

two personal experiences for you.

It recently came to my attention that a certain product, on the basis of research conducted at one site for a single season, was claiming some 40% reduction in thatch thickness in 90 days. That same year, I recorded a 42% reduction in thatch thickness in one of my research trials without applying any thatch-reducing product or cultural practice. The next season, again without intentionally doing so, I recorded a 98% increase in thatch thickness!

A lot of products claim to alter turfgrass root growth. This is a very difficult plant parameter to measure because it is so variable over short distances. In root samples we collected from 7 ft. x 10 ft. research plots last Fall, root weights varied as much as three-fold across the four replicates of single treatments. If I had looked at the data from the individual plots, I could have done all of the following:

- a. claimed that a particular treatment **reduced** root growth by 38%;
- b. claimed that this same treatment had **no effect** on root growth;
- c. claimed that this same treatment **increased** root growth by 97%.

When the data was analyzed statistically, it turned out that only the second claim was legitimate.

4. **Can you obtain a small sample at little or no cost to use on a trial basis?** This is a very telling question. A negative answer, whatever the reasons given, strongly suggests that the manufacturer's intent is to reap profits as quickly as possible. It is very unfortunate for the manufacturers of legitimate products, but some outfits have developed a reputation for doing one or both of the following:

- a. continually shifting marketing efforts to new locations;
- b. frequently changing the name of the product.

We have seen both tactics used by manufacturers of nonconventional soil additives. One product has been sold under nine different labels in about the same number of years.

*Q. When golf course superintendents talk about using "feed-grade" urea, what are they talking about?*  
CRAWFORD COUNTY

A. They are talking about urea prills that are smaller in size than those in fertilizer-grade urea and a product that contains 42% rather than

45% N. The difference in percent N reflects the added amount of clay needed to coat the smaller particles to prevent lumping during storage. The only advantage to using "feed-grade" urea is less chance for speckling on closely mown turf.

*Q. Dr. Kussow, have you ever seen calcium or magnesium deficiency symptoms on any Wisconsin turfgrasses? Is phosphorus deficiency a common problem on rootzone mixes for greens or tees?*  
LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

A. No, I have not seen nor heard of calcium or magnesium deficiencies in turfgrass. Furthermore, I do not anticipate any except, perhaps, on very acid (pH less than 5.5) sandy soils or on equally acid sand-based golf greens heavily fertilized with potassium. Research in Wisconsin with agronomic crops that have much higher calcium and magnesium requirements than does turfgrass has shown that even in soils containing as little as 500 lb/A of calcium and 250 lb/A of magnesium, neither nutrient is deficient.

As for phosphorus deficiency in rootzone mixes, this is a very common problem. I recently had a rootzone mix tested for phosphorus and potassium. Both were very low. To correct the problem in this instance, a 50-lb. bag of an 0-30-15 fertilizer blended with every 35 to 40 cubic yards of the mix would have corrected the problem. I keep hoping that some day people will begin to pay attention to the chemical properties of rootzone mixes and not just focus on the physical properties.

*Q. It seems all distributors of fertilizer products are encouraging me to buy materials with an added "micronutrient package". Should I be?*  
GRANT COUNTY.

A. A bona fide micronutrient deficiency has yet to be identified on turfgrass in Wisconsin. No one anywhere in the U.S. has seen Cu, B, Mo, or Cl deficiency on turfgrass. The only deficiency that is fairly common is that of Fe, but it is confined almost entirely to alkaline soils in the semi-arid and arid regions of the country. Reports of Mn and Zn deficiencies have largely been confined to the sandy, low organic soils of Florida.

So why are you being sold a micronutrient package? The reason I hear most often is "cheap insurance". The same reasoning applies to taking a multiple vitamin pill every day even though medical ex-

perts repeatedly tell us it is not necessary. At least in the case of vitamins, excesses are generally excreted in urine. Not so for micronutrients. Repetitive application has the potential for buildup of harmful levels in soil.

The next time you are pressured to purchase a micronutrient package, why don't you do the following? Request documented evidence of micronutrient deficiencies in the state and a description of the conditions under which the deficiencies have occurred.

