

Talked with reps of Zaun's, our Toro dealer, and DeBra's Jacobsen dealer and both are hard pressed to make exact delivery of new equipment. Seems like the people at Toro and Jacobsen listened to the economic forecasters and reduced their output. This was without regard for the boom in the Sunbelt areas of the country. More and more of our northern friends are leaving the colder parts either on a full time or part time basis and moving towards warmer areas.

I read just this past weekend the Scottsdale-Phoenix, Arizona area expects to reach the 2.5 million mark in population by 1990, less than 1 million reside there now. Florida and other coastal areas in the Sunbelt can expect as much or maybe more of an increase. These people are all golf prospects and what with land and construction costs, the E.P.A., energy shortages and increased maintenance costs it looks as if the golf course superintendent is going to become a more significant person in the golf course chain. Designers and builders need be more aware of their work in regards to the finished product years down the road. Talked with a couple of greenchairmen recently and the past three to four years they have spent more money on correcting design and construction faults, especially in irrigation, trap design and drainage than they have in all other capital improvements throughout the entire club. What with labor running as high as ten cents a minute and more, it is ridiculous to maintain traps and greens by individual hand labor. The superintendent should be considered and given a voice in the very early stages if the owners want an economical operation down the line.

Jud DeBra told me they are in the process of making available diesel engine inter-changes up to the 20 HP range. With gasoline expected to hit \$2.00 per gallon by January 1981 the energy efficient diesel even at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per gallon is greatly needed in the low H.P. requirements. Some superintendents are into converting from gas to L.P. fuels.

Mack Bough at Longboat Key in Sarasota couldn't buy gas this past winter and has been converting to L.P. with successful results. Clint Smallridge of Royal Poinciana in Naples is working with an experimental L.P. conversion unit that costs about one-third the present cost. This project looks real money saving as L.P. is in the .70¢ - .85¢ range in bulk. Even though normal auto version runs 15-20% less power at peak loads, this doesn't seem to be the case on the hotter running air cooled engines. Anyway these superintendents are on the right track and the manufacturers should recognize the final cost of a piece of equipment shouldn't negate their making available equipment with engine options. Initial costs shouldn't govern the purchase price, its operating costs and effectiveness over its life are more important.

Speaking of our area equipment suppliers, let's give a word of praise to both DeBra and Zaun for their greatly improved parts service. For years we've all been complaining but within the past six months shipping has been so much better it's time we should say thank you and keep up the good work. As our members are quick to complain but few are gracious enough to compliment. So from your Everglades Chapter customers, thanks for the improvements you have made that makes us able to do a better job.

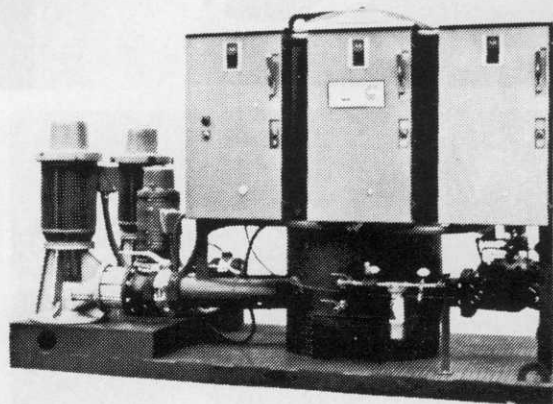
Jacobsen and Toro both held factory service schools at Lake City C.C. and the word is that both were highly informative as well as completely filled. In talking with a few mechanics they stated that they learned as much from fellow mechanics as they did from the factory men; especially along the trouble shooting line. I hope these sessions were recorded as tapes available with these comments would be a fine tool to use and I'm sure they would be much sought after as such.

Tolby Strahan at the Jack Nicklaus designed Bear's Paw course in Naples is looking real good and customers have been playing the front 9 even though not yet officially open. His hand-mowed Tifdwarf looks super and putts even better. The back 9 looks ready but minor finish work is still underway. Late summer or early fall ribbon cutting is planned.

Roger Whitford really put the Pelican Bay course in fine shape pretty quick and with his Penncross overseeding on hand-cut Tifdwarf did he ever make our winter visitors feel at home, super fast surfaces right up into middle June.

Well, the Gator has growled and bellowed long enough for now, hope to see all of you at F.T.G.A.'s meeting in Gainesville.

