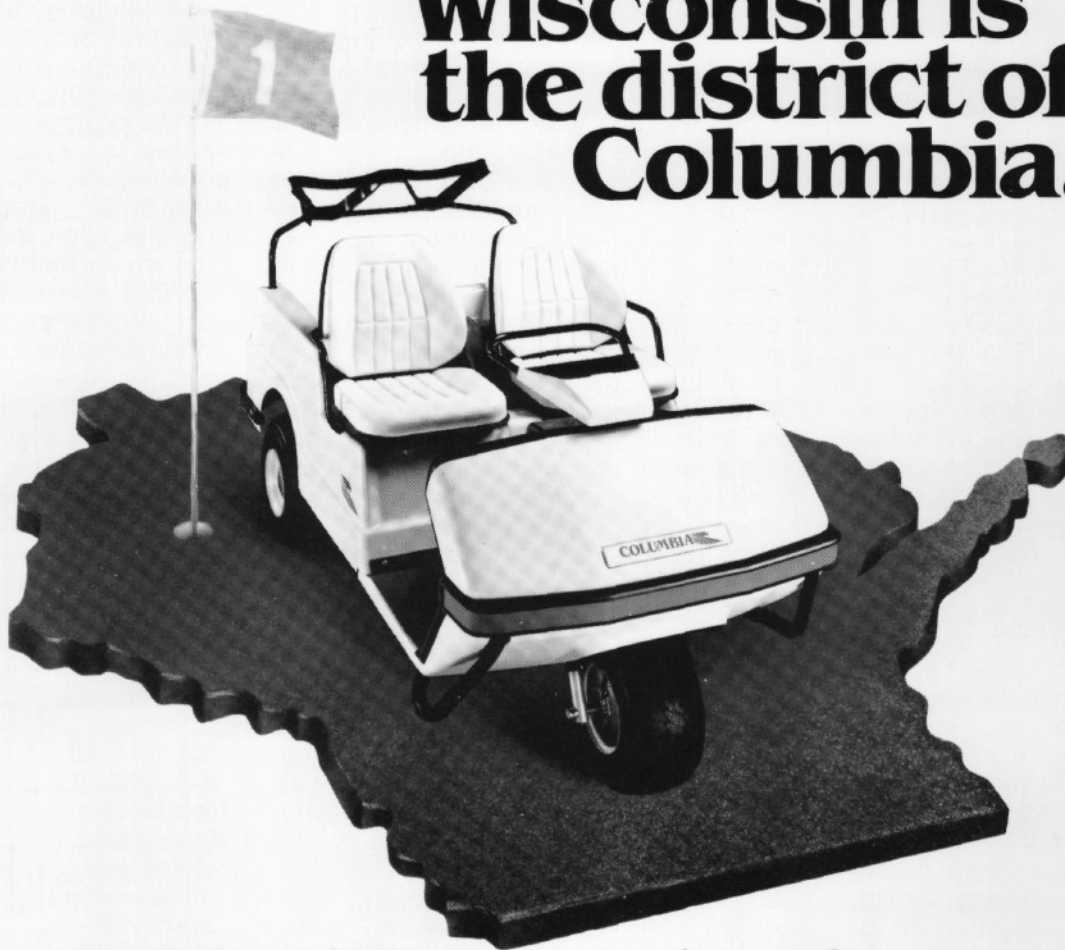


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TREE PROGRAMS FOR GOLF COURSES

By Kenneth J. Altorfer

When your editor asked me to write an article on tree programs for golf courses, it came as a surprise and as such, I had no clear way on how to present my views in writing. So, with a short attention span with a pencil, I hope this matches your short attention span in reading.

While I will end up on a very positive manner, I begin with some negatives as to the role a nurseryman plays in working with golf courses on tree planting programs. Following are some things I don't do or try to stay out of when there is not consensus to guide me. Some may seem quite harmless, but they are important to some club officials.

- Never interfere with the architecture of the course.
- Do not purposely influence the game of golf.
- Do not suggest leaving lower branches on large conifers or suggest removing them.
- Do not criticize a tree nursery on the course property (or suggest one).
- Do not suggest the planting of trees to prevent cross-cutting on dog legs.
- Do not naturalize too much.

Now, lets be positive. Sure — I have opinions. Sure — I am asked. Sure — I respond.