*Q. Our fairways are growing in some of the most miserable clay soils in the state. I would aerify more often — they certainly need it — but we cannot do a decent job of pulverizing the cores. Any suggestions?*  
MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

A. Yes. Give the cores time to dry until they are hard and hit them with a flail-type mower. If they are hard at the time, they will shatter beautifully. All you have to do then is blow the remaining fluff off the fairway.

## TWO ACES!



The Aces of Quit Qui Oc

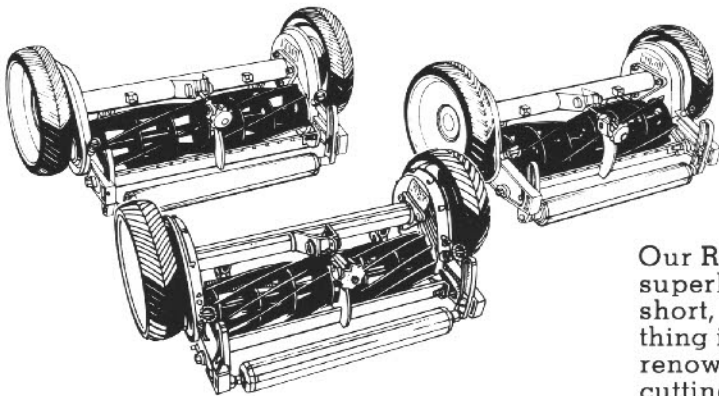
Quit Qui Oc Golf Club in Elkhart Lake is a favorite of many WGCSA members. The fourth hole, a tricky 125-yard beauty over water, holds a special spot in the hearts of two members. Both Woody Voight and Rod Johnson have carded "Holes-in-One" on the hole. Woody's ace was scored on Sunday afternoon, August 27th, of this year. Rod's was five years ago, and he's still bragging about it. It was the first "Hole-in-One" for both with their respective wives hoping it is their last.

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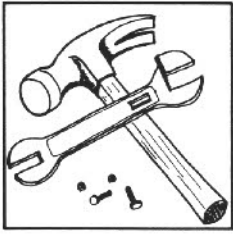


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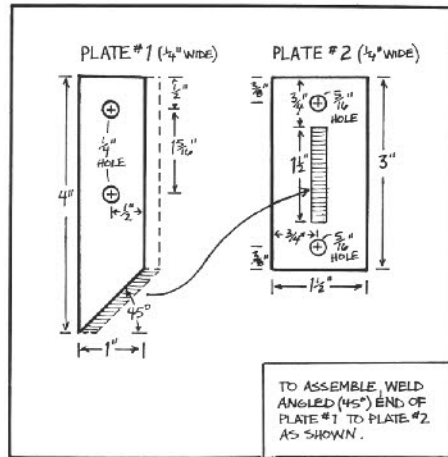
# MAPLE BLUFF'S TORO SAND PRO MODIFICATION

By David J. Butz

Every now and then a minor problem arises in the area of golf course maintenance. Over the past few years, a problem with the maintenance of sand traps has cropped up at Maple Bluff Country Club. Players started complaining that our sand had become too soft and they were getting too many "fried egg lies". We have Yahara mason sand in our traps which tends to fluff up from over-raking. Since we have to rake the traps four to five times a week to maintain them up to members' expectations, the sand is constantly being cultivated and loosened up.

Last winter we talked about this problem and decided to try some modifications to our existing Sand Pro, before we were forced to replace the sand in all 68 traps. We figured the pronged rakes on the bottom of the rake assembly were the problem, so we decided to eliminate them. The question now was what could we replace them with that would still give us a nice finished product.

At this point, our mechanic, Gene Paulus, put his engineering skills to work. He came up with an excellent design for a rake to take the place of the pronged rakes.



Now all we had to do was wait until spring to see how it would work. We realized immediately that this new rake was everything we had hoped for and more; it not only gave us a nice smooth finish, it allowed the operator to rake traps in less time because there wasn't as much reraking due to uneven ridges.