Superintendent Imperial Golf Course
Dan L. Hall Jr., for the
Everglades Chapter



PRECISION PUMPING STATIONS

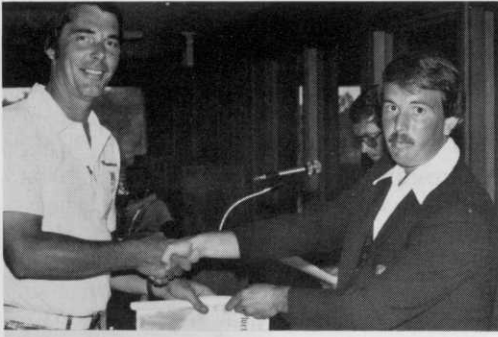


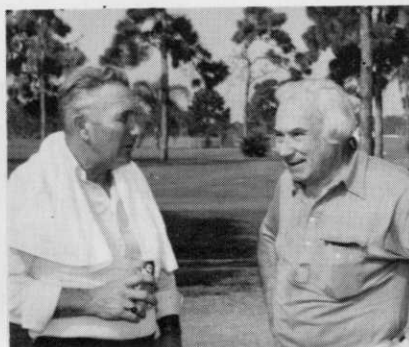
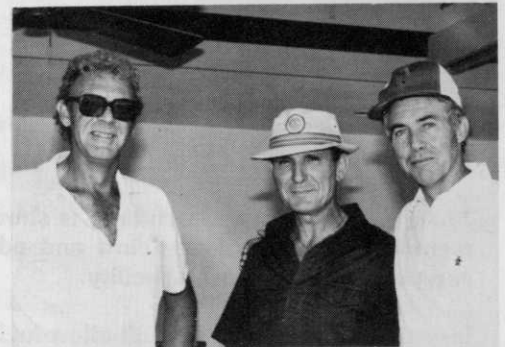
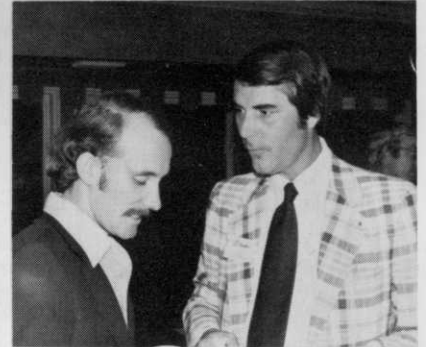
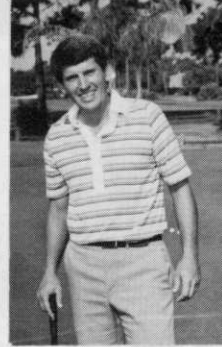
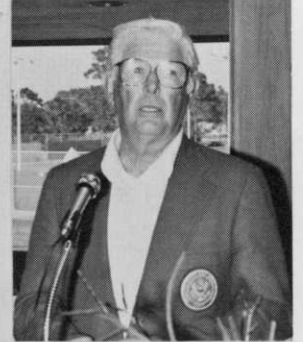
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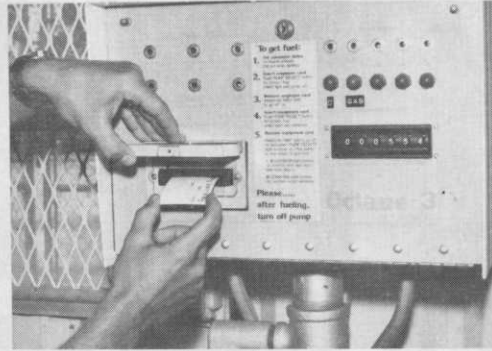
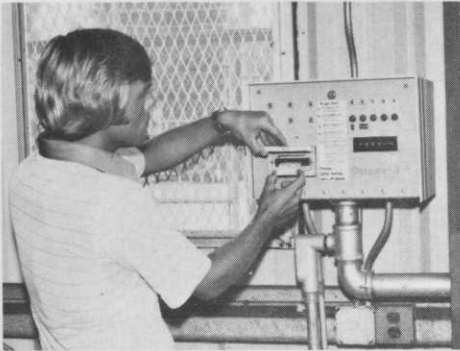
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VH0103