Most of my opinions are not necessarily based on my education, nursery experience or golf course experience. Certainly the opinions were formulated from actual experience, but most of what I say and do is just common sense.

Some observations, I have made in the past few years with reference to planting programs on

golf courses:

- As always, intentions were the best (seems to be the case with people who golf and love their course).
- Maintenance of plant material was casual, if at all.
- Tree plantings were usually sparked by an individual (member, pro, or superintendent) rather than a general desire by the membership.
- Tree programs, when in effect, seemed to be challenged almost annually by new chairmen or other officers of the club.
- Many (not most) superintendents did not visibly support planting programs (they didn't have much to say, actually).

I would like to approach the somewhat controversial subjects listed above on a one-to-one basis. These are not isolated subjects, however, and I am aware that golfers have strong opinions on how their course plays, how it looks, and how it is maintained.

Lets start with the architecture of the course. If there wasn't a good plan and if the course is helter-skelter, and if there won't be funds for a golf course architect, then I guess nature takes its course and everyone can take a crack at it.

If the course was designed by a good course architect, then I will lay back until I am sure what the architect intended before proceeding. I liken my role to that of an interior decorator working on a beautifully designed structure. If nothing is done, no harm is done. If too much is done or if the concept is wrong, then the architecture of the structure has been changed. If a course has been well designed, the message should be loud and clear as how to proceed with a tree program.

I will not influence the game of golf on purpose. Obviously, plants can slow the game and they can constitute a hazard. These have to be accepted, but only in a reasonable way.

About removing lower branches of large conifers. I think it is a tough decision, I would like the branches to stay on. If shot-making is that important, then remove the branches.

But why were the conifers planted in an area of play if a drop penalty is not acceptable? Or, why wasn't it a matter of record that

lower branches were to be removed when they interfered with shot-making?

What about the club starting its own nursery? Its a great idea, but seldom do I see it work. Why not? To start, growing a good tree from a seedling or young whip is no easier than buying ten pounds of grass seed and growing good turf. A golf course superintendent has his expertise, a nurseryman has his. Then, since there is a time lag in starting a nursery and harvesting, I've seen the initiative lacking because the faces have changed. What was once a chairman's or superintendent's pet project, may be neglected by their successors. I have seen large trees in rows, three feet apart, literally destroying themselves. What a waste!

I believe the solution is simple. Understanding the need for larger trees from time to time, on the course or around the club house, why not have them available on the course? They can be. All it takes is a good concept at the initial tree program. If trees are put in natural groups (from three to ?) throughout the course instead of in rows or singly, a tree or two can be removed from each group if the need arises. If there is no need, the trees remain where they are. This brings up a point. Tree planting programs usually start with a bang to play catch-up. Maybe the program is a one year shot. That means, all the trees will be about the same age, and at some future point may die at about the same time. Or that means, there will be no trees to transplant at some point. And that means, because of attrition, at some distant time, there will be another catch-up planting. A cycle that is all too prevalent.

Logically, the planting program should be an annual one, to take care of losses real or anticipated. Younger trees should be added to the natural groupings so that never again will there have to be a crash program.

Enough of the subject of a golf course having its own nursery. The subject is close to my heart.

Preventing cross cutting on dog-legs affects the game of golf, and again I will lay back until I get direction from someone or some group who has to make the decision. I will then act accordingly. But not in the obvious way if the

dog-leg is to protected. Effective prevention of short cutting starts as near the tee as possible. It is then backed up somewhere between the tee and the turn, and then finished at the dog-leg itself.

The subject of naturalization is a tough one for members and officials of a course. It is easy for me since I have a one-track mind when I come upon such a situation. When I see larger, native trees; Oaks, Maples, Hickory, Pine, Spruce, etc., in groves in areas that are really not in play, being mowed, I honestly feel that there is a lack of respect for these magnificent plants. Apparently, there is pressure to keep the course in an impeccable condition to please the eye. Not, however, at the expense of the well-being of these plants. These areas are usually not irrigated and I have seen cracks on the surface. Dryness, compaction, and soil temperature can stress these trees and as such, make them vulnerable to pests and diseases. In their native habitat, natural mulches accumulate protecting the root systems and feeding them. There is little or no natural rejuvenation possible under mowed conditions and since the environment won't allow germination of the progeny of existing plants, then it stands to reason that the environment is not what it should be for the parents. I think that priorities somehow get garbled. The speed of play or penalty potential seem to get in the way of protecting the lifespan of some plants. There should be some compromise.