We now get a smoother finished product in less time, and no more complaints about the "fried egg lie". We did notice one minor problem with this new rake. In mid-July crabgrass started growing in some of the traps. This had never happened here before, so we

switched back to the old rake for a few rakings to work the sand up a little deeper.

These are the directions to use if you want to try this simple modification.

A. Remove prong rake kit plate (part no. 42-1910)

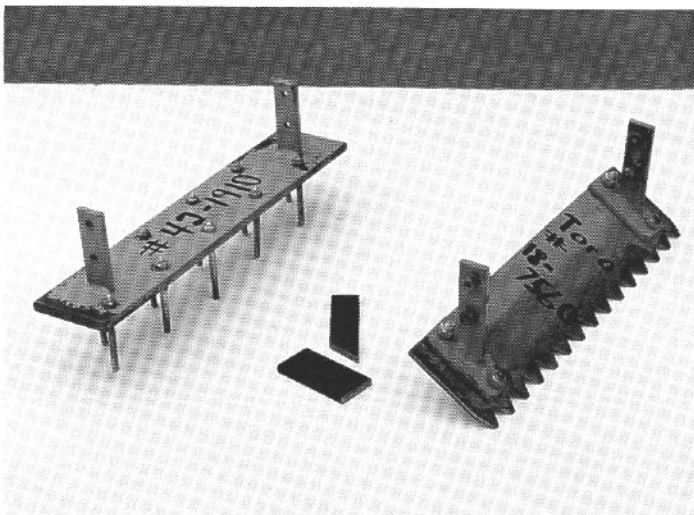
B. Make up two small brackets (dimensions show in diagram)

C. Weld these two brackets together as shown in diagram.

D. Fasten bracket to drag plate (part no. 18-7560) using four 1x5/16 bolts and nuts.

One last thought: I sometimes wonder what the future holds for us in sand trap maintenance. One scenario could have the Superintendent from Blackhawk Country Club inventing a device that drops golf balls from a given height into sand traps. The lie could then be measured for the degree of the sand's hardness. This invention would become known throughout the golf world as the Millermeter!

*Editor's Note: Dave Butz is the assistant golf course superintendent at Maple Bluff Country Club, a position he has held for the past six years. A Wisconsin native, Dave and his wife Terry have two children and live in Madison.*



The three pieces on the right replace the rake part on the left.



This photo shows the finished product on the Toro Sand Pro.



## A Short Wrap-Up Of The 1989 Golf Season

By James M. Latham, Director  
Great Lakes Region  
USGA Green Section



A recap of the 1989 golf turf season is difficult because it was so varied — from sheer disaster to disappointment to downright delightful, depending upon where you were at what time. It was a year of opportunity for many because of an apparent return to the usual Midwestern climatic patterns and for others because Mother Nature suddenly eradicated *Poa annua* in places few superintendents would dare to try.

At some time during the winter, golf courses from Michigan to Montana experienced classic winterkill of *Poa annua* and perennial ryegrass. This phenomenon can be expected locally in almost any year, but seldom has it been so extensive. The greater Chicago area, for example, missed the experience by less than 60 miles, but the six states to the north, east and west, were extensively blessed (?) with this cheap *Poa annua* control process.

It seemed to work this way:

- The soil was frozen.
- There was a thaw and the meltwater was retained at the turf surface (even with sand greens) in depressions, on gentle slopes or even flat spots where *Poa annua* dominated in the past.
- The temperature dropped suddenly to well below freezing.
- Ice formed in the saturated crown tissue of the bunch grasses and destroyed cell structure.

To make matters even worse for some superintendents, the thin green cover materials **did not** prevent damage. The only escapes in the epicenters of winterkill were greens (etc.) which retained snowcover or those covered with thick, excelsior mats.

Comments by superintendents who used covers:

- The thin covers may have aggravated the situation by broadening the day/night temperature spread.
- The thick covers probably kept the green surfaces from thawing.
- Medium thickness covers on top of a rather heavy, late, topdressing apparently gave enough insulation to prevent surface thaw or refreezing.

This situation was compounded by very poor growing conditions in early

spring which defied attempts to reseed. Even *Poa annua* seed germination was minimal. The superintendents who persevered with multiple reseeding operations now have bentgrass in quantity where it has not been in a long time. By initiating maintenance operations which keep it competitive, they can use *Poa annua* suppressants to their best advantage. Otherwise, the spring miseries will return to plague them again and again.

