

fluctuation is 5" deep. The neutral layer for annual variation is 40 feet. At about 30 feet the seasons are reversed; that is, the soil is warmest in January and February and coldest in July and August.

To maintain an energy balance, heat received must be given off. The energy received during the day must eventually be given off — whether it be at night or during the cooler seasons. In arid areas the soil becomes quite warm during the day, but gives off much of the heat at night because there is little atmospheric moisture to intercept the infrared radiation away from the surface. With a humid microclimate over vegetation this rapid radiation cooling produces dew.

When there is high atmospheric humidity and cloud cover, this outgoing radiation is reflected back toward the earth, preventing the rapid cooling and greatly reducing or preventing dew formation. In this situation, the soil temperature will be the least variable.

In summary, the soil temperature variation is best described by table:

Warmer Soil	Cooler Soil
Dark Color (dry)	Light Color
South Slope	North Slope
Well Drained	Poorly Drained
Uncompacted	Compacted
Bare	Forested or Cropped
Equatorial latitude	Polar latitude

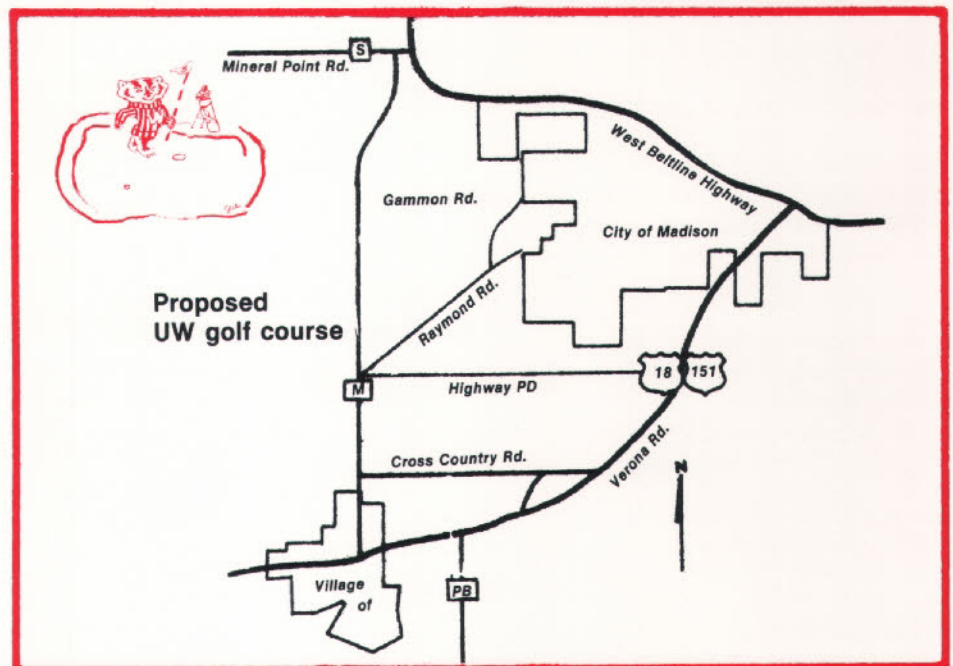
UW DECIDES TO PROCEED WITH CONSTRUCTION OF GOLF COURSE

Chancellor Irving Shain has given approval for construction of a UW—Madison golf course west of Madison. He will include the project in the University's 1987-1989 budget that goes to the governor in January of 1987 and goes into effect on July 1, 1987. He qualified his approval with the requirement that sufficient funds be raised so that a first-class course with the appropriate amenities can be built. The golf course project will have to be approved by the Board of Regents, the State Building Commission and the Legislature, as well as the governor.

The university owns nearly 600 acres of land in the township of Verona and the golf course will be built on a part of that property. The golf course fund started with a donation from the late Carl Dietze of Milwaukee. He was a graduate of the UW—Madison and left money for the project at his death in 1960. The land was donated by Dr. Harry Culver of Chicago.

The golf course has been the subject of controversy for years. Early disputes about the environmental impact of such a project put it on hold. More recently the subject has been money, and whether or not the foundation held enough funds for construction.

Several studies have been made, including one by a committee of WGCSA members including Tom Harrison, Bill Roberts, Roger Bell, Jerry Kershasky, Rod Johnson, Pat Norton and Bob Musbach. All but one of the studies indicated a shortage of funds and that was also the conclusion of the WGCSA committee. Currently, the UW Foundation has \$2.8 in contributions and pledges, about \$1 million short of what is needed to meet university requirements. The UW Foundation is prepared to embark on a fund drive early next year and it is assumed that the golf course project will be part of that overall fund drive.



OUT IN LEFT FIELD? APPARENTLY NOT!

The suggestion presented last summer to change the name of the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association to the "Wisconsin Golf Course Managers Association" may not be as far out in left field as some think. The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America did an extensive survey of its members last year. The survey generated many interesting statistics, but none more telling to this editor than the one

that showed a very high percentage of national members didn't like their title. Forty-five percent of the Superintendents responded, in fact, that they preferred the title "Golf Course Manager." It is a subject that is bound to come up again, soon, at our state level as well as at the national level. It may be something to give careful and deliberate thought to over the upcoming winter months.