I have addressed the subjects I try to stay away from when I observe differing views from within. I respect all viewpoints, but certainly disagree with some. A common sense approach still works.

At the beginning, I made a few observations. While they have not been specifically addressed, all of them have been discussed directly or otherwise. I have not referred to one, however. Actually, it was a little jab at superintendents.

There was a point in the past when superintendents had little to say about tree planting programs, and what they did say was negative. These viewpoints were molded primarily by the added workload. Today, this has changed. We are working now with

the superintendents directly with less contact with the Green Chairman or his committee. The superintendents are not only willing to take on the added load, but are actually prompting tree programs. This has its obvious advantages.

Equally important is the continuity that can be gained from superintendents who stay at a club for extended periods. No longer are tree programs as sporadic as they once were. Also, these programs are less likely to be jeopardized by a change in direction by the Green Committee. And I think that the present group of superintendents are more uniformly aware and appreciative of what a good tree program should be.

I have touched on a matter several times that I would like to pursue in a more direct manner. My whole working life has been with a quality nursery. As such, I have a high regard for our product as well as plants produced by other good growers.

I have seen the good results of planting programs using the proper plants. Only two things are needed: a well conceived program and persistence. The program doesn't have to be completed in one year. But once started, it should continue year after year even in a very modest way.

That's the way it should be. Unfortunately these programs somehow get shoved aside since there is the incorrect attitude that once trees are planted, that's the end of it. There is no end to it, anymore than there is no end to anything else done on a course.

The value of trees on a golf course is a subject that shouldn't have to be brought up. Just take a walk around the course with nothing on your mind. Admire the native trees 50, 100, 200 years old. Look at the younger trees you or your predecessor planted. Ask yourself, "what if they weren't there?"

Editor's Note: Ken Altorfer is Executive Vice-President of McKay Nursery in Waterloo, Wisconsin. He has helped many golf courses in Wisconsin initiate an intelligent and well planned tree planting program. A University of Wisconsin—Madison graduate with a degree in Horticulture Landscape Architecture, Ken started with McKay Nursery in 1949. He is a past president of the Wisconsin Nurseryman Association and had the distinct honor of serving as president of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1972-1973.

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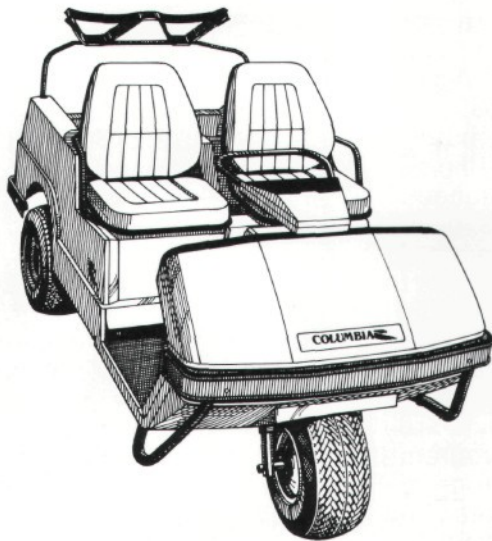
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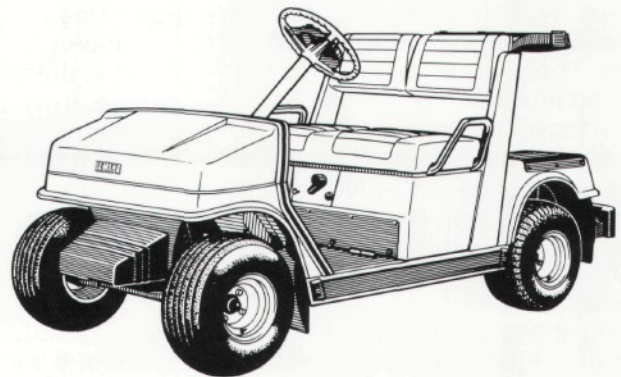
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Field Notes