Substantial losses of perennial ryegrass occurred in South Dakota and Wisconsin underlining their unreliability as a primary golf turf species in this latitude. They apparently need backup by Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescues or some type of more winter hardy grass.

There are, of course, exceptions to these loss patterns, but they were rare at the courses visited during Turf Advisory Service tours this year. In some instances, I simply confirmed the superintendent's statements that it was impossible to predict the episode and that normal maintenance operations could not prevent this kind of winterkill. It became evident that agronomics must play a larger role in golf turf management so that bentgrass can become more competitive to help *Poa annua* controls become more effective. Now that we have the means to suppress *Poa annua* aggressiveness, it is possible to reestablish bentgrass and/or Kentucky bluegrass in key areas, but it imperative that they **compete** or the cycle will begin again.

Some other strange events took place this season. The sudden appearance of mini-fairy rings on the greens at a couple of courses was one. At about the same time, similar rings elsewhere disappeared after a couple of years in residence. Why? How?

The black layer syndrome hasn't gone away, either. The sporadic rainfall pattern had a great deal to do with this — probably. Soil oxygen is still the key to prevention and cure. Internal drainage and the elimination of spongy organic layers by aeration and topdressing are necessities. And remember that black layers aren't new. O.J. Noer commented on black, odorous

soil profiles in greens over 50 years ago. They were just harder to see at that time.

Supplying the anaerobic organisms with oxygen by applying potassium nitrate or similar materials will help to reduce immediate damage, but that is simply treating a contributing factor and not the cause. The cause of black layer in sand, clay or stratified profiles is usually an excess of water. The non-capillary (drainage) pores or air spaces are filled with water. Buried thatch becomes a saturated sponge. Layers of anything restrict the downward flow of water which pulls air into the soil after it. And let's not forget that plant roots need oxygen, too.

It seems that more clubs are accepting their greens' Stimpmeter readings of 8 to 9 feet. A high percentage of the membership are enjoying that speed. There is also the realization that juicing the surfaces up to 11 feet from 9 for a member-guest event destroys the home course advantage. In other words, maybe speed-need is the figment of the imagination of would-be Tour-ists and not the will of the bill-payers.

There are, of course, clubs in which the majority of the members **want** tournament class greens at all times and are willing to pay for them. That's fine with me as long as they realize that fast greens are, necessarily, firm and that fast, firm, greens should be accompanied by fast, firm, fairways and the level of management they require. The bottom line is a golf course that equates to 18 **very** large greens, mown at several different heights of cut, but with the same general maintenance procedures throughout. That includes vertical mowing or brushing to minimize the tee toward the green grain which comes from golf car use of fairways. This applies to both bentgrass and bluegrass. Banning golf cars from the fairways usually destroys the intermediate roughs, so unless these vehicles are limited to roadways, be prepared for higher maintenance costs or lower quality playing conditions. Golf cars are like taxes — we do not like them but we do like the revenue they gen-

erate.

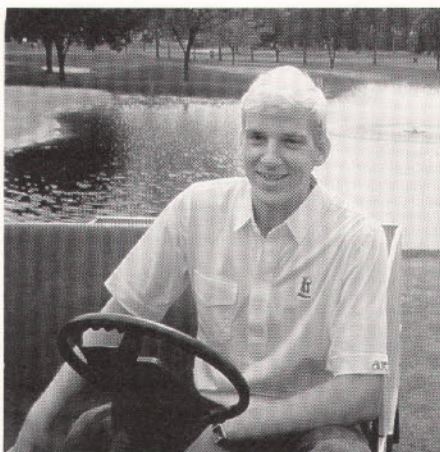
Speaking of golf car traffic, have you noticed the damage being done by the concentrated traffic of maintenance equipment? Some of the wear is in non-play areas, but certainly not all of it.

