miniature golf holes. This was accomplished by taking the wheels off the lawn mower in order to make the "greens." Flower pots buried in the ground served as the holes, while the green sticks used to support flowers took the place of pins.

He would impress his younger brother by knocking the ball clear across the home made course. At age 12 a neighbor gave "our superintendent" a wooden shaft club which he used to enter the local Youth Day Tournament. He began to participate in Youth Leagues and many days would walk and play 54 holes. If his brother would agree to carry the clubs then sometimes he was allowed to putt when they reached the green.

High school offered the opportunity to play on the school golf team. One year the team had a record of 6-1. Around this time another home made project produced a very impressive 5 foot tall golf tee which eventually found its way into the boys' bedroom.

After high school two years of junior college followed, during which time there was no part time work available on the local golf course. A career in the field of elementary education was pursued during the last two years of college. It was during these last two years that the summers were spent working on a golf course maintenance crew. Summer nights were usually devoted to the volunteer position of night sprinkler man, in addition to homework. And interest in the game of golf continued.

In 1970 a B.S. Degree in Elementary Education was obtained from Murry State University. In the 1970's Murry State did not offer a degree in golf course management, but since then one has been added. Right out of college a move was made to Hobe Sound, Florida and a position was accepted as an elementary school teacher. Application was also made to the Tequesta Country Club and a second job was obtained for the weekends, when a superintendent named Bill Wagner offered him the position of cup cutter.

After one year of teaching a decision was made to change professions and application was made at the J.D.M. Country Club. At that time no positions in management were available so some "dues were paid" when a job offer to start out on the crew pulling weeds was accepted on September 30, 1971. After working through all the positions on a crew, the position of Assistant Golf Course Superintendent at J.D.M. was offered by Superintendent Carl McKinny. Carl has since commented on the very successful working relationship that developed over the next seven years.

In 1976 the position of Assistant Golf Course Superintendent was taken at Breakers West under the Director of Golf, Jim Ellersol. The learning and the experience continued and in July of 1978 the position of Golf Course Superintendent at Atlantis County Club opened up. This position was applied for and was obtained in July 1978. In May 1984 the move was made to High Ridge Country



# and present...



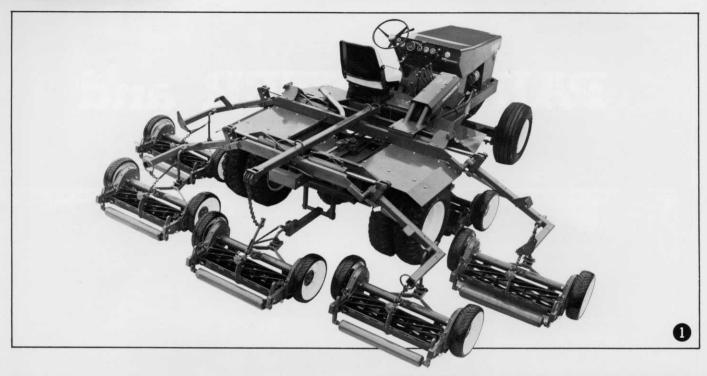
# PARKMASTER® and HTM-175®



The professional that gives you superb quality of cut by the acre. Up to 80 a day in swaths from 30 inches to 18½ feet wide.

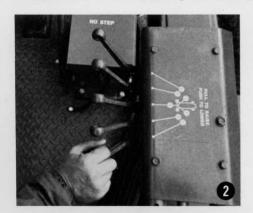


# BIG JOBS. TOUGH JOBS.



#### THE HYDRAULIC FRAME

- The 7 unit hydraulically controlled frame is designed for easy, convenient operation from 30" to 18'6".
  - Compact pattern of cutting units for easy mowing, easy transporting. Reduces distance between front and rear cutting units.
  - Cutting units can be raised or lowered in any sequence for fast handling and maximum flexibility.



Pingertip controls, located at operator's right, add to handling ease and convenience.



3 Excellent operator visibility. Cutting units pull up to 8 ft. width for transport, with no cutting units to obscure front view.

#### PARKMASTER CUTTING UNITS



- Use the Reelmaster 5, 7 or 11 blade mower. The Parkmaster tractor is built to accept all three models.
  - The Reelmaster 5, 7 or 11 blade mowers feature a one hand bedknife-to-reel adjustment knob that clicks off movements in one-thousandths of an inch for precision control of cutting quality, longer mower life, reduced sharpening.

<sup>\*</sup>See Reelmaster gang mower spec sheet for complete features, benefits and specifications.

## Parkmaster® and HTM-175® Specifications®

MODEL NO. 33787
PARKMASTER GASOLINE 7 UNIT

HYDRAULIC PUMP

HYDRAULIC HOSES

MODEL NO. 33677
PARKMASTER DIESEL 7 UNIT

MODEL NO. 33877 HTM-175 DIESEL 7 UNIT (Hydraulic Turf Mower)

		TRACTOR			
	steel connecting rods, he	rycle, water cooled, 6 cylinder, Mo eat treated. Full pressure oiling sys 95 liter) in the oil filter. Oil filter: re	stem driven by gear type pump. O	il capacity: 5 quarts (4.7 liter) in	
ENGINE	Diesel — Perkins, 4 cylinder 236 CID, 78 hp at 2500 engine rpm, 16:1 compression ratio. Crankshaft of chromium molybdenum steel, connecting rods of molybdenum steel with replaceable bearing. Full pressure oiling system driven by gear pump. Oil capacity: 8 quarts (7.6 liter) in crankcase, 1 quart (95 liter) in oil filter. Air cleaner with dry replaceable element.				
COOLING SYSTEM	Radiator with tube and fin construction. Stamped brass top and bottom tanks. 15 psi pressure cap. 16 quart (15 liter) capacity Diesel, and 13 quart (12 liter) capacity Gasoline.				
FUEL CAPACITY	15.5 gallon (59 liter) tank mounted at rear of tractor.				
CLUTCH	Gasoline — Chevrolet 11" (28 cm) diameter, diaphragm type, spring loaded, foot operated with torsional dampener for smooth engagement.				
	Diesel — Borg & Beck, 11%" (30 cm) diameter, lever type, spring loaded, foot operated with torsional dampener for smooth engagement.				
CLUTCH THROW-OUT BEARING	Ball type bearing pre-lu			to (4 liter) habitantian composite	
TRANSMISSION	of SAE 90 EP grease.	e speed reverse, synchro-mesh sh			
	Gear @	1200 rpm	1600 rpm	2000 rpm	
GROUND SPEED	lst 2nd 3rd 4th Rev.	2.24 mph (3.6 km/hr) 4.10 mph (6.6 km/hr) 8.64 mph (13.9 km/hr) 14.69 mph (23.6 km/hr) 2.41 mph (3.9 km/hr)	2.99 mph (4.8 km/hr) 5.47 mph (8.8 km/hr) 11.52 mph (18.5 km/hr) 19.59 mph (31.5 km/hr) 3.22 mph (5.2 km/hr)	3.74 mph (6 km/hr) 6.84 mph (11 km/hr) 14.41 mph (23.2 km/hr) Not recommended 4.02 mph (6.5 km/hr)	
DRIVE SHAFT	2.5" (6.3 cm) diameter tu	bing, two universal joints with re	lubricatable anti-friction bearing	gs. Steel forged yokes.	
REAR AXLE	Dana Model 60HD, 8 bolt wheel hub with 6500 lb. (2948 kg) load capacity. 11 pint (5.2 liter) lubrication capacity of SAE 90 EP grease.				
FRONT AXLE	Welded construction, 4"	(10 cm), 9.5 lb. (4.3 kg) structural	I-beam with center pivot.		
TIRES/WHEELS	Front: Cast iron hubs, tapered roller bearings. Drop center 14 × 8 wheels with 9.5-14, 4 ply 1-1 ribbed tubeless tires. Recommended pressure 20 psi.  Rea: Optional Model #70210 dual rear rims with 7.50 × 16, 4 ply, R-3 tires with tubes; Model #70220, 8.00 × 16, 6-ply Lawn and Garden tread tires with tubes; or Model #70240 single rim with 31 × 13.50, 6 ply tires for HTM-175 tractor only.				
SERVICE BRAKES	Bendix, 12" (30 cm) dian	neter by 2.5" (6 cm) width, self-ad	justing, double servo hydraulic b	rakes on rear wheels.	
PARKING BRAKE		t transmission with 11" (28 cm) dia with multi-stranded cable and c		ally activated drum shoe brake	
POWER STEERING	Standard equipment, Sc	ginaw recirculating ball screw,	automotive type power steering (	gear ratio 17.5:1.	
OPERATING CIRCLE	99 inch (251 cm) uncut	circle.			
CONTROLS	(Optional: hand throttle	Gasoline — Foot controlled throttle, brake pedal, and clutch pedal. Hand operated choke, parking brake.  (Optional: hand throttle and governor on gasoline models, Model #70145.)  Diesel — Foot controlled throttle, brake pedal, clutch pedal. Hand operated parking brake, fuel shut-off control for engine			
HAND THROTTLE - DIESEL	<b>Standard</b> — Variable speed mechanical governor, integral with fuel injection pump. Hand throttle lever mounted on steering column.				
GAUGES	Ammeter, hour meter, fu	el level, oil pressure, water temp	erature, speedometer with odom	eter.	
SEAT AND SUSPENSION		Contour seat with wrap-around 16" (41 cm) high backrest. Fingertip fore and aft adjustment. Seat and backrest are foar filled with integral vinyl cover. Seat suspension adjustable for operator comfort.			
ELECTRICAL FEATURES		Gasoline — 12 volt battery, 54 plate, 45 amp. 12 volt Delco-Remy starter, with dash mounted key ignition switch. Neutral startery interlock switch: clutch must be depressed when starting engine.			
	Diesel — Two 6 volt heavy duty batteries, providing 12 volt service. Delco-Remy starter, with dash-mounted key starter switch Neutral start safety interlock switch: clutch must be depressed when starting engine.				
ALTERNATOR	Delco-Remy 42 amp. 12	volt generator with integral solid	state voltage regulator.		
TOOL BOX	Located beneath seat s	uspension.			
	PA	RKMASTER FRAMI	8		
CUTTING UNIT WIDTH	7 unit — 174 inches (442	cm).			
RAISING AND LOWERING ALL CUTTING UNITS	Hydraulic Lift — 1st, 2nd and 3rd cutting units operate together. Cutting units 4 through 7 operate individually. Units can be raised or lowered in any sequence.				
MAIN FRAME	Tubular and structural	steel bolted and electrically welc	led construction.		
WING LIFT ARMS	Tubular steel, reinforce	d welded construction.			
HYDRAULIC RESERVOIR	7 quart (6.6 liter) capac	ity.			
HYDRAULIC OIL FILTER		cartridge. Full flow design includ	les by-pass valve with 11-18 psi p	ressure setting.	
CONTROL VALVES	Heavy duty, directional control valves, parallel circuit, stack design. Cast iron valve bodies, with hardened spools and plated for corrosion protection. Primary relief valve, non-adjustable. Relief valve prevents excess pressure build-up in the hydraulic system and safeguards the hydraulic pump and hoses.				
HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS	Tie rod construction, 3" (7.6 cm) bore, double-acting cylinders; chrome-plated rods 1\%" (2.8 cm) diameter, precision finished bore in cylinder tubes.				

#### PARKMASTER CUTTING UNITS

Gasoline - Gear type, 10 gpm @ 1700 rpm, 1500 psi maximum, belt driven from engine crankshaft with matched set of two belts.