CITY OF POMPAHO BEACH - VEHICLE RECA
DIVISION 853 - GOLF FACIL

VEH #	DESCRIPTION	VEHICLE #	MILES	FUEL USED	FUEL COST	OIL
50219	1976 EZ GO TRUCKSTER	V623	2320	18.6	19.06	
50221	1971 RYAN AERATOR	V607				
50222	1975 RYAN GREENSAIRE	V681				
50224	1977 TRUCKSTER RED RIDER	V649				
50225	1973 CLATHE CHIPPER	V669				
50228	1974 JACOBSEN GREENSKING	V665	600	43.7	44.77	
50229	1975 JACOBSEN GREENSKING	V615		8.2	8.40	
50230	1975 JACOBSEN MOWER <u>OLD 671</u>					
50231	1975 KWIK KUT MOWER	V675	1000	38.0	38.94	
50232	1976 JACOBSEN GREENSKING	V641	2480	46.5	47.63	
50233	1972 SMITHCO SPRAY	V625				
50234	1976 SMITHCO SPRY 300 GAL	V631		14.0	14.35	
50236	1966 FORD TRACTOR	V633				
50237	1967 FORD TRACTOR	V613		4.3	3.53	
50238	1972 JACOBSEN F-10	V611				
50239	1976 FORD TRACTOR C103C	V643	1640	18.1	16.48	
50240	1974 JACOBSEN TRACTOR	V663		132.4	115.77	
50241	1975 JACOBSON TRACTOR F-20	V617	4680	127.4	111.92	
50242	1975 CHEV BUMP	V605				
50243	1978 FORD BUMP TRUCK	V609	71	12.7	13.01	

Steve Baemel, superintendent, is shown inserting equipment card and employee card and odometer reading in computer terminal at his facility.

Insertion of the two cards will allow fuel to be pumped and pertinent data will be recorded in the computer center downtown.

At right, Steve is shown with Jack Fessenden, manager of Data Processing, Division of Finance, City of Pompano.

In January of 1980, the City of Pompano Beach installed the Octane - 3 fuel dispensing system at the Public Works Compound, the Police Garage and the Golf Course Maintenance Building.

The Octane - 3, manufactured by E.J. Ward, Inc. of San Antonio, Texas, allows employees to fuel their vehicles with the use of their employee card and the individual equipment card. By following the correct procedures, fuel is dispensed and data is automatically put into the central computer at City Hall.

Daily reports are then sent to the proper departments showing the vehicle that was fueled, amount of fuel dispensed, employee number and mileage. Monthly reports are also issued showing additional data.

Future plans call for instituting total vehicle maintenance history into the computer system as well as using the employee cards to replace time cards for payroll purposes, etc.

This new system has aided the golf course management in fuel inventory, and statistical information on equipment. With fuel costs as high as they are today, the Octane - 3 has proved to be an effective management tool for energy conservation.

Photographic Report by Harry McCartha

NEW OFFICERS SOUTH FLORIDA CHAPTER



Left to right

Paul Turcotte, City of Miami; Ken Nicholson, Woodlands Golf Association; Brad Kocher, Inverrary Country Club; President Dick Lemmel, Doral Country Club; Alan Weitzel, Metro Dade County and Neil Kalin, Pembroke Pines. Not shown is Phil Ammann of Bonaventure Country Club.

WHO IN THE WORLD PUT THAT HOLE THERE

By FRANK D. TATUM, JR.
Member, USGA Executive Committee

The Open had reached its most dramatic moment. As Jack Nicklaus crouched over an eight-foot putt on the 12th green at Pebble Beach, Arnold Palmer hunched over an eight-footer on the 14th. Nicklaus needed his putt for a bogey 4, Palmer needed his for a birdie 4, and if Arnold made and Jack missed, Palmer would lead the Open by a stroke.

Both tapped their putts at about the same instant, and both putts ran practically straight at the hole. As everyone with any interest in these things knows by now, Nicklaus holed and Palmer missed, and Jack won his third Open.

What some spectators found a bit unusual or unexpected, was the paths of these putts. They had not expected them to run so straight. Their experience with other tournaments had conditioned them to expect holes to be cut in hillsides, behind bunkers or next to creeks, in places where only a lucky putt goes in or a lucky shot ends up in birdie range. They came prepared to condemn the man who put the hole there as some kind of fiend.

They should not. He deserves not condemnation but pity. He is up before daylight, ready to start setting the holes as soon as light will permit. His early start expresses his concern that the players with the early starting times will have an equal opportunity with the late starters to see how the course is set up. He struggles with intense care to get it right. If he succeeds, he is blissfully ignored; if he fails, recognition is immediate, universal, bombastic and blasphemous.