Tree Care at Maple Bluff Country Club

By Tom Harrison
Grounds Manager
Maple Bluff Country Club

Maple Bluff Country Club in Madison was founded in 1899 on gently rolling semi-wooded terrain. Some golf holes were cut out of native woods while other holes were lined with trees as the years passed. For the last twenty years tree care has been an integral part of our maintenance program at Maple Bluff. The program includes pruning of young stock, major tree trimming on all large mature trees, spraying of several varieties for certain insect pests, some fertilizing of trees, and watering of trees during drought years. The limitations on tree care at Maple Bluff are dollar, budget and time limitations. Trees are an extremely valuable resource and extremely important to any golf course. The program at Maple Bluff is not complete and totally what the trees need for proper care, but in reality it is what the membership can bear in terms of cost and must fall in line with other programs. We will try to outline briefly the tree work we do at Maple Bluff stating what we do, why we do it, when, and roughly the cost. This brief outline is presented not as a guide to what proper tree care is, because as was stated earlier the program is not complete, but rather as information as to what one country club in Wisconsin does with its trees.

Pruning — All new stock is periodically pruned for shape and proper growth. Work begins from the time they are planted until they are about 6" to 8" trunk diameter. The work is not high priority but is done as a filler job from mid-August to Dec. 15 and Feb. 15 thru April 1. The work is performed by the grounds crew.

All tree work on trees 6" to 8" and larger where climbing or aerial buckets are required is contracted out to a local tree trimmer. Approximately \$1,000 is spent yearly removing dead material, storm damage, etc. and approximately every third or fourth year an additional \$4,000 is spent on major trimming in heavily wooded areas. This major trimming takes place in

the late fall and takes approximately 5 to 7 weeks. All the pruned brush is left on the ground for the golf course crew to remove. This type of program has went on for twenty years, so we are always fairly caught up with keeping our trees healthy from deadwood, bad crotches, storm damage, etc. All work is supervised by the grounds manager. I decide what gets pruned and when. When a skyworker is working on our trees I am there personally supervising every step. I do not possess any special knowledge of trees, but let common sense and advice from a good tree trimming firm prevail.

Dutch Elm Disease — Maple Bluff at one time had over 200 stately elms. When dutch elm disease took hold in late 60's and early 70's approximately 120 trees were lost before various treatment methods stopped the diseases spread. The following is a brief list of what we have done to stop dutch elm disease.

1970 — Started vapan barrier treatments. Not very effective.

1972 — Benlate solution applied through mauguet cups spaced every 2" around the trunk. Slightly better results than vapan.

1974 — Started using gravity feed bucket and hose system from Hopkins Chemical to apply Lignasan and Correx. By 1976 the disease activity had slowed considerably.

1976 — Started using Arbotect 20-S on an experimental basis. We had to be careful as too much active ingredient per tree would cause the leaves to brown and drop to the ground. Results have been excellent. By 1981 our tree losses were zero. We still had 55 old mature elms left on the grounds. We use a therapeutic rate (2 oz. Arbotect/5 in. trunk dia./80 oz. H₂O). We now treat elms two years running and skip the third. Eventually we will treat one in three years and hopefully stop treating within 7 or 8 years. The small injection holes in the trunk are now getting to be a concern of ours. We do not know how much scar tissue is left under the bark layer in the first layer of live tissue from our injection sites and whether this will cause some other long term damage. But since we have gotten the disease into remission we now must think about scaling back our treatment intervals. The water to

dilute the Arbotect 20-S in our area is very hard water so we have had to go to a de-ionized water so the Arbotect does not precipitate out and plug the feeder tubes on our injection equipment. You can also get plugging of the trees vascular system from the precipitated material. On a humid warm day we will get 6 or 7 gallons of pre-mixed material into a 30" diameter tree in less than 3 hours. Trees that do not take up material on their own, we use a pressure tank charged to 10 psi to force material into the tree. We have found that any more pressure than 10 psi causes the material to be forced into the bark rather than into the live tissue of the tree. Costs to treat 55 trees per year are \$1000 for 6 gallons of Arbotect 20-S and \$60 for a de-ionized water set-up. Labor is from our own crew. One man spends 20 hours per week for three weeks treating the trees. The cost/benefit ratio is dependent on the value placed on elms. We felt that the stately shape of an old American elm was worth saving. If we would have 200 trees to treat we might think differently but the remaining 55 add a dimension to our landscape that we are striving to keep.