Diesel — Gear type, 10 gpm @ 1200 rpm, 15 psi maximum, pump shaft coupled directly to front engine crankshaft pulley.

# THE TORO PARKMASTER® ( DOWN WITH FEATURES AN



#### THE TRACTOR

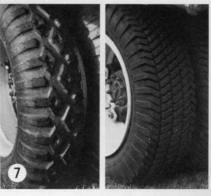






6 Plus foam filled contour seat and backrest ... with adjustable seat suspension for more operator comfort.

- 5 Choose gas or diesel power. Gasoline engine is a rugged Chevrolet 5 cylinder, 250 CID-L6 with 107 hp for plenty of lugging power. Diesel is a Perkins 4 cylinder, 235 CID with 78 hp for economy and long life. (HTM-175 is powered by diesel engine only.)
  - Engineered for turf use with superior weight distribution and low center of gravity. For maximum pulling power and traction.
  - Designed for operator efficiency with power steering; four speeds forward, one reverse; and full instrumentation, including ammeter, hour meter, fuel gauge, oil pressure, water temperature, speedometer and odometer.





**Dual rear tire options.** 7.50 × 16 diamond; 8.00 × 16 lawn and garden; or single rim, 31 × 13.50 for HTM-175 tractor only.

# OR HTM-175° MOWS 'EM D BENEFITS LIKE THESE.

- 8 HTM-175 is the perfect union of two time-tested designs. The prime mover and cutting-unit frame have proven themselves for years on the Parkmaster, Toro's popular wheel-driven gang mower. The hydraulic reels, designed for the HTM-175, have been used and enthusiastically acclaimed on our Turf Pro 84 tri-plex.
- 9 HTM-175 is gentler on the grass. By custom-designing our reel units, we cut down the weight of each by 110 pounds, compared to our wheel-drive gangs. And the prime mover offers superior weight distribution over its large, high-floatation tires to reduce compaction and minimize the possibility of tire marking.



HTM-175 controls are simpler, too. Lower a reel unit and start it cutting with just one lever. Stop all seven reels at once with HTM-175's convenient single-lever shut down. And you don't have to reach to get at the levers. They're right at the driver's side.

#### HTM-175 CUTTING UNIT



- Quick height-of-cut adjustment streamlines your maintenance schedule. Change all 7 reels in just 7-8 minutes. Vary cutting height from % inch to 26 inch. And HTM-175's variable clip valve makes it easy to change clip frequency for various heights of cut.
- Reversible reel motors are standard. Backlap right on the machine for a reduced sharpening frequency—save on shop time. Makes clearing reels easier, too.

# ® AND HERE ARE THE OPTIONS ...



- Certified roll over protection system (ROPS) for greater operator safety conforms to OSHA regulations.
   Includes seat belts.
- · Cab w/ROPS.
- Single rear tires.
- Dual rear tires.
- Light kit and horn, including turn signal, head light, stop lights.
- Front fenders.



#### HTM-175 FRAME AND HYDRAULIC SYSTEM CUTTING UNIT WIDTH 7 unit - 175 inches (445 cm). PAISING AND LOWERING 1st, 2nd, and 3rd cutting units operate together. Cutting units 4 through 7 operate individually. Units can be raised or lowered in any sequence ALL CUTTING UNITS MAIN FRAME Tubular and structural steel, bolted and electrically welded construction. WING LIFT ARMS Tubular steel, reinforced welded construction. Fabricated 16 gauge steel. 18 gallon (68 liter) capacity approximate. HYDRAULIC RESERVOIR 25 micron full flow filter with 25 psi by-pass. HYDRAULIC OIL FILTER Standard equipment, 12 × 24 × 3 single pass hydraulic oil cooler. HYDRAULIC OIL COOLER Seven section valve bank. Each section has its own relief valve. Controls all hydraulic functions: raising/lowering cutting **CONTROL VALVES** units and starting/stopping BACKLAPPING Reversible reel motors are standard. Permits backlapping on machine. HYDRAULIC CYLINDERS Tie rod construction, 3" (7.6 cm) bore, chrome plated rod 11/6" (2.9 cm) diameter. HYDRAULIC PUMP Gear type, 39 gpm @ 1500 rpm, 2000 psi maximum. HYDRAULIC HOSES/TUBES All hydraulic hoses, tubes and fittings meet SAE standards as applicable.

#### HTM-175 CUTTING UNIT (CARRIER FRAME, ROLLER AND WHEELS) MODEL NO. 01085

	The second secon				
WIDTH OF CUT	31 inches (79 cm), r	eel type — formal turf appl	ications.		
HEIGHT OF CUT ADJUSTMENT	Quick change, pin and hole combination adjustment in ¼" (.63 cm) increments. Low range cutting (%"-1½" [.95-3.8 cm]). High range cutting (1½"-2½" [3.8-6.3 cm]). Cutting units can be precision adjusted to match one to the other. Height of cut can be varied within a cutting range.				
BEDKNIFE TO REEL ADJUSTMENT	Adjustment through a single screw at both ends of the reel that is bolted directly to bedbar. Adjusting screw affords quick and simple adjustment of bedknife to reel.				
REEL CONSTRUCTION	7 inch (18 cm) diameter with 7 blades welded to six 10 gauge stamped steel spiders. Reels mounted on tapered roller bearings. Left side bearing is greaseable, right side bearing lubricated by oil in chain case. Bearings adjustable by nut on left end of reel shaft.				
BEDKNIFE/BEDBAR	Replaceable single edge bedknife mounted on welded steel bedbar.				
ROLLER CONSTRUCTION	3.5" (9 cm) diameter steel roller has greaseable tapered roller bearings with double lip oil seal and wear sleeve to keep ou grit and moisture. Uses molded rubber bushings for mounting to cutting unit.				
ROLLER SCRAPER	Adjustable fixed position scraper standard.				
REEL DRIVE	Chain drive from hydraulic motor to sprocket on reel shaft. Chain runs partially submerged in oil in sealed die cast aluminum case. Adjustable idler sprocket.				
CARRIER FRAME	Welded steel construction incorporates counterbalance weight and provides mounting for cutting unit to mower frame.				
WHEELS AND TIRES	$12 \times 4.00$ semi-pneumatic with Chevron tread. Mounted on formed steel wheels with welded hubs. Relubricatable tapered roller bearings.				
FREQUENCY OF CLIP	Gear @	Average Clip			
	lst 2nd	.39 inches (.99 cm) .71 inches (1.8 cm)	with variable clip valve closed.		
	1st 2nd	.43 inches (1.1 cm) .85 inches (2.2 cm)	with variable clip valve in position recommended for 1½"-2" (3.8-5 cm) H.O.C.		
	1st 2nd	.55 inches (1.4 cm) 1.10 inches (2.8 cm)	with variable clip valve in position recommended for 2"-2\%" (5-6.4 cm) H.O.C.		

Parkmaster 99" 188" 177" 96" 174" 66" 1750 lbs. 4450 lbs. 61.25" 6	ar Clearance
	5" 10" cm) (25 cm)
	5" 10" cm) (25 cm)

OTHER OPTIONS

Governor and Hand Throttle for gasoline tractors only: Model #70145.
Light Kit includes horn, directional lights with 4-way flasher, head and taillights, Model #70150. Front Fenders Model #70196

Spark Arrestor Muffler, Part #37-4250 — Parkmaster Diesel; Part #37-4260 — Parkmaster Gas. Drawbar, Part #26-9260

Cold Start Kit. Part #44-0400.

Conversion Kit, Part #51-3080, for Parkmaster units only. Allows adaptation of 18" (46 cm) diameter wheels on gang mowers.

Rear Wheels and Tires. (see Tractor TIRE/WHEEL section).

#### ROLL OVER PROTECTION SYSTEM — ROPS, MODEL NO. 70137; CAB, MODEL NO. 70155

ROPS CONSTRUCTION ROPS consists of welded tubular four post frame, using  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$  certified tubing, with fabricated steel mounting brackets. Consists of metal welded fabricated construction with tinted safety plate glass windows, single door, integral roll over protection system (ROPS), windshield wiper, pressurizer blower and seat belt assembly. Cab Mounting Kit for Parkmaster Gas and Diesel, Model #70157; for HTM-175, Model #70159. CAR

ROPS meets or exceeds OSHA Standards of April 5, 1972, and Corps of Engineers Standards per 385-1-1 of March 27, 1972. Certified for 8,000 pounds maximum gross vehicle weight and tested per Society of Automotive Engineers Test Specification J-394 State of California Approval Number R-463. State of New York Approval Number 8284, N.Y.S. — B.S.A.

Certified for usage with seat belt. Seat belt includes single retractor, 2 inch wide webbing and conduit sleeve for positioning

belt for ease of operation.

WEIGHT ROPS, 320 lbs. (145 kg); Cab w/ROPS, 1380 lbs. (626 kg).

SEAT AND SEAT SUSPENSION

CERTIFICATION

Specifications and design subject to change without notice.
"Toro," "Parkmaster" and "HTM-175" are registered trademarks of The Toro Company, 8111 Lyndale Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS



(continued from page 34)
Club.

In the words of his Assistant Superintendent Dennis McNally, (Dennis has been his Assistant since 1981 and his mechanic before that time) "He has the ability to revolutionize the way a shop and a course can be run, which has greatly influenced my choice of this profession."

Described as a walking, talking library of sports information. When a discussion came up regarding the 1966 N.F.L. game he made his point by naming all the players on both teams as well as the final score. Auto racing, basketball, football and baseball have all been named as his "favorite" sport. You will probably find this Superintendent at most of the major sporting events anywhere in the world. He has attended every Masters Golf Tournament since 1973.

He is also an accomplished photographer. A recent trip to the Grand Canyon found our Superintendent hiking down the canyon wall, spending the night in the canyon and then waiting  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours for the sun to get just right in order to get that perfect shot.

He was Associate Editor of The South Florida Green and The Florida Green. Currently he remains active with our publication as the person in charge of our magazine covers. In this capacity he makes all the arrangements for travel to our cover assignments as well as setting up the shooting dates. His regard for details and his eye for photographic composition can be found in our award winning magazine covers.

If you visit the office of the Golf Course Superintendent at High Ridge Country Club you will find a very organized desk and sitting behind that desk will be David M. Bailey, CGCS. ■

Editor's Note: We have learned since going to press that Mr. Abe Blumenfeld has been appointed the new greens chairman at High Ridge Country Club.

#### Florida Green is a Winner

Editors of seven outstanding newsletters will be recognized during the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America's (GCSAA's) 57th Annual International Golf Course Conference and Show in San Francisco, January 27-February 4, 1986.

The 1985 winners of the annual GCSAA Chapter Newsletter Contest were selected from newsletters of 49 eligible, affiliated chapters by a panel of five highly qualified judges. To be eligible, newsletters must be published by GCSAA affiliated chapters between October 1 of the previous year and October 1 of the current year.

Within each of three chapter size categories, one newsletter was selected as the best overall. Newsletters were evaluated on overall excellence, appropriate design, editorial judgement and content, scope and quality of writing, and presentation. The size categories: A - fewer than 30 members, B - 30 to 70 members, and C - more than 70 members.

In addition to the three overall awards, judges selected four newsletters for special recognition awards regardless of chapter size. These special categories: best flag design, best cover, best original editorial content, and best format and readability.