The traffic problem continues to mount on practice tees, where few golf operations have adequate space. Even fewer can do anything about it except recycle the available area they have. This brings ryegrass to the forefront even though it is no more than temporary turf that will be destroyed in a very short time. The best results have been attained by "using up" strips of turf across the width of the tees before moving play to another strip. The damaged strip is then double aerated and the cores broken up, followed by heavy (15-20 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.) seeding and topdressing or just mixing the seed with the soil from the cores. Rolling and fertilizing finish the job. Fungicide treated seed minimize the danger of damping off until a systemic fungicide can be applied — at about the time of the first mowing.

If you want to turn green with envy, just see the creation at St. Andrews Golf Course in Chicago, under the care of John Lapp. Acres of bentgrass and ryegrass/bluegrass plus a 39-mat slab for night use. **Real** greens for targets and real sand in the bunkers. Or look at the Hinsdale Golf Club's bandbox practice area which provides such a wide variety of shots you won't miss using a driver. Bob Maibusch is rightly proud of this unique installation. There are other fine practice ranges throughout the Great Lakes Region but these are tops in their size classes.

A closing thought: If we are to keep bureaucratic regulations off our back, we must make them unnecessary. The way to do this is to stay ahead of the game through safe storage and application of chemicals, employee training and protection and a close look at our own operation as if we were an inspector who had never seen the place before and had not issued enough citations recently.

## VLACH AWARDED JAMES R. LOVE SCHOLARSHIP



1989-1990 James R. Love Scholarship winner Tom Vlach.

Tom Vlach, a senior in the Turf and Grounds Management Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, has been selected to receive the WGCSA's

James R. Love Scholarship for the 1989-1990 school year.

The scholarship, named to honor Jim Love at his retirement from the faculty in the Soil Science Department, is presented to a student in the program started by Dr. Love in 1959. The selection is made by professors Koval, Kussow, Worf and Newman.

*Dear WGCSA members:*

*I would like to take a moment to thank you for choosing me as your recipient of the James R. Love Turf Scholarship for the academic year of 1989-90. It is your generosity that allows me to attend school. I appreciate your support.*

*My hope is that your summer was a good one and that this winter will be kinder than the last one.*

*Sincerely,  
Tom Vlach*

## WGCSA MEETS AT CHASKA GOLF COURSE

*By Mark Kienert*

On what could only be described as an absolutely perfect day in Wisconsin, 62 Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendent Association members toured Appleton's Chaska Golf Course on August 21st. Host golf course superintendent Gordon Waddington has spoiled the public golfer in Appleton by providing an exceptional product upon which to play.

Our golf event winners, using the Calloway System, were:

Mark Kienert	First Place
Dick Evenson	Second Place
Lee-Merkel	Third Place
Dewey Laak	Fourth Place
Dick Seitz	Fifth Place
Steve Blendel	Sixth Place
Gary Sorenson	Seventh Place
Dan Williams	Eighth Place

Event winners for longest putt went to Mark Grundman. Dick Evenson had longest drive. Closest to the pin was won by Dick Seitz and closest to the pin on the second shot went to Bob Stock.

All WGCSA members should thank Gordy and his staff, Manager Stephanie Jack for "directing us duffers" around the course, and course owner Tom Boldt for allowing our association the opportunity. Chaska Golf Course is a very enjoyable place to play golf.

## FAIRWAY RENOVATION TAPE NOW AVAILABLE

Many of you know Dr. Randy Kane. He's the Turfgrass Advisor for the Chicago District Gold Association and has been a speaker at our Symposium as well as the GCSAA Conference. He recently sent me a letter describing a VHS format videotape he has made which describes in some detail the process of converting fairways from bluegrass to bentgrass. It is an educational tape entitled "Bentgrass Fairways: Renovation and Management."