Locust Trees — For the last 6 years we have had a problem with a small green aphid that likes to attack honey locust trees. I cannot say whether the aphid feeds on the leaves or injects the leaves with something that causes them to curl up and thin out. The tree takes on the appearance of being very thin and in poor health. Phil Peleteri from the U.W. Extension diagnosed the problem and recommended using Ortho's Orthene spray. We put 1 oz. of orthene per 1 gallon of water. We needed to use 550 gallons of mix in a Bean sprayer with a Bean high pressure gun to cover all our locusts. Several mature locust trees were left untreated and they eventually died. They thinned out to the point that they had very little foliage left. The spaying process merely controls the aphid population and never completely eradicates it. Every third year when we notice the locusts looking a little thin we examine the tree for aphids (by shaking the leaf vigorously) and merely treat when necessary. Cost of material is under \$50 and labor is two men and a sprayer approximately 6 hours.

Spruce Gall Aphid — For the last 15 years we have had a problem on and off with spruce gall aphids on several varieties of spruce. Black Hills seemed to be the hardest hit while Colorado Blues never seem to have the problem. The first few years between 1969 and 1971 the damage to spruce trees was severe, with several old mature trees lost. Yearly spraying of Liquid-Lime Sulphur (10 gallons A.I. per 200 gallons of H₂O) from 1969 to 1976 slowed the problem to where we now treat every second or third year depending on what we see for old spruce galls from the previous year. In early April we examine spruce trees for old galls. If there are none we don't spray. If there are enough where we think the population might cause some tree damage in the upcoming growing season we then spray. Timing seems to be important on the use of lime-sulphur on spruces. We have found that the spraying must take place in the spring as late as possible but before the bud breaks on the spruce. Once the bud breaks the new growth is so tender that lime-sulphur will burn and stunt it. It is also important to have a calm day as we are using a

high pressure bean sprayer and gun at 300 PSI to cover 10 to 50 foot trees. One application in the spring properly timed seems to hold the insect in check for one season or more. The cost is approximately \$300 to \$400 for 140 gallons of liquid lime-sulphur. It takes 2 men roughly one and one half days to do the job.

Apple Scab — Probably the least successful tree care area we have is the care of fruit trees infected with apple scab. The trees become unsightly in the late summer and early fall. Several materials used have met with limited results. Our first material did little or nothing and required weekly spray intervals. We then have tried Quintar 5F (Dichloro 2,4 Dichloro-1,4 Napthaquinone) by Hopkins. The material is potent and can damage tree foliage if over applied. But here again the intervals for control are 5 to 7 days. We have not successfully controlled the disease as we have never been able to religiously stay on a rigid spray schedule. Where we have sprayed 3 weeks running the disease is indeed stopped. But the spray schedule works its way into the busy summer season and spraying has to make way for more

essential work. Part of the problem is that we have never killed or damaged any trees from letting the disease continue. Every spring the crabs and other fruit trees bloom as if their were no summer disease problems. Until we see some long term damage to the trees or a better product for scab control comes onto the market we will probably not solve this problem.

We have experienced some signs of Maple decline at Maple Bluff and we have lost two 18" trees in the last 5 years. The trees in question began to decline in vigor over a period of 4 years. Both trees had excessive girdling root problems which we believe to be a major cause of their decline. Oak trees have not been a problem here and as such do not require a great deal of care outside of removal of dead wood.

Tree care at Maple Bluff has to take its place in line with other priority items in running the golf course. We appreciate the value and beauty of the trees and we don't feel we ignore them but on the other hand we certainly realize we are no way close to giving the best care possible.