The 1985 winners are:

Category A: Turf Talk

New Hampshire GCSA Editor, Barrie Robertson

Category B: The Ballmark

Central Illinois GCSA Editor, Michael Vogt

Category C: The Grass Roots

Wisconsin GCSA

Editor, Monroe S. Miller

Best Cover: The Florida Green

Florida GCSA

Editor, Dan Jones, CGCS

Best Flag: The Green Breeze

Greater Cincinnati GCSA Editor, Dennis Warner

Best Editorial: The Greener Side

GCSA of New Jersey

Editor, Jim Gilligan

Best Format: Green is Beautiful

Ontario GCSA

Editor, Neil Acton, CGCS

#### Pro-Superintendent Captured by Brooks and Dytrich

The 1985 Pro-Superintendent Championship of the South Florida P.G.A. was held at Mariner Sands Country Club in Stuart, Florida. The always dependable team of Pete Brooks (Supt.) and Rick Dytrich (Professional) from the Palm Beach Par Three Club captured the trophy with a fine 65 gross bestball. The tournament was staged on the Gold Course that provided the players quite a test with quick putting surfaces and challenging pin placements.

A group of ninety-six individuals had lunch before heading to the tee and enjoying probably one of the finest days of weather that anyone could ever imagine. No matter what was shot, most pros and superintendents enjoyed the day and got a chance to relax and spend some time together on a more casual basis. During the awards ceremony Mr. John Shulock an umpire in the 1985 World Series, was able to share some stories of the Fall Classic and also highlighted some unique situations in the life of an umpire.

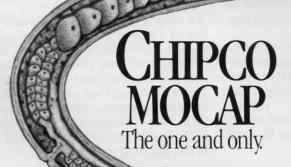
# GET TWO FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE.

If you're using more than one product to kill mole crickets and nematodes, you're wasting money. Because, in Florida, there's one product—CHIPCO® MOCAP® insecticide/ nematicide — that effectively and consistently controls both for less cost than products that control only one. CHIPCO MOCAP works fast, not only

on nematodes and mole crickets but also on

a broad spectrum of grubs and surface insects. It can be used on Bahia, Bent, Bermuda, Centipede, Fescue, St. Augustine and Zoysia turfgrasses. And now it's formulated for lower odor, too.

Ask your supplier for CHIPCO -MOCAP...the one and only product that gets your two biggest turf pests for less than the price of one. Rhône-Poulenc Inc., Agrochemical Division, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852. (PRHÖNE-POLILENC



# Florida Superintendents Give Record Donation to GCSAA Research

Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association (FGCSA) recently presented a \$5,000 check to the Scholarship and Research Fund of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA). The contribution has been designated for turfgrass research.

"This is the single, largest contribution by a local golf course superintendents association to our Scholarship and Research Fund," said Gerald L. Faubel, CGCS, Chairman, GCSAA Scholarship and Research Committee.

"The contribution by the Florida GCSA plays a major role in our combines attempt to improve the game of golf," said Faubel. "Florida is truly a leader in turfgrass research. This is a very, very significant contribution."

Tom Burrows, president of the Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association, said of the donation: "The golf course superintendents throughout Florida know that turfgrass research is very important to the future of golf.

We know that our contributions and the resultant research will improve golf courses for the golfer."

The FGCSA is composed of nine local chapters covering the State of Florida. The 1985 efforts of those local chapters and the FGCSA have resulted in recent contributions of the \$5,000 to GCSAA and \$17,000 to the Florida Turfgrass Foundation to support turfgrass research at the University of Florida.

GCSAA and the United States Golf Association (USGA) are currently co-sponsoring research to develop turfgrasses that require less maintenance and 50 percent less water yet are still playable and pleasing to the eye. Significant progress already is being made.

The turfgrass research has benefited and will continue to benefit not only the game of golf but the agricultural industry and the world as well.

"The Cooperation between the USGA and the GCSAA has never been better, and these strong bonds can be increased through the efforts of turfgrass research," said Faubel. "Without groups like Florida, and leaders like Tom Burrows, we could not make the financial impact on research that we have been able to make.

"And contributors can be assured that their money will benefit golf. The USGA/GCSAA Research Committee has established very rigid standards for research. This committee is truly seeking to find solutions."

In 1985 alone, GCSAA has contributed \$50,000 to turfgrass scholarship and research. ■

#### Orthene Tree & Ornamental Label Additions

Recently, EPA issued a final approval for the addition of Imported Fire Ants to our Federal Label. Label copy reads as follows:

NON CROP AREAS: Imported Fire Ants - Apply 1 oz. per 5 gallons of spray solution as a mound drench. Sprinkle 1 gallon of diluted mix over a 4 foot diameter circle over the mound. As a dust treatment, evenly distribute 1 to 2 teaspoons per mound. Grass in treated areas may be injured. For best results, apply the material early in the morning or late in the afternoon when fire ants are active. Applications made during prolonged hot, dry conditions may be ineffective due to ants being located deep within the mound. Do not treat mounds more than once per season.

# Ransomes Distributors Given Trip to England

JOHNSON CREEK, WISCONSIN. . . Ransomes, Inc., a leading U.S. manufacturer of commercial turf care equipment, recently hosted a trip to England for nineteen of its top North American distributors and their wives.

Among the highlights of the trip were visits to The Institute of Groundsmanship International Exhibition, which was held at the Royal Windsor Racecourse, and Ransomes Sims & Jefferies production facilities in Ipswich.

While in the U.K., the visitors were given an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with several of their English counterparts and to discuss emerging technologies in the turf grass industry.

The group also visited Brighton to see the imaginative work of a prestigious seaside town's Parks Department and enjoyed an afternoon sight-seeing excursion to historic Cambridge.

The trip marked the culmination of a record sales year for the American firm.



NORTH FLORIDA

DIVOTS



By EDDIE SNIPES Selva Marina Country Club

## Super Talk

You are at a party with some people from your neighborhood. Suddenly, you find that the conversation turns to employment, a round robin of professional introductions take place. Medical, accounting, legal; all of these professions are present, all eyes are presently on you. "I am a Golf Course Superintendent", you reply. "Oh", they reply, "You must mow greens", end of communication. Congratulations, you have just communicated yourself into the dark ages!

Professions and professionals just don't happen, they evolve through declaring and professing of a common belief in the way something is to be, or is to be researched. All the great professions have the ability to communicate their knowledge to an unknowledgeable public. This is how they survive and grow.

Golf Course Superintendents, no matter what job circumstance, have the opportunity daily to profess their profession. Communication, direct one to one communication with the people that play their course, can be more powerful than anything you might imagine.

Nine out of ten golfing members really want to hear your explanations of why you airify, or why your have water running during play. This is the time for the superintendent to communicate, educate, and make an overall good impression for yourself and your profession.

Communicating effectively with members does not have to always be direct. Writing a column in the monthly club bulletin or newsletter about timely maintenance events can prepare and literally put to rest any misconceptions about your cultural turf program. Posting of signs indicating course conditions after rain or notifying about certain maintenance activities to take place that day are also effective ways to let members know you care about them and the enjoyment of their golf game.

Playing an occasional round of golf with members gives one the opportunity to communicate your ideas and receive feedback. Your golf score may not be the best that day, but the knowledge you communicate and receive may be priceless.







The FGCSA has been in existence and extremely productive for the past seven years. We now feel that we need to give annual recognition to a deserving Golf Course Superintendent.

This recognition will come in the form of an award, and will be most prestigious, similar to our profession's most highest award — the GCSAA Distinguished Service Award.

Therefore, selecting recipients will be a monumental task; making sure the proposed recipients are of the highest esteem, that they are deserving, that they have performed outstanding achievements as a Golf Course Superintendent, and that they have given their time unselfishly in promoting Golf Course Management and unification of the Florida Golf Course Superintendent.

Rules for eligibility of nominees and assimilation of information on nominees was laid out by our Awards Committee. A name was selected. The name will be The Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association's Distinguished Service Award. Our first goes to Past President, William G. Wagner (left), at the FTGA Annual Award Luncheon in Tampa on October 1, 1985.



# **Your Sand Man**

E. R. JAHNA IND., INC. 102 E. TILLMAN AVE. LAKE WALES, FLA. (813) 676-9431

# A Word About Native Plants

The use of native plants in the landscape has become much more common recently. Natives such as Seagrape, Sea Otas, Yucca and Green Buttonwood have long been used by residents living in coastal areas with excessive salt spray.

Now as water for non-essential uses such as lawn and landscape irrigation is more highly scrutinized, the idea of using native plants will become more attractive to a greater number of homeowners and developers. Native plants used properly in a landscape can lead to reduced water usage for irrigation as well as greater versatility to climatic changes. The Florida State Tree, the Sabal Palm, is an excellent example of a highly adaptable native plant which is able to grow in a variety of conditions. Wax Murtle is another native which can tolerate a variety of soil conditions. Furthermore, it can be sheared as a hedge or maintained as a multi-stemmed small tree depending on the landscape needs. Included below is a partial list of some native plants which you might consider using for your landscape. A more complete listing is available from the Cooperative Extension Service Office.

- 1. Acer rubrum Red Maple
- 2. Ardisia escallanioides Marlberry
- 3. Bumelia salicofolia Willow Bustic
- 4. Chrysobalanus icaco Cocoplum
- 5. Chrysophyllum oliviforme Satin Leaf
- 6. Conocarpus erectus Green Buttonwood
- 7. Cordia sebestena Geigor Tree
- 8. Dodonea vicosa Varnish Leaf
- 9. Erythrina herbacea Coral Bean
- 10. Ficus aurea Strangler Fig
- 11. Gordonia lasianthus Loblolly Bay
- 12. Ilex cassine Dahoon Holly
- 13. Ilex vomitoria Yaupon Holly
- 14. Liquidambar styraciflua Sweet Gum
- 15. Lysiloma bahamensis Wild Tamarind
- 16. Magnolia grandiflora Southern Magnolia
- 17. Magnolia virginiana, australis Southern Sweet Boy
- 18. Myrica cerifera Wax Myrtle
- 19. Persea borbonia Red Bay
- 20. Psychotria undata Wild Coffee
- 21. Quercus laurifolia Laurel Oak
- 22. Quercus virginiana Live Oak
- 23. Simarouba glauca Paradise Tree
- 24. Swietenia mahogani West Indies Mahogany
- 25. Taxodium distichum Bald Cypress
- 26. Thespesia populnea Portia Tree

Availability of some native plants is probably one of the greatest factors restricting their use. The number of nurseries offering natives is increasing, however, more should be encouraged to grow natives as the demand increases. Just remember, native plants were around long before sprinkler systems.





## "Off the Wall" HELPFUL HINTS

By: Rosalie J. Wyatt

In the profession of golf course superintendence, the ongoing exchange between one another of HELPFUL HINTS is in fact 'par for the course'! Above and beyond formal textbook education, on the job practical training, and on hand technical information readily available in the industry, superintendents continue to gain insight into their responsibilities, and gather useful advice from first hand experience (or second hand for this matter) of others also active in the field. To elaborate, it happens occasiionally that a particular strategy, technique, system, or application mode will manifest itself in the form of the unusual, if not sometimes uncanny, or indeed unheard of approach to maintenance of a golf course. Thus the phrase; "Off The Wall" HELPFUL HINTS has been deemed appropriate for purposes of this article. At best, should any one superintendent in said profession, from rookie to veteran, gain as much as an iota of knowledge, or benefit to any extent from the information gathered from and herein disseminated to those of your in the field, the intention of this article is well lived. Understandably, to consider adopting one of the following HELPFUL HINTS as advice to follow, one must determine whether or not the hint is firstly applicable to one's set of circumstances, before a positive outcome may be pursued or before positive results may be achieved.