I do not seek sympathy for these men. Theirs is a vital function. They can emasculate a great design, or they can accentuate its greatness. To assume such responsibility necessarily includes accepting its consequences. Like bad art, there is too much bad pin setting afflicting the championships to combine the art and the science of locating the holes so as to bring out all the qualities of the course on which they are played. Hopefully, the principles applied by the USGA will be useful to others who squint into the rising sun hoping to find that small plot of good grass and terrain in the right part of the green for that day's play.

The first principle is to be fair. Never pick a placement that will not fully reward the properly struck shot played from the right position. The hole setter, therefore, must not only appreciate the design of the hole, but he must also weigh such factors as weather, wind direction, and firmness of the turf, and determine in advance how that particular hole will play on that particular day. He must have done some planning. In a four-day championship, for example, this

means he must have analyzed the course and generally determined the four areas on each green providing hole locations appropriate for the particular tournament. He must then plan his practice round settings to that those areas will be preserved for tournament play.

He should set up a balanced course for each day's play. A common error is to set up the course to play progressively more difficult each day by using all the easiest pin placements on the first day and proceeding progressively to all of the most difficult settings on the last. This tends to distort the course, at least on the first and last days. In a four-day championship the USGA will evaluate each of the four areas preplanned for each green, rating the most difficult as 1, the easiest 4 and assessing a 2 and a 3 for the intermediate areas. Each day's setting process involves planning to avoid something like an "18" course (i.e. 18 number 1 settings) on the one hand, or a "72" course (i.e. 18 number 4 settings) on the other. The optimum for each day

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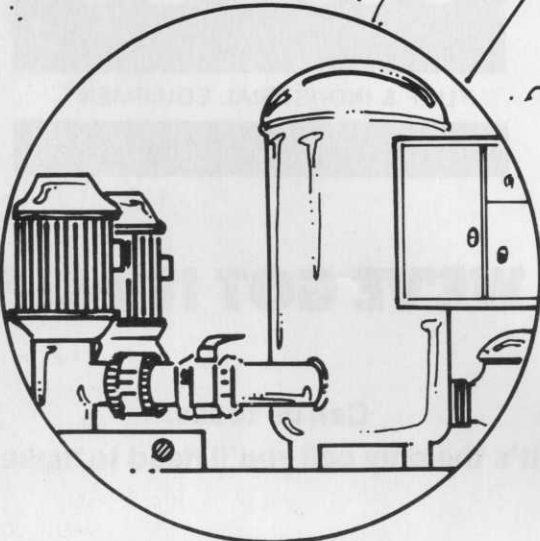
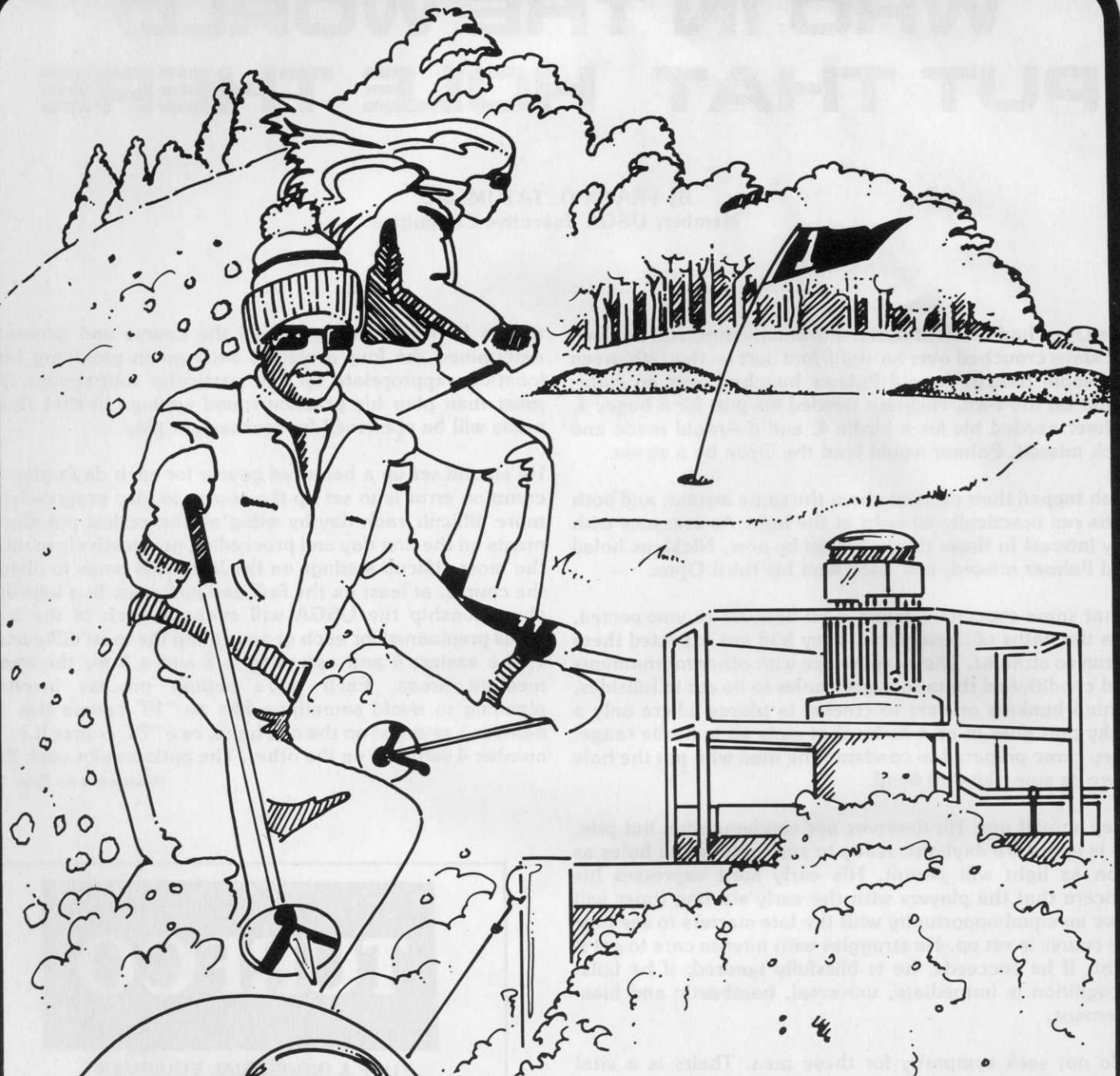
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DR. TIM BOWYER, Vice President. 11 years in the turf industry. Agronomist specializing in plant pathology. With several years at University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, dealing with golf course superintendents and their unique problems. Author of several turf-related publications.