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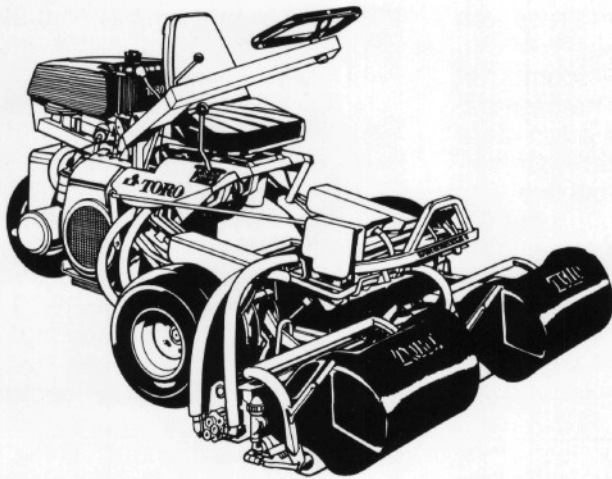
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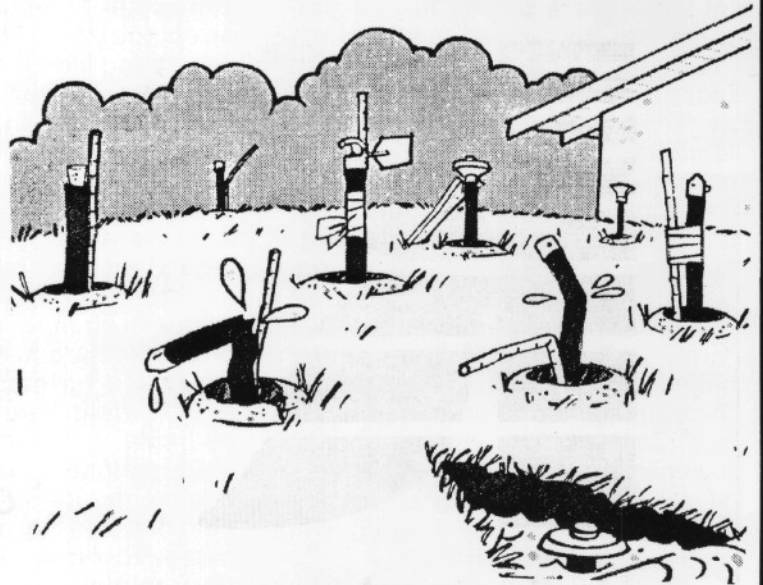
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From the Director's Desk

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

By Jim Latham, Director
Great Lakes Region
United States Golf Association
Green Section



Upbeat.

That little used word best describes my feeling after the International Conference and Show in our nation's capital. Maybe I caught it from the same person who gave me the flu out there. But this feels good! Our industry is healthy. Someone got the act together again.

Perhaps the most noticeable thing from my side of the table is the genuine spirit of cooperation that was spoken, written and exhibited by the GCSAA and the USGA Green Section. While these great organizations have worked side by side toward better golf turf for a long time, their activities have often lacked the necessary coordination. The Spirit is there now — all the way through the respective Committees and Staffs. The vehicle being ridden tandem is the greatest turfgrass research effort ever — toward the implement of golf turf on a national scale.

In 1985, the USGA Green Section will provide \$338,000.00 toward basic research in golf turf. The ultimate goals of the 10-year program are to reduce golf course maintenance costs by 50% and to reduce water use on golf courses by 50%. They will be achieved by learning how plants grow under golfing conditions as well as developing golf-quality turf from drought resistant (tolerant) species. And how 'bout a hybrid, perennial, creeping, 'annual' bluegrass? Or super bents that will thrive in high temperature and/or saline environments? Don't forget the coming cold tolerant bermudas and Zoysias for courses in the lower North. Studies on the effects of compaction and relief mechanisms on turf rooting will help in the overall picture.

These projects are underway now. For all I know, they'll be studying the possibility of negative heights of cut in the next go-round.

Basic research of this type is not the responsibility of industry. It is the piper to whose tune we in golf

must dance — and pay the cover charge. That's where the Green Section Research Committee comes in, being composed of representatives of the USGA, GCSAA, Industry and Academia. Big projects mean big bucks and **this** committee really works at overseeing the expenditures.

Note also that the fund solicitations are not intended to defer funds from other turf research agencies.

A note to hackers — computer types, not golf types. The preparation of the turf information data base at Michigan State University library is moving along well. Its beyond my comprehension but I'm told it will be just great. We should be right proud that the fundamental or historic section of this setup is The O. J. Noer Memorial Turfgrass Collection.

There's another subject deserving attention now that the February thaw is upon us. It is, **again**, the elation felt by some folks that we have new, safe, methods of getting rid of **Poa annua** — mechanically and/or chemically. The last time something like this hit Wisconsin a lot of **Poa annua** was controlled, but the resulting bare ground wasn't a good replacement.

The new approach to **Poa annua** suppression and plant population replacement through plant growth regulation is a sound one. But it is neither magic nor automatic. Successful completion of such a project will demand the utmost in controlled turfgrass management. It is a multi-year operation and, perhaps, a permanent part of maintenance operations. These comments are not meant to throw cold water on a hot item, but are meant to direct your attention to the realities involved in the success of any **Poa annua** reduction program in Wisconsin.