#### **HELPFUL HINT #1**

A fast, proven effective method in pinpointing the smallest tubing leak on the irrigation hydraulic line system is that of liquid detergent soap injection. Soapy bubbles will appear directly over the broken tubing, thus identifying the leak. (David Bailey, CGCS/High Ridge CC). A different approach to the same problem is the injection of methyl bromide. As the gas takes the path of least resistance to the location of the cut, the area where the grass is killed will identify just that; the location of the cut. (Mike Bailey, Supt./Boca Greens CC)

#### **HELPFUL HINT #2**

For ease in spot treatment of worms, incorporate Sevin (straight dust) into the fertilizer, apply, and finally for five to ten minutes water it in. This method is an option when going to the extent of mixing a full spray tank of liquid pesticide is not necessary. (Craig Foley, Supt.-/Boca Woods CC)

#### **HELPFUL HINT #3**

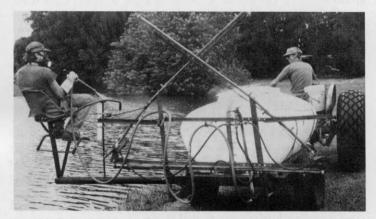
In an effort to economize, counteract spring algae problems by spraying clorox, rather than a fungicide which is traditionally more expensive. Note that long term results have yet to be studied. (John Cicale, Supt./Boca Golf & Tennis)

### HELPFUL HINT #4 EARLY MORNING SYRINGING

A number of years ago when I was an assistant superin-

tendent at Doral Country Club we experienced a severe outbreak of brown patch on one of our courses. After getting involved with an extensive fungicide program and raising mower heights the greens began to recover, but the most dramatic recovery was gained after our course supervisor routinely started removing the morning dew by syringing the greens with irrigation water. Mr. Tom Mascaro had published an article that explained "Exudated Water" which contained a form of sugar called glutamine which when present can induce fungal activity. The U.S.G.A. had made recommendations back in the early 1950's that syringing greens could provide better putting surfaces and this example at Doral helped me understand a unique situation when combating intense fungus conditions.

(Kevin Downing, CGCS, Golf Manager/Mariner Sands CC)



HELPFUL HINT #5 (See Photo)

Bill McKee & Howard Turner running spray equipment

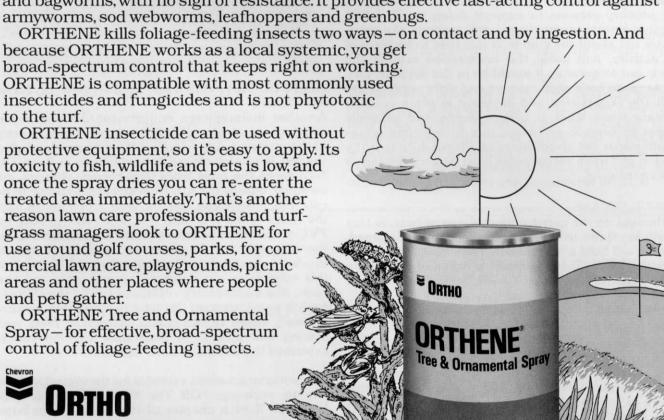
As controlling weeds along canal banks and other aguatics is part of the superintendent's aesthetic responsibility to a well maintained golf course, and due to the typically excessive expense incurred by contracting outside aquatic weed control labor, an extremely ingenious device has been crafted for the purpose of providing an alternative approach; a do it yourself custom home remedy. Because of the contraption's operational success, a patent could be in the offing for the inventive able team of one certain maintenance department in southern Florida! Imagine a removable device; attachable on either side as needed of the frame of a sprayer, two pipes welded together at a perpendicular, to which a seat equipped with built-in seatbelt is attached. From this extended seat, a spray person can effectively hand spray along canal banks, as these areas are normally open, permitting ease in accessibility of this innovation along the water's edge. And remember, it is essential to note that the seated spray person is at the mercy of the person driving the mower! (Bill McKee, Supt./Plantation GC)

(continued on page 44)

# Now there's a better way to control turf insects!

Now that ORTHENE® Tree & Ornamental Spray has been cleared for use against turf insects, you've got effective insect control you can count on.

ORTHENE has been used for years to stop tough pests like gypsy moth larvae, aphids and bagworms, with no sign of resistance. It provides effective fast-acting control against



**Chevron Chemical Company** 

Avoid accidents. For safety, read the entire label including precautions. Use all chemicals only as directed. Copyright © 1984 Chevron Chemical Company. All rights reserved.

# ORTHENE

#### **HELPFUL HINT #6**

To reduce the amount of damage from an oil leak, charcoal is typically applied; however this may not be the best medicine. Charcoal does in fact neutralize the oil, but does not aid in getting the oil out of the ground. A good approach to cleaning up the area is to apply granular detergent soap. By soaking the area with water to create sudsing, the oil will then allow itself to be squeegied off into the rough as it has suspended itself in the granular detergent. (John Cicale, Supt./Boca Golf & Tennis)

#### **HELPFUL HINT #7**

"Necessity is the motor of invention", quotes Boots Berckemeyer, Supt., of Century Village in Broward County. In light of this statement, night mowing and night spraying are suggested as alternatives to the daytime norms. Night mowing makes sense for reasons twofold: the amount of play lthroughout the day preventing the opportunity to mow at this time, and also the lack of sufficient equipment available in the daytime when the job demands. To perform this task, floodlights may be attached to the tractor. As for night spraying, there are three primary reasons to support doing so. The first being that insects are nocturnal, and secondly the members are not about the course at this time to be leery of such activity, and lastly the evaporation rate of the spray is not as great as it would be in the daytime. Disadvantages to both night mowing and night spraying are that firstly supervision and guidance in some cases is necessary when labor is undependable, and secondly the cost of labor in increased due to overtime wages paid out under the circumstances. Please note that the irrigation and work assignments must be coordinated all things considered.

#### **HELPFUL HINT #8**

One thought on the construction of new greens, is that by aerifying three to four times before play is opened, the green will hold a better shot. The intent is to soften the putting surface, as the green is firm and hard when initially constructed. (John Cicale, Supt./Boca Golf & Tennis)

#### **HELPFUL HINT #9**

There are more ways than one to approach the infamous ever-present pest; the mole cricket: For better "kill" results, apply straight *Orthene* late in the evening, preferably just prior to darkness; three pounds preventative per acre or four pounds curative per acre, and do not irrigate. (Peter Kohler, Supt./Island Dunes CC)

#### **HELPFUL HINT #10**

For occasional spot coverage on a green versus the conventionally more expensive blanket applications of insecticides, use six ounces of Joy per gallon water! Mix this dishwashing liquid, in particular, with water in a hand tank, insert probe in each mole cricket hole, and shoot! Seconds later the pest will surface and expire, as the Joy has successfully clogged the mole cricket's breathing apparatus! (Chuck Pincket, Supt./Miles Grant CC)

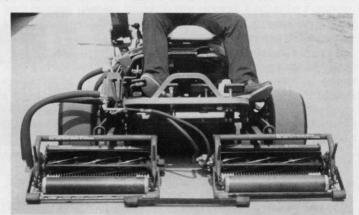
#### **HELPFUL HINT #11**

Experiment with preemergent herbicides on a small

scale with spot applications to determine which herbicides effectively kill grass contamination mutations that one would want to eliminate on putting surfaces especially. (Barry Carter, Supt./Boca Raton Hotell Club)

#### **HELPFUL HINT #12**

On an interpersonal note, it is recommended in jest, that to stay out of the member mingling situations which one inevitably faces in either the locker room or the pro shop, is (one way) to stay out of trouble. Professionally speaking, this rule of thumb favors only essential contact with members as opposed to intimate association. (Otto Schmeisser, Supt./Everglades Club)



HELPFUL HINT #13 (See Photo) View of Magnetic Attachment

Another maintenance department devised a way in which to attach a magnet to a mower. The sole purpose of the magnet as it performs 1/2 inch from the surface of the tee, is to pick up spikes and irrigation flags. This in turn saves the reels from unnecessary damage, and in so doing, guards the turf from streaks. In order to duplicate this innovation, custom weld a bracket in front of the roller of the reel unit. It is important to note that a PVC sleeve must be inserted into the bracket that holds the magnetic bar in place, as to prevent the entire bracket assembly from being magnetized. Not only does this adaptation cut down on normal wear and tear of reels, and unnecessary replacement and purchases thereof; it cuts down on the time in labor that mechanics normally spend repairing and sharpening reels, and replacing bed knives. (A Jacaranda CC innovation as explained by Art Kurtz, Asst. Supt.)

The workplace, indeed, provides for the everyday opportunity to exchange "Off The Wall" HELPFUL HINTS. However, if each chapter of the Golf Course Superintendents Association were to approve of maintaining a 'suggestion box' per se at the meeting sites, perhaps members would then be encouraged to exchange helpful hints on a regular and hopefully more frequent basis. Ideally, responses collected by the suggestion box would further enrich the worklife, as those hints determined to be significant or of a contributory nature to the responsibilities of golf course maintenance, would be reported at the chapter meetings to follow, under the subject of new business. A functioning system would then exist whereby all colleagues would be enabled to effectively and continually update each other on personal innovations and uncommon practices in golf course maintenance; which might (or might not!) be helpful to others active in the industry.

# **Green Section Agronomist**

FAR HILLS, N.J. - John H. Foy of Madison, Ga., has been named Agronomist of the Southeast Region of The United States Golf Association Green Section.

Foy, whose appointment is effective Oct. 1, will join the staff of Charles B. White, Director of the Southeast Region. Foy will be based in the West Palm Beach, Fla., area and will be responsible for Turf Advisory Service visits in Florida.

Foy earned his bachelor's degree in Agriculture from the University of Georgia in 1977 and received his Master's degree in Plant Protection and Pest Management from Georgia in 1980. He is presently a sales representative for a manufacturer of turf products.

Created in 1920, the USGA Green Section is the only scientific agency whose sole mission is to upgrade the playing surfaces of golf courses in the United States.



#### John F. Foy Named USGA THE FLORIDA GREEN **A Short History**

The Florida Green had a predecessor, The South Florida Green, which was published for the first time in South Florida in October of 1973. This first edition consisted of six pages and was all black and white, except for the cover.

Dan Jones took over as Editor in July 1976. By this time the magazine had grown up to 16 pages, it was still all black and white inside with only the cover done in color. Also at that time we used the same cover photo for all four copies in a year.

We had ten advertisers in that July 1976 issue and it is interesting to note that nine of those advertisers will be running ads in our Winter 1986 issue, and that eight of these have remained with us continuously over the vears.

In July 1980 transition was made over to a state wide publication and we took the name The Florida Green at that time.

We are very proud of our record over the years and believe that it shows we are meeting the needs of the advertiser as well as the needs of the Golf Course Superintendent/Manager in Florida. The Florida Green is dedicated to promoting the profession of the Florida Golf Course Superintendent/Manager through the use of continuing education and responsible press.