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would be a "45" course, and the effort each day is made to get as close to that number in the total course settings as conditions that day will allow.

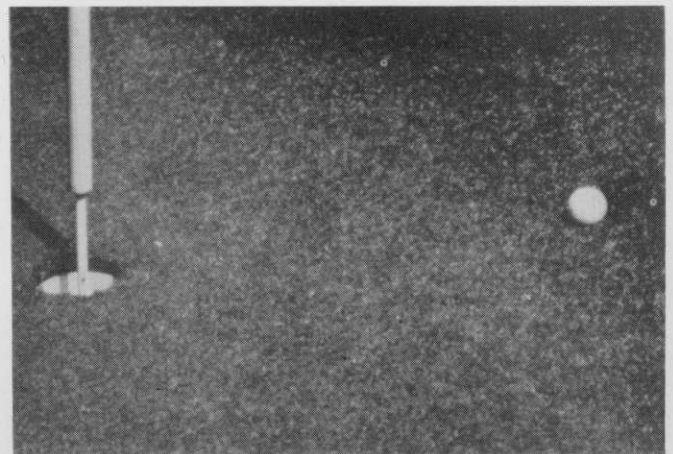
There are other balance factors to be considered, such as avoiding too many left side, right side, front or rear settings sequentially.

After a particular area has been selected for a placement on a given green, care must be given to picking the right spot. Here too a number of factors should be weighed. The USGA recommends at least 15 feet between the hole and green edge. Ideally, for a radius of 3 feet around the hole there should be no changes of slope. This does not mean that such area must be flat; it rather means that there should be no change in the angle of slope over the area. The angle of slope, too, is an important factor. There have been instances where holes have been set on slopes so severe that as the green dried out it would not hold a ball. One occurred in a recent regional amateur competition where one contestant 7-putted (!) a green and the tournament winner took 4 putts there.

The area around the hole should be as free as possible of ball marks, other blemishes and changes in grass texture. It is right around the hole where the ultimate action takes place; the particular spot should be selected with commensurate care. The location should "look" right. Care should be taken to avoid placements which, from the player's point of view, present a distorted picture. Golf is a visual game, and the ultimate vision is of the location of the hole.

To assess the player's point of view, the person setting the hole should bring along a putter (and, hopefully, a reasonably respectable stroke) to roll the ball at the selected spot before the hole is cut to assure that it will, in fact, play properly.