Although educational, Dr. Kane tells me the video isn't highly technical or detailed. The target audience includes green committees and club officials. He specifically addresses these topics:

1. reasons for considering fairway renovation
2. methods used in renovation, including the use of Roundup herbicide
3. alterations in fairway management practices necessitated by the conversion to bentgrass

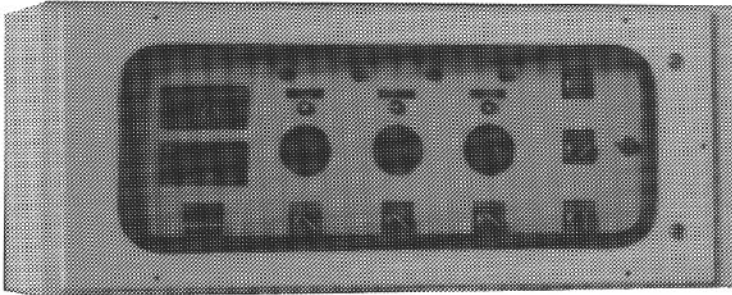
Members of the WGCSA can obtain a copy of the tape by calling 312-954-2180 or by writing:

Dr. Randy Kane  
Chicago District Golf Association  
619 Enterprise Drive Suite 101  
Oak Brook, Illinois 60521

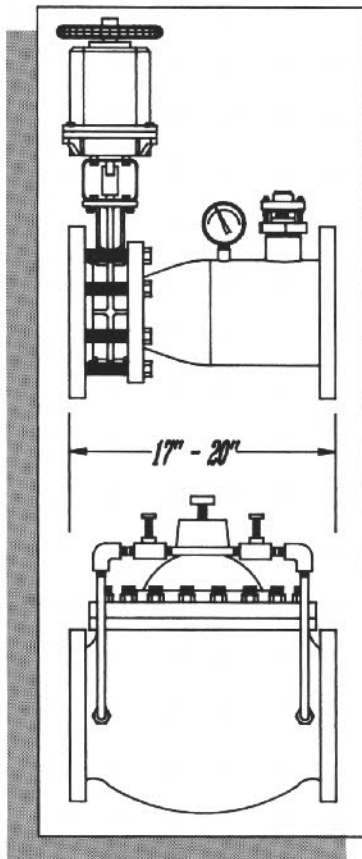
The cost is \$20 plus shipping and handling. The running time is approximately 18 minutes.



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# FLAGS AND STICKS

By Monroe S. Miller

Whenever the subject of flagpoles and flags comes up around our club, I'm pretty happy. It is a clue that, by and large, our players must be happy if those two items are the topic of the day.

Rod Johnson feels the same way, but thought that subject would be an interesting one to address in this issue's survey question. Between the two of us, we asked a cross section of Wisconsin golf course superintendents (31 in all) these questions:

1. What color are the flags you use?
2. Are they plain or numbered?
3. What color are your flagsticks?
4. Are they standard diameter poles or are they the "tournament" thickness?

Here are the results:

FLAGS	
<b>Plain Colors</b>	
Yellow .....	14
White .....	2
Red .....	2
Orange .....	1
Yellow/Black Checkered .....	2
<b>NUMBERED FLAGS</b>	
<b>(Flag/Numbers)</b>	
White/Black .....	2
Yellow/Black .....	1
Yellow/Orange .....	1
White/Gray .....	1
White/Red .....	1
Red/White .....	1
White/Black .....	1
Red/Gray .....	1
Yellow/Green .....	1
<b>STICKS</b>	
<b>Standard Diameter</b>	
Yellow .....	13
Yellow/Orange .....	5
Yellow/Black .....	1
Red .....	1
Red/White .....	1
<b>Tournament Diameter</b>	
Yellow .....	7
White .....	2
White/Black British .....	1

Most apparent from the results is that most courses are following the USGA recommendation of a yellow flag and a cream colored or yellow flagpole.

It also is obvious the plain flags (unnumbered) and standard diameter poles are what you'll find.

Rodney had a curious comment from some players at his club. Appar-

ently, from their point of view, the diameter of the pole is important for this reason: if a ball hits a tournament pole, it is likely to bounce off. If a shot hits a standard diameter pole, it is more likely to drop into the cup because the pole has more flex and is more forgiving. The bottom line is that they prefer the standard diameter flagstick.

## 1989 WGCSA Championship

By Mark Kienert

What started as an ominous and blustery day for the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association Golf Championship and meeting at the Willow Run Golf Course in Pewaukee turned warm and windy. Forty-five golfers competed for their respective division titles on October 2.