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# AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

## **GOLF TURF NEWS**

BRUCE J. AUGUSTIN
Extension Turf & Water Specialist
AREC Ft. Lauderdale

CHARLES H. PEACOCK Extension Turf Specialist Gainesville

## Gaseous Loss of Nitrogen from Turf

Nitrogen is the most important nutrient for turfgrass culture in terms of how much is required, how often it needs to be applied, total cost, and the amount of "greening-up" caused by an application of nitrogen fertilizer as compared with other fertilizer applications. There is a wealth of information on the above parameters, but less is known about the fate of nitrogen fertilizers after application. People applying nitrogen fertilizer usually assume that the turfgrass plants take-up all the fertilizer that is applied. If there is not the usual "greenup" response, then they will blame the fertilizer for not working properly. But all fertilizers do indeed respond very predictably to weather, soil, and cultural conditions. Understanding the possible fates after application is the key to making fertilizers work efficiently and maximizing the response.

We have primarily been concerned in Florida with the loss of nitrogen fertilizers by leaching because of the sand soils with low cation exchange capacity, high rainfall, and excessive irrigation. Research at the Ft. Lauderdale R.E.C. has shown that these conditions favorable for nitrogen leaching combined with the use of nitrate nitrogen fertilizers can lead to potentially large amounts of fertilizer losses (up to 60% of that applied).

However, everyone should be aware that potentially large gaseous losses into the atmosphere of applied nitrogen fertilizers can occur. Under certain conditions in Florida, gaseous losses can be as significant as leaching losses. One of the processes of gaseous losses of fertilizers is volatilization.

Volatilization is the loss into the atmosphere of ammonia (NH³) as a gas. It can occur with any ammoniacal fertilizer material, such as ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate, when the soil pH is above 7.5. Under these conditions as much as one-third of the amount of fertilizer applied can be lost into the atmosphere. Very little ammonia (1%) is lost from these materials when the soils are acid.

The greatest concern with ammonia volatilization is with urea fertilizer, because of the large amount of gaseous losses under varying conditions. Urea is the alkaline form of ammonia. It is readily converted to ammonium carbonate by an enzyme called "urease". This enzyme is present wherever there is microbial activity, such as on leaves, or in thatch and soil. The ammonium carbonate is an unstable chemical form and ammonia is readily released into the atmosphere. Urea fertilizers are usually broken down within 3 days of application.

Field tests on turf have shown ammonia volatilization losses to average 20-30% after an urea fertilizer application. When urea was applied to bare acid sand soils, the volatile losses were up to 59% of the urea applied. The higher the soil pH, the greater were the losses. The study also showed that by increasing soil moisture and temperatures, ammonia losses were also increased. It was interesting to note that these studies showed about 95% of the volatile losses occurred within 7 days of application.

A recent laboratory study examined the differences in ammonia volatilization from urea applied as either a granular or a liquid. Ammonia losses from granular urea ranged from 1 to 55% of that applied, whereas ammonia losses from liquid urea were 2-26% of the urea applied. The actual losses depended upon the temperature and relative humidity conditions in the experiment. Increasing temperature and humidity generally increased the losses observed. Periodic wetting and drying of the turf caused surges of ammonia losses. Irrigation immediately after fertilization by either method of urea application significantly reduced volatilization to minor losses.

To obtain the maximum fertilizer efficiency (greatest turf response), the turf manager must carefully plan and implement a fertilizer program. Fertilizers should be applied to the turf that has soil moisture near field capacity. This will help minimize potential leaching. The proper fertilizer source should be selected for the particular turf situation. If one is using urea fertilizers, the above research information indicates it is essential to water-in the fertilizer to minimize volatilization losses. Likewise, other nitrogen fertilizer sources will also benefit from being washed into the soil, not only to reduce volatilization, but also to get the fertilizer into the soil for root uptake. An application of a 1/8 to 1/4 inch of water is usually sufficient to wash the fertilizer into the

(continued on page 47)

(continued from page 46)

thatch and soil. This should be done as soon as possible after fertilizer application. Using these techniques, a turf manager can make the most efficient use of fertilizer applications.

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-Gulf Turf News Vol. III No. 2 March, 1985

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#### "G.C.S.A.A. Finishes Third at International Greenskeepers and Superintendents Golf Tournament

Anytime that a golf tournament is held at the Old Course in St. Andrews, Scotland it becomes a very special event. The Ransomes Fifth International Tournament was surely no exception to the mystique of St. Andrews. With the shadows of the Royal and Ancient building filtering just near the first tee and the Swilcan Burr just a few hundred yards ahead, you know that the great challenge of golf in its purest form, lies directly in front of you.

On October 9th the G.C.S.A.A. sent its team of Dave Powell (North Carolina), Dick Stuntz (Kansas), Gene Baston (Texas) and Kevin Downing (Florida) against twelve other teams representing countries throughout the world. The Stableford competition was the format of the day with the best score of three players used to accumulate points. Captain Gene Baston elected to assist the team by providing moral and strategic advice for the first of two eighteen hole rounds that were to be held on the same day. The temperature was a cool fiftyfive and coupled with overcast and windy conditions it looked like another fiesty round in Scottish conditions. The defending champions from Canada had assembled another strong group and they looked like the team to beat with stiff competition from Scotland and possibly the U.S.A.

Dave Powell and Dick Stuntz were both solid two and four handicappers respectively and Kevin Downing was playing to a nine handicap coming into the tournament. Being a "links" type of course it lends itself to a different type of strategy when positioning your tee ball and definitely the alignment of your approach shots is a critical feature when trying to score well on the Old Course. The summer rains in Scotland were abundant and the turf conditions were very lush for Scottish standards. Because of the softness in the soil and turf, the course played a little longer than usual but the expertise needed to execute the "bump and run" shot was not as critical. Because of the unusual size of the seven double greens coupled with the unique contours, it is so important to be on the proper side of the pin position when your approach shot comes to rest. When the flag of the U.S.A. was raised and the team was introduced, you started to feel as if you were in attendance at a mini-Olympics and the nerves and adrenalin began to shake and flow simultaneously. Downing floated a gentle hook that ended up closer to eighteen fairway than number one, but the other two members drove right down the middle. The thrill of playing in front of a crowd and utilizing caddies while walking the course adds so much to the intrigue of competition. The team basically got off to a shaky start but remained close by saving a few pars and remaining composed through a few sudden rainshowers. A team birdie on the eighteenth hole gave a boost to the moral even though the team was in sixth place after the morning round.

All three team members were extremely determined to regroup and mount a little charge in the afternoon. The skys cleared at noon and the temperature warmed up a little even though the ski caps and rainsuits still remained standard equipment. Shot making was superb on the front nine and Kevin was able to salvage a critical par on number nine from deep in the heather and gorce. Stuntz rammed in a four footer for birdie three on the tenth and the charge was on. The inability to make any mid range putts had plagued the group throughout the tournament but Dave Powell made a twisting five footer on the eleventh to save par. The Canadian team was looking over from the adjoining seventh and responded with a birdie three which left the U.S.A. behind by at least three points. A natural birdie was recorded at the par five fourteenth after Downing and Stuntz both made four utilizing the new strategy of letting Kevin make the two footer before Dick drained the twelve foot putt. As in most events at the Old Course the seventeenth hole (Road Hole) always takes on special significance in the outcome. The tee shot over the "Old Course Hotel" is probably one of the most unique shots in golf when you must decide which letter in the sign you must aim over. Dick Stuntz rifled a three iron at the pin position which was snuggled directly behind a deep, deep trap. To everybody's disbelief the ball ran through the trap and on to the green setting up a possible net eagle which would be a big swing in the standings. Once again the ball ran over the lip and the U.S.A. settled for three.

Standing on the eighteenth tee while capturing the view of the R&A Building and the town of St. Andrews is quite a sight. Golf is a part of everyday life in Scotland and the townspeople take evening walks on the course or just assemble near the eighteenth green to watch players finish. In front of the green is the famed "Valley of Sin" and an access road cuts across the fairway, which you must decide whether or not you want to drive the ball over the road. All three players drove the ball very long and set up the approach wedge shots to the green. The team from West Germany was finishing out on the green when Dave's wife Sharon Powell came over to give the final pep talk of the day by giving the team a short rendition of Bruce Springsteen's "Born in the U.S.A." Apparently the added incentive paid some dividends since Downing's approach shot almost flew in the cup and came to rest a foot away after hitting the flagstack. The eagle instead of the birdie would have given the U.S.A. a share of the lead but Canada (90 pts.) and Scotland (89 pts.) topped the birdie three with two putts that gave them first and second place with the G.C.S. A.A. bunch a close third with 88 points.

The event was organized very professionally all the way from assigned scorekeepers, marshalls and the playing of the bagpipes at the closing ceremony. With the participation at the SIGGA Conference on the day before and the closing banquet there was a great deal of comradery between superintendents from all over the world. The atmosphere and tradition at St. Andrews is difficult to describe, but anyone that feels a great deal of respect for the game and its history would not have been disappointed.



## Palm Beach Trade Winds

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By: Mike Bailey Boca Green Country Club

### Can You Talk?

HOW DO YOU COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR MEMBERS? Surely you will not go out and talk to every golfer today, however let us think about this....we are often the unknown professional. Typically there are three divisions within most golfing facilities: the clubhouse (club manager), the pro shop (golf professional), and the golf course (yourself). How often do you really get a chance to communicate with the people you so diligently work for . . . the golfer? Obviously we can not spend a great deal of time talking with our golfing public. As a matter of fact we typically find that we spend a very small percent of our time doing just that, why? Because we are busy supervising our crews, examining the course for work completed, and for future work to begin; not to even mention keeping records, placing orders, processing purchase orders, and all the other facets within the realm of our responsibilities.

Let's face it, we are the unknown professional. It is not uncommon for the golf course superintendent to be the least recognizable figure within the club, but this supervisor is commonly responsible for probably the most important division of the club's operation . . . the golf course. The golfer typically comes into contact with either the golf pro or the assistant pro at least twice a day. First an interaction is required for signing in, getting their clubs, the cart and whatever else they require. Secondly, at the end of the round the golfer discusses their game, thoughts about curing that slice or keeping their head down, along with pasting the days score for their handicap. Then the golfer will usually have lunch or dinner at the club, where an interaction with the club manager usually takes place. Here one might discuss an upcoming function or discuss their monthly billing.

We see how within a typical day at the club the golfer will interact with the pro and the club manager, but what about you? The golfer realizes you are out there, somewhere getting the work done somehow....after all if it were not for you the grass would be sky high, but, do they know your last name? If this is the case, what can you do about the "no name syndrome"? Somewhere within your busy day you are supposed to make the golfer aware their club employs a golf course superintendent. Yes, it is your responsibility for creating a meticulously maintained piece of real estate that enables the golfer to go out and shoot a great round of golf. This is not a problem that you can overcome in a matter of just a few weeks. It will probably require several

months before the golfer knows your name on a regular basis.

The following is a list of ten suggestions that just might help in creating an environment where the golfing public can know you on a first name basis, and most importantly, realize just what kind of an individual is responsible for their golf course.

- 1. Play the role of high visibility during prime time. True, most good golf course superintendents have examined the entire golf course and know the real estate like the palm of their hand before the first golfer even gets to the first tee every morning. Still it is a good policy to review the course again at the time of day when you will most likely be seen. Even on days when you might be tied up in meetings or at your desk preparing budgets or other paper work...it can be to your advantage to review the course. Of course you are totally confident your assistant is in control however, who does the golfer recognize as the boss? If the golfer doesn't see you, then who is in command? The golfer could very well tend to recognize the assistant as the superintendent.
- 2. Interact with the golfers in a nondisturbing manner. Since you will often find yourself examining the greens within the day, why not briefly discuss the conditions of the course with the golfers in a nondisturbing fashion? Obviously one should not disturb the concentration of the golfer, however, when walking to the next tee, try to carry on a quick discussion. If there is a complaint, you probably have already performed a cultural practice to rectify the problem, such as verticutting for grain, aerifying for softness, topdressing for smoothness, fertilizing for additional greening and so on. If the golfer realizes what you are doing and why, they will begin to understand we deal with a science rather than just mowing the grass.
- 3. Single out unknown faces. Most clubs have quite a few members and to recognize everyone on a name basis is impossible, I'm sure all of us can identify with this problem. It is important though to recognize the majority of the membership, not so much on a name basis, but at least be able to recognize their faces. You should however be familiar with the board members and the regulars, and if you are not familiar with any of these persons you should make it a point to go up and introduce yourself!