Perhaps pity is not what the poor pin setter deserves. He experiences the quiet beauty of a superb golf course shimmering in the early morning light. And if he does his job properly he will have planned and worked and placed the hole so that it will add the final touch to the artistry of the course designer and of the shot-maker; so doing should be deeply satisfying.



The turf around the hole should be in good condition, free of imperfections that might change the direction of a rolling ball.

CROWFOOT OPEN HUGE SUCCESS

The Fourth Annual Crowfoot Open golf tournament medalist honors were won by Fred Klauk, Boynton Beach. Klauk, a University of Florida agronomy graduate, is the superintendent of the famous Pine Tree Golf Club in Palm Beach County. Pine Tree is rated by Golf Digest among the top 30 clubs in the nation. The victory was not easy. Klauk won in a playoff over Ron Hill, CGCS, Amelia Island Plantation. Both players scored a one under par 71 at the Suntree Country Club, Melbourne.

The Crowfoot Open trophy was won by the West Coast Association. Using the Calloway System, their winning score was established at five under par. The victory margin was a mere stroke over both the Everglades and North Florida teams. Palm Beach was two shots off the pace in fourth place.

North Florida won the low gross team chapter event. Ron Hill was helped by teammate Robbie Robbins, Gainesville C.C., and Allan Stoffel with 75's. Both Bobby Ward, Ponce DeLeon C.C., and Fred Kleinfelder, Innlet Beach G.C., scored 76.

The commercial low gross winner was Ron Clayton of E-Z-Go. He carded a fine 73. Penninal commercial winner Sonny Smith of Superior Fertilizer won on the Calloway System with a 71.

As in past years, the real story of the Crowfoot Open can be summed up in two important words: hospitality and organization. The hospitality of the members and management of the Suntree club make this tournament unique. Melvin Lucas, president of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, said it best. "I had to come down from New York when I was invited just because of what I heard from last year. This is certainly a great event." The organization of the host Central Florida GCSA is superlative. This year the event chairmen were Daniel Aylwin, New Smyrna Beach C.C., and Jim Ellison, Bay Hill Club, Orlando.

New Officers — Palm Beach Chapter



Left to right

Bill Wagner, Tequesta C.C, Vice President External; Mark Jarrell, Palm Beach National, Director; Otto Schmeisser, Everglades Golf, Past President; Fred Klauk, Pine Tree Golf Club, Director; Kevin Downing, Atlantis Golf Club, Vice President Internal; Billy Wright, Boca West Golf Club, President; Stan Carr, Gulfstream Golf Club, Director; Bill Kreigel, Delray Beach Country Club, Treasurer; Steve Pearson, Boca Lago Golf Club, Secretary.

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PLANTS IN TAMPA AND FT. PIERCE

Jimmy Blackledge Motivated Turfgrass Research in Florida

By DR. ROY A. BAIR



Dr. Bair

Jimmy first visited the Everglades Experiment Station branch of the University of Florida at Belle Glade in 1946. At that time we had some 1700 grasses and legumes from all over the world planted in 10 × 5 ft plots. Although these had been acquired primarily to find plant species which would put South Florida in the cattle business, Blackledge pointed out that many of the grasses were low growing types which ought to be mowed and evaluated for lawn and golf course usefulness.

When he then donated a greens mower and a park mower we replanted a hundred or so grasses in a separate turfgrass nursery and began to mow some of them daily, others once a week.

Dr. Fred V. Grau of the USGA Greens Section then entered the picture by extending a modest grant of money and by sending us all the bentgrass varieties then available.

By 1950 we had a total of 408 grasses in our plots under a regular mowing schedule. These included 120 bermudagrass strains, 60 bents, 20 zoysias, 17 St. Augustinegrasses, and 11 bahias. The large number of bermudagrasses was the result of our spending many self-financed weekends visiting golf courses to look for volunteer strains of the seeded grass which appeared to be "different".

By this time we had also accomplished our primary mission of finding grasses for South Florida cattle. There were now 40,000 head in Palm Beach County, as contrasted with fewer than 1000 ten years earlier, mostly because of the usefulness of the new Pangolagrass and Roselawn St. Augustine.

As a direct spin-off of the grass testing program for cattle, and Jimmy Blackledge's encouragement, we were able in 1950 to release several new turfgrasses which for a time

(Continued on Page 31)



March, 1946. James L. Blackledge and Dr. Roy A. Bair at Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida, standing on land planned for more turfgrass experimental plots.