1. Is **your Poa annua** population a "condition" or is it a symptom of other problems such as:

- a. Poor moisture control via poor irrigation and/or drainage facilities
 - b. Soil compaction from your equipment or golfers
 - c. The wrong grass for the maintenance level it receives (or vice-versa)
 - d. Simple turf loss in the past
 - e. All of the above
2. Are your golfers prepared to
 - a. Accept periods of less than desirable playing conditions
 - b. Budget the total program for the number of years required? This won't be a one-shot deal.
 - c. Understand that a. and b. are for better playing conditions in the **future**.
 3. Are you ready to
 - a. Develop and carry out a multi-year, expensive, time-critical operation
 - b. Defend it eloquently at budget and tournament time
 - c. Talk to yourself when nobody else will?

Initiating a **Poa annua** replacement program is similar to but more painful than the acceptance of a sand topdressing program. Its sorta like forevermore. You can't simply get rid of the **Poa annua**, plant something else and go fishing. You must have the means to keep **Poa annua** down or, like herpes, it will return. Remember, no one intentionally planted the stuff. It was aggressive enough to push what you had out of the way. It will do it again if your future turf management methods permit.

The beautiful thing about these risks is the Opportunity to Do Something about a real or imagined problem. A real opportunity to truly manage golf course turf exists because industry has provided the tools and the expertise to accomplish an end desired by golfers and golf course superintendents for a long time. When you combine PGR's, lightweight mowing equipment and better irrigation and drainage you have the chance. Some of our superintendents have programs underway already. There are several alternative routes to accomplish the goal so the individual requirements of each golf operation should fit into one program or another.

The existing programs are not for every Wisconsin golf course, though. There is a major cost item to be considered. Resort courses may not be interested in golfer displeasure during their short season. Other courses may not have enough environmental stresses to worry about **Poa goa**. And maybe the whiteouts during seedhead season do not bother as many people as we think.

These very **options** mean positive thoughts — all of them Upbeat. Maybe it's the thaw, maybe it's the new interassociation relations or maybe it's my being back with the USGA Green Section. Whatever the cause, 1985 feels good — Upbeat.

P.S. Lets hope the above thoughts don't turn out like the Cover on *Sports Illustrated*.



WHEW!!! IRS Relaxes Rules on Mileage

Most Golf Course Superintendents breathed a sign of relief on February 15 when the Internal Revenue Service relaxed record-keeping rules that are required for cars and trucks used in business. It seems coincidental that the ruling came down immediately after the GCSAA Conference in Washington, D.C. It also seems that correspondence to Sens. Kasten and Proxmire and numerous Representatives did some good.

The amended rules were promised on January 25th after Congress received protests about the regulations that went into effect on January 1, 1985. The announcement of February 15 spelled out details of the changes and expanded the definition of "adequate contemporaneous records." This should be a relief to almost all Golf Course Managers since most of us need to drive a company vehicle. Rather than having to keep a log or diary of **every** trip, we are allowed under the amended rules to

substitute "contemporaneous records that contain the required information and that are kept in an orderly fashion." No logging at all is required for a company or other vehicle used exclusively for business if it is kept at the business site when not in use. The IRS said the company must have a policy, "heeded by employees, against the use of vehicles for personal purposes."

If an employer requires an employee to commute in a company vehicle but allows no other personal use, no logging will be required if value of the commuting — \$3.00 a day — is reported as tax-

able income to the employee.

The amended rules require that records on vehicles be made at the time of use. This record must include the date, mileage driven, purpose of the trip and the name of the user if someone other than the usual driver.

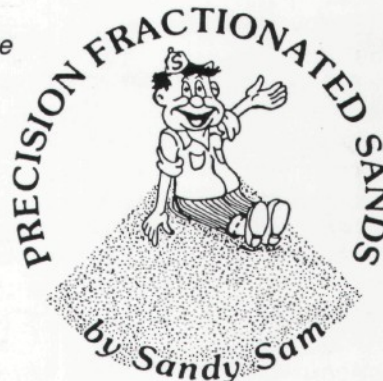
Congress voted last year to require stricter record-keeping in an effort to keep people from disguising personal trips as tax deductible business use. There has been such an outcry and protest about this new law that a majority of House members and 44 of 100 Senators have co-sponsored bills to repeal it!