4. Play golf with your membership. How can one go take a test ride if you don't know how to drive? The golfer tends to appreciate the fact that you know the game of golf and if you play the game well, that's all the better. Our chapter has several superintendents playing to a single digit handicap. A good superintendent can hold his own ground not only on a mowing machine, but also at the first tee. Playing a round of golf with the members at noon, once a week, in season should not be frowned upon as taking the afternoon off. Reviewing the course with the members allows you to view the course from their point of view. Are the greens really too hard? How about the lip edge on those sand traps? Is the rough too thick? Should that tree on the left side of #7 be cut down? These common questions can be mutually discussed and usually a practical solution can be made before the end of the round.

5. An article about the golf course in the club's newsletter. Every month, within our club's newsletter I write an article entitled "The Greener Side". This allows me to prepare the membership for future projects such as aerification, drainage, fertilizing and other various factors having a direct influence upon the playability of the course. I also like to play the role model of the critic in regards to exercising "care maintenance", such as keep carts on cart paths, repair ball marks and divots, stay off the fairways whenever possible and so on. By discussing these various topics, the membership has been advised on proper techniques and they have an understanding about my style of maintenance operations.

6. Memo communications posted at bulletin boards. If your club does not partake in newsletters perhaps you can pass memos to communicate with your membership. Bulletin boards are common in both the ladies and men's locker rooms along with the pro-shop or snack bar. Even if you are fortunate enough to write articles within your club's newsletter, why not still pass memos of communications at these strategic locations. "It is better to over communicate, than to just sit down there in the barn and worry about whether or not the membership understands a certain procedure that is taking place on the course".

7. Post your own golf tip of the month. Golf tips can include a wider spectrum than just the ability to play the game. There is the proper technique for repairing a ball mark, replacing a divot and just where a cart should really be driven. An entire memo can be written on just one topic.

8. Display the periodicals of your industry. As members of the associations (GCSAA and FGCSA), we receive issues of "Golf Course Management" and "The Florida Green" that can be put to good use. Have a copy of each available within the lobby of the clubhouse. Let your membership appreciate the fact that we are an organized association striving towards professionalism within our industry. Perhaps the "Green Sheet" might even be put out for display too.

9. Allow membership to partake within projects. If a golfer can take a part of the action, it makes them feel important, not to mention the tremendous help they can offer. Periodically on Sundays, I hold a project called

"Fire Ant Day". Considering that the erradication of the fire ant can be much like looking for a needle in a haystack, I have created a situation where the golfers help me locate the fire ants. On those Sundays, the golf carts are supplied with a bundle of perhaps 10 survey flags. The golfers within their round, simply stick a flag in the ground near the mound. Why on Sunday? Because after two days of no mowing the mounds become recognizable over the top of the grass. Then early on Monday morning the sprayman wil go out to each location, pull the flag, spot spray the area and voila! This creates an environment of pride and satisfaction for the membership, not to mention the safety factor of specifically erradicating the pest.

10. Help sponsor Florida Golf Day. By overcoming the barrier of the golfer not recognizing their superintendent, we begin to find the membership mutually caring for the same goals as the superintendent. In order to achieve a good environment for both the superintendent and the membership, your club can help sponsor Florida Golf Day. Your influence, and the clubs' response can all work together towards improving our industry. Research and Development is a vital link towards improving courses for the future. Kevin Downing has created an event that has proved to be very beneficial for upgrading the image of our industry, not to mention the rewards for future research work.

Perhaps these suggestions will not be appropriate for your club, however in my situation I am constantly striving towards bonding together the attitudes of the membership to understand exactly what type of work is being performed on the golf course. I have concluded these topics to be extremely necessary in order to achieve a sense of security and calmness for both the membership and myself. We commonly hear of frustration and disappointment from both the membership and the superintendents at clubs where legitimate problems exist. These problems can not be cured in the matter of just a few months. It might require several years in order for a club to accomplish itstheir golf course. As long as the superintendent communicates closely with their membership in a way which allows the membership to understand exactly what is going on, why it is going on and how long it will take, then I believe that both parties will be able to see the goals of achievement. It simply requires: communication.



#### Repair Those Ball Marks and Divots

by Roy Damer, Chicago Tribune

Stan Mikita scored 600 goals during his Hall of Fame hockey career with the Chicago Black Hawks. Now his "goal" is to see people stop mistreating golf courses.

Mikita is the teaching pro at Kemper Lakes, a well-maintained public course in Hawthorn Woods. But he winces when he looks out of the club house windows over the beautiful landscape.

"I'm concerned about the abuse people give to golf courses — from pros to a guy who shoots 150," says Mikita. "I've seen pros drive their carts onto tees and some golfers who step out of their carts right onto the green."

In addition to driving carts too close to tees and greens, some golfers don't fix their ball marks on the putting surface and don't replace divots out on the course.

"Things are getting worse," moans Mikita. "When I play golf in the evenings after work, it looks like the crater of the moon out there.

"That's why I can't play here. I'm looking all over the place checking on the condition of the course and I don't concentrate on my game. I just can't enjoy it here, and this is one of the nicest courses around."

Mikita gave a good example of how even a new layout is mistreated.

"I was asked to play at the opening of Forest Preserve National," he says. "There are 120 invited guests — the first golfers to play the course. There was a shotgun start and my

group went from the first tee. When I reached the third green, I had already come across four divot marks. Only eight people had gone through those two holes and already there were four divots."

There are two principle reasons golfers should fix ball marks on greens, replace divots and keep carts away from greens and tees:

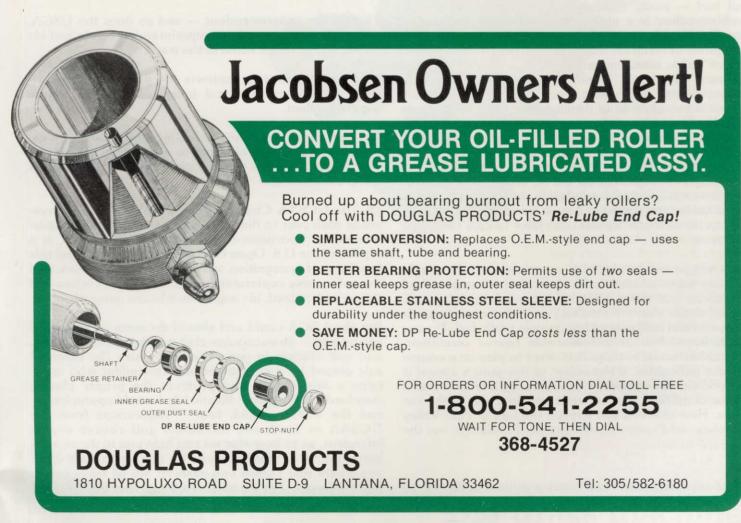
- 1. It will help maintain the fine playing conditions that golfers want.
- 2. It will help keep the cost of golf down. If an employee does that work, the cost eventually is passed on to the golfers.

This is a problem that doesn't just affect public courses. Members of private clubs report the same conditions exist there.

"Don't get me wrong," said Mikita. "The majority of players will fix the course. But there are perhaps 10 percent of golfers who will leave everything whether they're playing at Medinah, Butler National or anyplace."

"We have certain rules at Kemper Lakes but essentially we ask people to leave the course the way they found it. And it would be nice if they'd fix an extra ball mark along the way, too."

Here's a graphic illustration of why it's important to fix ball marks. If it's fixed within 5 minutes, it will start healing in 24 hours. If it isn't repaired, it takes 15 days to start healing.



tional programs and field days, and they patronize the USGA Green Section Turf Advisory Service or some other competent technical consulting service — though I am obviously partial to the TAS and don't know that any other consultant can match the Green Section's variety of services. Also, I know all the USGA Green Section personnel and have a high regard for their abilities and dedication. Whichever consultant is retained, I hope and trust that he won't be intimidated by the superintendent or otherwise inhibited from making his most objective and constructive professional observations and suggestions. Anything less than a completely honest assessment by the consultant is an unconscionable waste of everyone's time and money and, in the long run, is unproductive for all concerned.

- Golfers should be made aware of the superintendent's managerial and technical skills and responsibilities. Few of them appreciate that he is responsible for 100 or more acres of valuable property, a six-figure budget, a six-figure equipment inventory, and a crew from a half-doezn to two dozen or more workers. In addition, he must have technical competence in the art and science of turfgrass management a complicated and changing field, which is why his education must be a never-ending process. That's another reason why, if I were a superintendent, I wouldn't risk trying to go it alone without the periodic second opinion of a competent consultant, if for no other reason than preventive maintenance.
- So the superintendent is a manager of men, money, and turf — really a master of all trades and a daily problem-solver in a multitude of technical and professional skills. He must be a specialist in all of the wide categories of turfgrass management. His job is inevitably one of "crisis management," as well as careful planning for each day, week, month, and year. He must be a budget expert, purchasing agent, diplomat, and personnel manager, capable of dealing effectively with people of all levels, from minimum wage employees to club officials and members. He must be a keen observer of Nature (as well as of human nature), a chemist and a practical scientist, and in this respect, too, his role is changing. No longer can he get by with limited tools or supplies or scientific knowledge; in the modern world he needs better equipment and must be sophisticated in its use. As we all know, he will soon have to be a computer person as well.
- As suggested before, the superintendent is caught between those of us who like so-called "championship" conditions and those who prefer more forgiving conditions. I doubt that the resulting cross fire of criticism is always a valid indicator of how people really feel. No one wants impossible or unreasonable course conditions, but neither would most golfers want to play on a course without difficulties. If the secret of the game's appeal is that you cannot conquer it (or yourself), it follows that if course conditions are too undemanding, part of the fun is lost. How else can you explain the lure of Pine Valley or Oakmont? Preserve golf's essential challenge and the game will prosper.
- The superintendent can exert a critical influence on the game just by his philosophy of golf course mainte-

nance and by his adherence to it. If he is sincerely interested in maintaining a proper playing surface for the game itself, his club members will gradually accept the conditions, and in the process they will become better players. What a happy coincidence that golf course conditions making for a more challenging game can also make for better turf, and vice versa!

- I fear that many courses have ironically become victims of technical advances such as with irrigation systems, in that these "improvements" too often have led to severe problems in turfgrass management. Likewise the over-use of chemicals, such as fertilizers and herbicides, softens grass growth and weakens its performance in stress periods. As a result of over-stimulation of turfgrass in the spring, it becomes necessary to apply water more frequently during the summer. Once the soil is saturated, susceptibility to disease increases, as does the incidence of crabgrass. So golf course playing standards can suffer from a vicious cycle; it begins with the misuse of turf management techniques that can cause more problems than are normally caused by Nature. This pattern of mismanagement afflicts all grasses, coolseason and warm-season alike.
- So as we all look ahead, let us hope that our golf course maintenance programs will be directed more towards quality playing conditions than simply towards aesthetics. This will call for a greater understanding by golf club members and public course players, along with course superintendents.