Lee Merkel, Dewey Laak, Don Schaffer and staff have redesigned this course into one with a lot of interest and water.

Championship winners for 1989 had Ives Groves' Mark Hortness score a 79 to replace perennial winner Bruce Schweiger.

Class A winners found host Lee Merkel using his local knowledge to fire a low score of 78 for the day. Second place went to Pine Hills' Rod Johnson, who shot an 80 on what was called his kind of golf course.

Jim Wunrow of Lake Arrowhead took Class B honors. Marty Kardian of Ives Grove captured second place.

Peoria System winners for those who do not carry current WSGA handicap cards saw Bob Kocan using his local knowledge to take home first place. Second place was nailed down by Rock River's Kris Pinkerton.

The Affiliate title went to Reinders' Ed Devinger who fired a "Red Hot" 81. The former MMSD great Robert Welch took second place honors.

A new category for low "Michigander" saw former WGCSA Presi-

dent Bill Roberts take home the ball retriever. One shot of particular note that made the Duck "duck" was cause enough for the DNR to place Bill's name on the list of Environmental Hazards!

Thanks to the Willow Run people for hosting this year's tournament and treating our group so well. Lots of hard work was appreciated by WGCSA members in attendance.

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# NOER CENTER NEWS



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 Bay Ridge Golf Course

### Tripoli and Brynwood Country Clubs Are Newest Supporters of the NOER CENTER

Two of Milwaukee's finest golf clubs are the latest additions to the O.J. NOER CENTER for TURFGRASS RESEARCH HONOR ROLL.

Tripoli, managed by WGCSA past president Jim Belfield, has become a member at the Eagle level. Jim has always been a strong supporter of turfgrass research. He has an able ally on his green committee — Ransomes president Helmut Adam.

Brynwood Country Club has also contributed to the NOER CENTER and become an HONOR ROLL member at the FRIEND level. Thanks go out to the membership and to golf course superintendent Steve Blendell.

### MURANYI, SCHWAB DONATE

Monroe Country Club's dynamic duo, golf professional Mike Muranyi and golf course superintendent Tom Schwab, have given their personal support to the O.J. NOER CENTER for TURFGRASS RESEARCH. Mike is the first golf professional to donate to the NOER CENTER. Thanks go to both of these men.

### Different Times, Different Needs, Same Goal

The following lines were written by J.C. Ford, a Dane County farmer. They appeared in *Wisconsin State Agricultural Society Transactions*, 1881-1882. This was several years before state Experimental Stations were established.

The appeal in that time is not unlike the appeal we are making these days for the NOER CENTER.

#### Hitch Science to Our Plows!

The University needs a place for experiments. They should have a model farm and eight to ten good professors. The beggarly tax we'd pay would be repaid a hundred times. If someone had found a way to head off the chinch bug it would have saved Wisconsin about 100 million dollars. We don't want science floating in the skies. We want to bring it down and hitch it to our plows!



# PETE DYE ADDRESSES THE WGCSA AT BLACKWOLF RUN

By Tom Schwab

The September meeting of the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association was held at the spectacular new Blackwolf Run Golf Club. Marc Davison was our host superintendent. The day was close to being a wash when Sheboygan received an inch of rain in the early morning. Marc salvaged the day by keeping the record

number in attendance restricted to the cart paths. The course was so beautiful, well groomed and fun to play that no one minded.

Our evening was equally enjoyable with an exquisite dinner at The American Club. To everyone's surprise our guest speaker was golf course designer, Pete Dye. He had some quite

interesting and funny stories about his business. He also had some sincere praise for people in the superintendent's business.

The whole day was a success due to Marc's generosity in hosting this monthly meeting and the hard work of his fine staff.



The American Club is the only 5 star hotel in Wisconsin.



The American Club was a beautiful place to enjoy dinner and have a meeting.



The American Club is part of the world class recreation/hospitality facilities in Kohler.

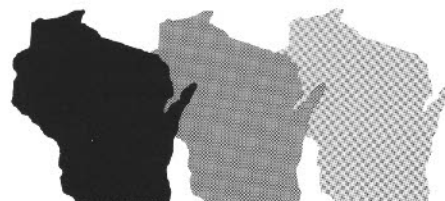


The Club Car is available if you need a ride to Blackwolf Run.