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MARCH MEETING DATE CHANGED

The date of the March business meeting has been moved from March 18 (as noted in a recent mailing) to Monday, March 25. The reason for the change was a conflict with the Appleton meeting of the UW—Extension Turf Conference. The meeting on March 25 will begin at **10:30 A.M.**

Please mail another reservation to our office when you receive it.



An "Auxiliary" Project
**MARY WORZELLA
 INITIATES
 "THE SUPER
 COOK BOOK"**

Mary Worzella, better half of the Bruce Worzella team, is bubbling over with excitement. She wants to publish a **WGCSAA Wives' Cook Book**. If enthusiasm counts for anything, then Mary's project is as good as completed. She has written a letter to the wives of WGCSA members and asks that each subscriber to the GRASSROOTS makes certain that his wife is shown this article. Mary writes:

Attention Gals —

During our recent trip to Washington, D.C. I came up with the idea to publish a cook book; in fact, a Superintendent's Wives' Cook Book. If Brewer and Packer wives can do it, so can we. We can call it "THE SUPER COOK BOOK."

Irene Turner and I decided we would give it a try and see what kind of response we would get from you. We need to have each and everyone of you send us your favorite recipes; not just one, but any and all that you feel would be valuable in a good Wisconsin cook book.

Our thought about the reason for doing this would be to lend support to the marvelous profession our husbands are involved with. Any profits from the proceeds of the sale of the book, for example, could go to the WGCSA Scholarship and Research Fund. Details can be decided at a later date.

Our principal concern right now is to get a feel for how many of you are willing to copy down your recipes and send

them to us. We are asking that you drop me a line at the address below and tell me if you are interested and offer any helpful suggestions you might have. If enough gals indicate interest, we will proceed with the project. We will send out a mailing to each one of you with some guidelines on how the recipes should be written, organized, etc.

I am hoping that many of you will see how worthwhile and valuable this project could be. Please drop me a line at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Mary Worzella

Mary Worzella
 5846 Hwy. Z
 West Bend, WI 53095

Player of the Year was initiated and a year-end invitational championship was established at the SentryWorld Golf Club in Stevens Pont. A fundraising project was developed to accumulate financial resources to provide for the program.

Harold A. "Hal" Metzen, 67, of Madison, WI has been appointed to the position of **Executive Director** of the Golf Foundation of Wisconsin, Inc. by GFW President, **John P. Reif**, with the responsibilities of formulating a program for the state of Wisconsin to bring the game of golf to all individuals interested in learning more about the game. The program will work in concert with all of the major golf organizations in Wisconsin, the interscholastic athletic associations, the state school systems, municipal recreation departments, golf practice facilities and all golf courses throughout the state.

Metzen graduated from Milwaukee Washington High School and attended Marquette University and UWM. He possesses bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Wisconsin and an executive management degree from the University of Indiana.

Hal taught, coached and served as athletic director at Markesan High School and Lake Mills High School prior to serving on the staff of the U.S. Surgeon General during World War II. Upon his return from military service, Metzen became an assistant physical education professor at the U. of Wisconsin. From 1962 to 1980 he served as director of Physical Education, Athletic and School Community Recreation for the City of Madison Public Schools.

At the present time, Metzen serves as first vice president of the Madison Pen & Mike Club, vice president of the University of Wisconsin Golf Club and chairman of the Madison Shrine All-City Football Banquet.

Hal Metzen's diversified background and his keen interest in sports programs for youth and especially golf, should help to create an active step towards making the GFW one of the most effective organizations in the USA in bringing the game of golf to all interested young adults. We're all looking forward to assisting Hal in meeting this challenge.



**Golf Foundation
 of Wisconsin
 Hires Executive
 Director**

The Golf Foundation of Wisconsin, Inc. (GFW), a non-profit organization founded in 1977 with the purpose of promoting and preserving the game of golf in the state of Wisconsin, has taken a major step towards carrying out these objectives.

In 1982, a concern over the decrease in the number of young people taking up the game of golf caused the GFW to establish a **Junior Division** to address this problem and to create new means and methods to reverse this trend. A point system devised to determine the **Junior Boy and Girl**