I salute the superintendent — and so does the USGA, which has long served the superintendent's role and his cause. Let us count some of the ways:

- (1) The TAS directly supports the professional knowledge and the professional image of the golf course superintendnet.
- (2) The superintendent's scientific ability and professionalism have been elevated to a higher plane also by the Green Section's support over the past 60 years of turfgrass research.
- (3) The GCSAA Championship Trophy, which is presented each year to the winner of the Golf Course Superintendents' Tournament as a gift from the USGA, is a replica of the U.S. Open Championship Trophy, and this is a form of recognition symbolizing the importance of the golf course superintendent in the USGA's scheme of things and, indeed, his importance to the game of golf.

But the USGA could and should do more — and will, I assure you — to encourage club members, club officials, and golf officials in general to recognize the essential role played by a competent superintendent who maintains a fine course and protects the proper playing standards of the game. Meanwhile I would appreciate — and the USGA would, too — suggestions from the GCSAA or from any individual golf course superintendent, as to how else we can help you to do an even better job, or to make it easier for you, or to shine upon you a light that I know you deserve. We all serve golf in our own ways, but we must work together for the good of the game that we all love.



Resplendent in the afternoon sun, Dodger Stadium, home of the Los Angeles Dodgers, plays host to another record setting crowd.

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#### It's a Good Tool — Use with Caution and Restraint

by ROBERT V. MITCHELL

CGCS. The Greenbrier, West Virginia

Probably in 1935 when Edward S. Stimpson developed his idea of the stick to measure, with comparative accuracy, the speed of a putting green, it caused no hardship on anyone, and probably wasn't used very extensively either.

But in the mid-1970s, when the USGA Green Section resurrected this tool and made it available to its Green Section subscribers, I was apprehensive. Writing to Al Radko and Carl Schwartzkof, I discussed these concerns. The fears had to do with competition of speed of greens - between clubs with nothing else in common except that both have nine or 18 putting greens; no regard to budgets; terrain, soil, variety of grasses climate, amount of traffic, etc. Additionally, I posed the question, "What makes the golfer, professional or amateur, believe he can strike the ball so perfectly each time that he would know whether one green speed is different from another?"

All of the factors mentioned have a definite bearing on putting green quality and, closely akin, to putting green speed. Agronomic principles must be followed to produce quality putting greens. This was borne out in the symposium on fast greens in Milwaukee a few years ago.

At the January, 1983, Virginia Turfgrass Conference, a panel of seven discussed "Putting Green Management for Quality and Speed." In essence, all agreed that only good management will produce quality putting green turf, which in itself includes reasonably fast greens. To obtain tournament fast greens (10'6" and up), quality must be present! Thus it is impossible to distinguish between the two. I believe we would agree that only to lower the height of cut to gain faster speeds would surely cause dead grass. Therefore, before we can yield to the urge to quicken the speed of our greens, we must have produced superior turf that is agronomically sound to achieve and retain good grass conditions.

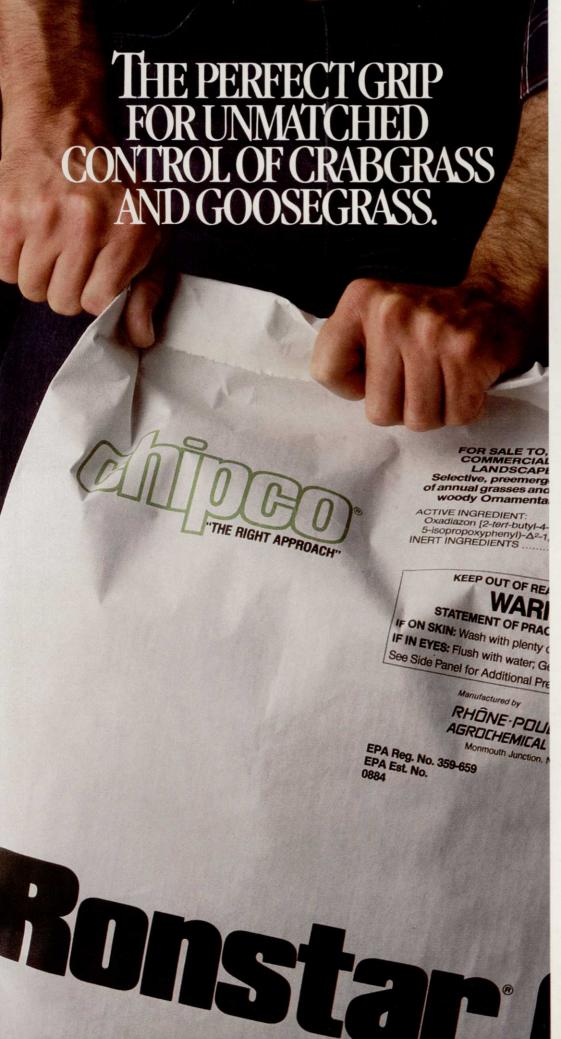
The Stimpmeter was used by USGA officials to control green speed at the 1976 U.S. Open, played at the Atlanta Athletic Club, and publicized to a degree. Sports commentators wrote about it in newspapers and magazines and broadcast it on television, and the contest was on. Repeatedly we hear how fast greens are, and the process of comparing one with another has materialized. Surely it has caused problems to some grass and undoubtedly to those caring for it.

In spite of these prospective problems for some, we have found a way to use the Stimpmeter to our advantage on our three golf courses at The Greenbrier. If viewed objectively, I feel it may benefit your operation as well. I would like to discuss some of the positive factors you might consider.

(continued on page 56)

Uniform fertilizer applications are essential for uniform putting green speeds.





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(Above) Delmonte rake removing excessive thatch from a green. Heavy thatch affects green speed and putting consistency.

#### (continued from page 54)

We devised a simple mimeographed sheet to be completed by our three foremen. Each foreman takes a Stimpmeter reading daily on two of his greens, making certain notations. These notations are: number of the green, the weather, time of day, and whether it is wet or dry. He then checks two different greens on successive days until all 18 have been measured. This procedure is repeated throughout the season.

We have found certain truisms. Our courses will never be the same because of different types of bentgrasses and soil mixes used in their construction. All greens on the same course will seldom putt at the same speed. The location or setting of each green and how it is subjected to wind and sun cause it to be different. The amount of contamination, such as *Poa annua*, will cause a difference. Greens are always slower during the spring and in wet weather. Greens, generally speaking, are faster in the fall. There is a definite influence on speed following most maintenance practices.

We have tried to fine tune our management practices to produce the least amount of change possible. Fine tuning includes frequent light vertical mowing every two weeks instead of heavy monthly vertical mowings. We also mow our greens seven days a week instead of six or less. Frequent light topdressings are accomplished every three or four weeks instead of three or four times annually. Light, frequent fertilizer applications are made and provide slow, steady growth and recovery from player damage. We water as infrequently as the grass will allow, but enough to retain color and resiliency to hold a well-executed shot. We avoid frequent saturations. It is essential to mechanically check and service green mowers daily as opposed to a haphazard schedule. And there are other points. But please note that these same procedures will also produce the quality turf

so necessary to answer the demands of today's golfer and, at the same time, permit us close mowing.

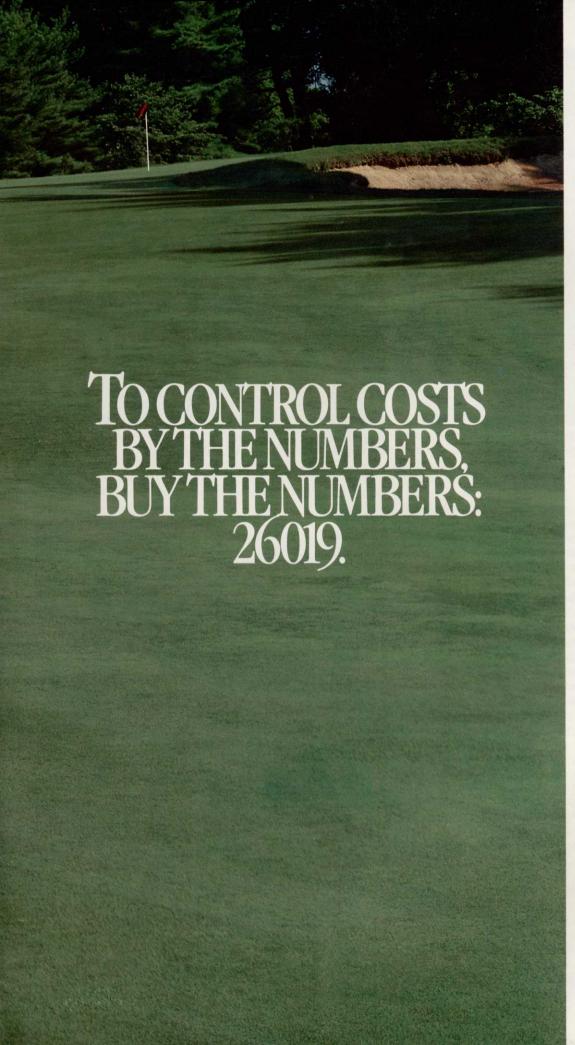
Routinely recording the Stimpmeter speeds daily forces us to react to any large differences. There is a reason! Find it! Correct it! Without a doubt, our biggest culprit is the mower. We have found that we spend approximately four times the number of hours (and expense) on putting green mower maintenance than we did only a few years ago. Machines must be right! Sharp! And set accurately! Operators must be instructed on proper mowing techniques.

What does all this mean? We are using the Stimpmeter as a tool to measure our maintenance practices in a very positive way. The result: a finer putting surface for our golfers. It is probably true that 90 percent of America's golfers score best on slow greens. But from my 30-plus years as a superintendent, I believe even they prefer fast greens. Perhaps this is true because they feel they are playing on the same surfaces that the professionals expect and enjoy.

I personally like fast greens and always have. For years now, I have marveled at the guy who can have good turf and a dense, uniform stand of bentgrass that is as slick as a pool table. But to me, an ideal putting speed is between 8 and 9 feet. According to the USGA Stimpmeter pamphlet, this is "medium" under tournament conditions. But it is "fast" for regular play. I know that an 8- to 9-foot speed at The Greenbrier creates good comments from our guests and believe they remember us, and to some degree, for our greens!

I believe the USGA Green Section did us a favor in making the Stimpmeter available. We have another tool to help us do a better job. And in our effort to produce

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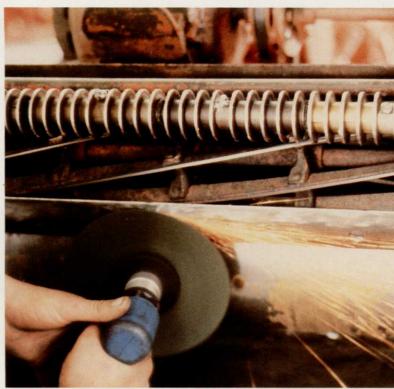
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# CHIPCO 26019

Taking care of business.



Some superintendents will add weights to their greens mowers for faster green speeds.



A thin bed knife, a straight edge, a sharp mower and Weihle rollers add up to close cutting.

#### (continued from page 56)

better grass for better golf, we need all the help we can get! True, the Stimpmeter created a lot of attention both by me and others, but it caused us to look at it, to investigate its potential and then to find a way to use it to our advantage. I do not believe club members should use it for comparing their greens with the neighbor's or with those on TV. Frankly, I feel we must use it ourselves to compare our own greens, one with another, trying for consistency, but not with other clubs in town or across the country. Further, I believe the USGA recognizes that the differences in golf course location, terrain, budgets, and personal desire will dictate conditions and ultimately green speed. Further, the USGA's attempt to promote consistency within the same course is the primary and ultimate goal, not necessarily to match or duplicate the speed attained at other courses.