## Wisconsin Turfgrass Association Winter Meeting Dates

The 1990 Winter Conference held by the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association will again be held at the Country Inn at 2810 Golf Road in Pewaukee. The dates will be Tuesday and Wednesday, January 9th and 10th.

The same group of WTA members who planned this year's meeting (which was so successful) are organiz-



ing next year's. Wayne Otto, Ed Devinger, Gary Zwirlein, Bill Vogel and Dave Payne have all promised another excellent education program and table top show.

Block off the 9th and 10th of January on your 1990 calendar and plan to attend!

# WTA Golf Outing At West Bend Moves NOER CENTER \$10,000 Closer To Reality

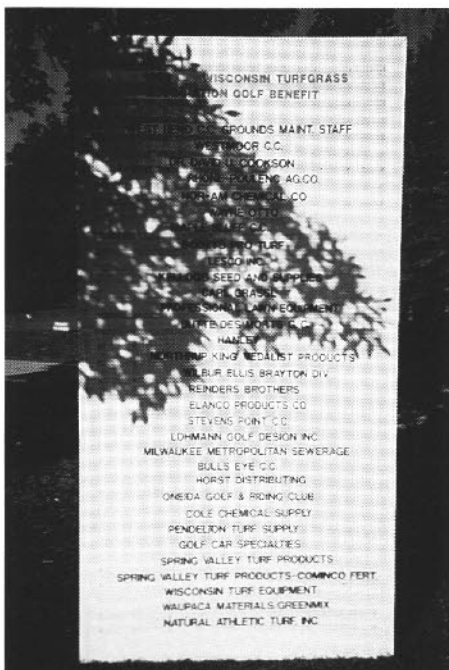
Bruce Worzella was all smiles on Monday night, September 25th. The golf outing fundraiser he had devoted so much time to was an unqualified success. Over 80 people played golf and another dozen joined for dinner.

West Bend Country Club was a great setting for the golfing event. The course was in excellent condition, as usual. The weather was classic Wisconsin in the autumn — bright and sunny and cool. There were hints of fall color in the wooded hillsides on the golf course.

The prize table was loaded, thanks to the generosity of those noted on the donor board. Everyone went home with something from the table, regardless of golf skill.

On the first tee was a large board prepared by Worzella that credited those people and companies giving \$100 to the NOER CENTER on that day. Take a look — it represents some real special people.

Others used the occasion to make special gifts to the O.J. NOER CENTER for TURFGRASS RESEARCH. Don Stein presented \$2,000 from Kellogg Seed. Jim Spindler presented the profit from the 1988 Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium to the NOER CENTER. Mark Kienert brought a generous check from the members of Bulls Eye Country Club. Host Worzella also spoke to the exceptional generosity of Stevens Point Country Club and Westmoor Country Club. These clubs and their golf course superintendents — Jeff Bottensek and Jerry Kershasky — are firm believers in the NOER CENTER and have given financial support



The \$100 contributors — a special group.



Mark Kienert was very proud of Bulls Eye's donation to the NOER CENTER.

accordingly. The day's activities netted over \$10,000!

The Wisconsin Turfgrass Association faculty advisors — Professors Worf, Koval, Newman and Koval — drove to West Bend from Madison. Kussow addressed the group and expressed sincere thanks for the strong support being extended to the University through the NOER CENTER program.

An appearance by Dr. Kenneth Shaw, president of the entire University of Wisconsin System, was both a surprise and an honor. Dr. Shaw used the opportunity to offer his thanks to the WTA for its fundraising activities. He pointed out that despite its status as a

public university, the UW gets only 37% of its budget from the State of Wisconsin. Support from the private sector provides much of the remainder of the money needed to operate the university and its programs of education, research and extension.

The WTA golf outing has really become a popular event, earning the privilege of playing on some of Wisconsin's best golf courses and finest clubs. The tradition continues next year when Jerry Kershasky and the Westmoor Country Club will invite everyone over for a day of golf on behalf of turfgrass research.

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