I've used and appreciate the Stimpmeter, but I encourage caution and restraint, especially in trying to duplicate the speed of greens at so-called championship courses. Let's agree to use this tool for our benefit and ignore the remarks made on TV that create competition for speed, just for speed's sake.

What causes a golfer, professional or otherwise, to believe he can stroke a putt so consistently that he could ever declare one green is faster or slower than another?

Reprinted with permission from The USGA Green Section Record.

Too much water affects putting quality and eventually grass quality.



## **Up with the Stimpmeter**

by STANLEY J. ZONTEK
Director, North-Central Region, USGA Green Section

It started out as a crude, wooden, homemade instrument to determine the rolling speed of a putting green. Like most inventions, it evolved from a rather simple idea, developed in the 1930s by Edward Stimpson, of Boston. Today, the Stimpmeter has become a controversial but very precise means of measuring putting green speed. In fact, Joseph M. Duich, of Penn State University, has detailed just how accurate the instrument is when properly handled. In carrying out field research to determine factors affecting putting green speed, Dr. Duich found Stimpmeter measurements statistically well below the accepted standard deviation figures commonly accepted for field research studies. Researchers have found the Stimpmeter to be an extraordinarily accurate device.

Accuracy, however, is not the basis of the contention swirling around the Stimpmeter. The problem lies in its improper use and misunderstanding of its purpose. Julius Albaugh, superintendent at the Westmoreland Country Club, in Wilmette, Illinois, has written an article explaining the concerns of some superintendents over the misuse of the Stimpmeter. He has raised valid questions. His article appears in this issue of the Green Sec-

tion Record, as well as in other periodicals throughout the countory.

As with any tool used in golf course maintenance today, the Stimpmeter can either be used properly or it can be abused. When the USGA began to produce them in quantity, in 1976, Stimpmeters were given free of charge to golf course superintendents only at clubs subscribing to the Green Section's Turf Advisory Service. Today, they are available for a nominal charge of \$25, but sales are still restricted to golf course superintendents or golf clubs. They are not sold to individuals. It was never the USGA's intent to make them available to the general public. They were and still are only intended for the turf management professional.

The Green Section agronomists and course superintendents alike realize that most golfers want to putt on good greens, i.e., consistent, smooth, true-rolling, and green putting surfaces. Most golfers prefer greens that are not too fast or exceedingly slow. No one, at least in the past 50 years, has advocated playing the game on brown, scalped greens.

It was inevitable, however, that once a means for accurately measuring green speed became available, there would also be the need to establish certain ranges (See Table 1). The published ranges have been developed from extensive surveys and tests made on putting greens throughout the United States under all kinds of conditions and over a period of several years. Measurements were made at championship sites as well. Thus, the general ranges for putting green speed were determined and are published as part of the instruction manual for each Stimpmeter.

Never has the Green Section attempted to standarize or dictate putting green speeds for its members clubs. That decision must be left to each individual golf club through its green committee and its course superintendent. We also point out that there is an important distinction between the reported speed ranges for regular membership play and tournament play.

We believe that putting greens can be maintained without too much extra work in the medium fast to fast range for regular membership play without unduly stressing the grass under most conditions. However, this decision still rests with each individual golf club and is directly influenced by the character of the course, the maintenance budget and the wants and desires of players at that facility. If you ever hear that the USGA Green Section advocates 10-foot or 11-foot green speeds, don't believe it! It isn't true.

Unfortunately, the spoken word tends to become oversimplified as it is passed from one to another. To most novices, faster greens simply mean lowering the cutting

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(continued from page 59)

height. The lower the cut — the faster the green. Right? Wrong! There is far more to it than that. Without any question greens have been scalped from the desire to achieve fast putting surfaces. But it does not necessarily follow that fast putting surfaces require scalped greens. The difference lies in management, soils, grasses, budgets, climate, and other variables.

	TABLE I.
	Speeds for Regular Membership Play
8'6"	Fast
7'6"	Medium-Fast
6'6"	Medium
5'6"	Medium-Slow
4'6"	Slow
	Speeds for Tournament Play
10'6"	Fast
9'6"	Medium-Fast
8'6"	Medium
7'6"	Medium-Slow
6'6"	Slow

Today, as a result of research like Dr. Duich's and the practical experiences of golf course superintendents and the Green Section agronomists, there is a greater appreciation of what goes into preparing greens for modern championship play without scalping or killing the turf. It is only in the preparation for certain USGA Championships that specific putting green speeds are established by the USGA Championship Committee. The courses where such events are played now work very closely and carefully with Green Section agrono-

mists over a period of several years to have their course in the best possible condition. These courses have a higher than average maintenance budget, and everything peaks, including the incredibly fast green speeds, for the one week of the Championship.

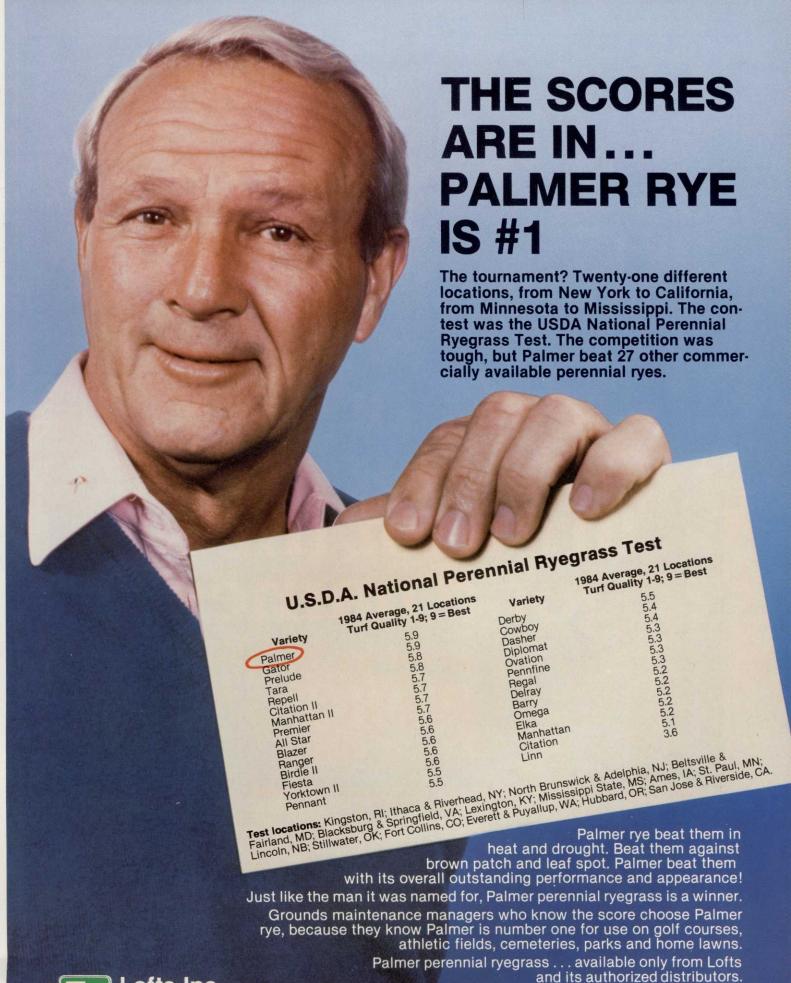
It is interesting to note green speeds from major championships during 1982. The green speeds for the U.S. Open, held at Pebble Beach, California, ranged from 9'6" to 10". For the Masters Tournament (a non-USGA event), the green speeds were over 11' on the average. Most of the commentaries support the viewpoint that, for the U.S. Open, the speeds were very appropriate, whereas, for the undulating greens of Augusta National Golf Club, the speeds were very fast indeed. Perhaps the pendulum may now swing back from the very high putting green speeds of recent years and come closer to the speeds found in Table 1.

There is a need for the Stimpmeter. It has a place on our golf courses. Let's not bury it. Let us not permit the few who have misused or misunderstood the Stimpmeter to destroy its value to golf and the golf course superintendent. Rather, let us understand it and use it for its intended purposes. If the green committee chairman or the golf course superintendent comes under pressure from the membership because of improper use or interpretation of the Stimpmeter, immediately call the Green Section agronomist in your area. He understands and he can help. He is there to assist you, and he can provide important information as it relates to putting green speeds and other agronomic difficulties. Together, let us work toward our common goals of smooth, true, and consistent putting greens that are properly paced.

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John Zoller, Kent Davis, and Bill Bengeyfield using the Stimpmeter at Monterey Peninsula Country Club.





**IRRIGATION & TURF CARE EQUIPMENT** 



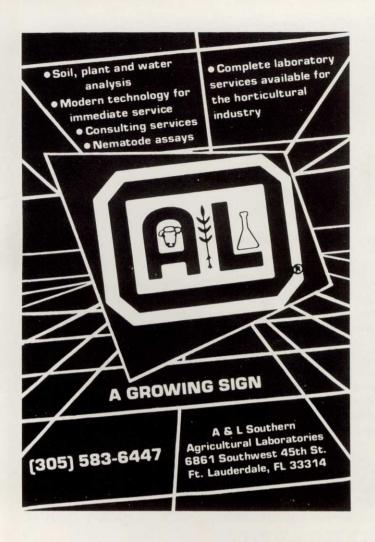
# Behind our own good name are a lot more good names.



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# **Editorial**

Golf course superintendents are professionals, not magicians. An analogy between superintendents and medical doctors can be drawn to illustrate the point.

After years of training and experience, both superintendents and doctors are prepared to examine ailments and prescribe treatment. Both are dealing with living objects. Both are concerned that the life continue. A great deal of mystery and misconception surrounds both occupations and their practices. Often, the cost of their services is considered too high, in some instances, exorbitant. Appreciation is expressed only when the "patient" approaches some near tragedy and is "saved," to be useful and complete again.

One major difference between superintendents and doctors (other than income) is that superintendents must work to keep their "patients" at the verge of death, through extremely close cutting, followed by an armada of golfers and carts. The "intravenous bottles" of fertilizer and other soil conditioners can never be turned off, and should some virulent "infection" invade the course in the form of fungus, insects, drought, etc., the superintendent cannot let the "patient" recover through bed rest. He is lucky if he can keep carts on paths, let alone golfers off the course to let it recover naturally.

Each year, stories circulate of how a superintendent has been fired because the "course didn't measure up." Seldom do we hear of those who overcame tremendous odds and did keep the course in great condition, and almost never do we hear of course officials recognizing what may have caused the course not to measure up without pointing a finger at the superintendent. The common cold can remain uncured, but superintendents can have nothing short of perfection.

There are those who contend that all of this is what the superintendent gets paid for, and few superintendents would argue that particular point. What they might like to add, given the opportunity, is that should the "patient" suffer a setback or lose some vitality, conditions other than the superintendent's abilities and actions should also be given consideration. Superintendents are professionals not magicians and they can only perform minor miracles, regardless of budget golfers' desires and demands or other factors.

Although there may be a few charlatans in the business, superintendents overall are more interested and aware of the conditions of their course than any golfer, professional or amateur, could ever pretend to be. If you wouldn't tell a doctor how to remove an unsightly wart, why should golfers assume so much knowledge and tell the superintendent how to perform his responsibilities?

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