

HELPING YOURSELF

By Monroe S. Miller

#### **Casey Suit Review**

As reported in the last issue of *THE GRASS ROOTS*, the U.S. Supreme Court granted a "writ of certiorari" on January 14, 1991. This means the highest court in the country will rule on the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision in the Town of Casey suit.

This case—now officially known as "Wisconsin Public Inervenor vs. Mortier 89-1905" has taken on national significance. Those in our business view the possibility of local regulation of pesticides as absolutely disastrous; some even say doing business won't be possible if the Wisconsin Supreme Court decision isn't allowed to stand.

We have nearly 2,000 local units of government in Wisconsin. Can you imagine the chaos if each is permitted to pass its own laws and rules in these matters? What if your golf course was located in two different units of government, like a city and a township?

So far, common sense has prevailed. The Washburn County Court and the Wisconsin Supreme Court have agreed with us. The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection has taken a position against local control and communicated to federal justice department officials.

A whole lot of work has been done in the last 10 years for you, me and the rest of us managing golf courses in Wisconsin. That work has been successful.

But as Russ Weisensel says, "This is the BIG one." Your help is needed. The F/RoW/T Coalition, with Russ at the helm, handled the funding for the three victories (Washburn County Court, the Wisconsin Appeals Court by-pass and the Wisconsin Supreme Court) with a modest amount of money, 82% of it from in-state sources.

The U.S. Supreme Court decision to review the case raised costs in a major way. Our attorneys have been able to use a very time efficient computerized search system to review court decisions. Now they need to study both the pro and con briefs for the final court decision.

Weisensel and our legal counsel have contacted a top constitutional law professor from the University of Wisconsin—Madison as a consultant on all issues related to this case.

Add in all the other factors of staff time, travel and office expenses, and you will see it is no minor financial undertaking.

So it seems fair that those who will benefit ought to pay. My hope is that all who read these lines will dig deep and send a contribution to help out with the expenses. Mail your contribution to:

> Forestry/Rights-of-Way/Turf Coalition 2317 International Lane Suite 109 Madison, Wisconsin 53704-3129

### **Green Section Turf Advisory Service**

It's always a sure sign of spring—my favorite invoice arrives in the mail. It is easy to initial approval to a bill that pays for the best bargain available to each and every Wisconsin golf course.

I am speaking, of course, about the USGA's Turf Advisory Service. Now is the time the staff at the Great Lakes Region office begins to put together the visit schedule for the 1991 golf season. I never want to be left out.

Why do I view a visit from Jim Latham or Bob Vavrek so favorably? Let me count the reasons.

The first is their vast experience. Latham has, literally, been on thousands of golf courses in his thirty-some year career in turfgrass management. And although Vavrek cannot claim numbers like that, he's undoubtedly visited more than most of us. That experience makes it likely they have seen problems like yours somewhere else before and can offer advice and solutions that will save you and your golf course both grief and money.

The experience of Latham and Vavrek comes from courses all over the country, literally. Not only have they seen Wisconsin problems, they've encountered them in distant regions where answers may not have reached us through our very active peer network.

The second is their education. Latham earned a B.S. degree and a M.S. degree — both in turfgrass management — from Texas A & M. Vavrek comes to the USGA agronomist position with a degree in botany, an Ohio State M.S. in turfgrass entomology and soon will complete his Cornell Ph.D. (Professor Wayne Kussow is lending a hand to Bob with final thesis details, by the way; don't you love that Wisconsin connection!).

The third feature of the service that gives me comfort is the excellent communication among all the regional Green Section offices and the agronomists. These guys talk a lot and write even more! When they confront a troublesome problem that merits counsel from another agronomist, that counsel is there. They do not stand on ceremony; if they need help, they get it.

Try though I may, I am unable to keep on top of all the research being done in the turfgrass sciences at our nation's research universities. Not to worry! The USGA staff has access to all of this work and they incorporate it into their recommendations wherever possible. The fact is that the USGA is a major contributor to work being done to answer fundamental questions about turfgrasses and the environment.

The visit is summarized in a written report, which is used in any way you wish. Some clubs post it in the locker rooms; we usually distribute copies to all members of the board of directors.

Finally, the price is right. A half day visit is \$700—less than the cost of a single case of some fungicides we have to use. That cost is less than the actual cost; the USGA subsidizes the TAS at about \$500 per day.

For me, the best money I'll spend in all of 1991 will be that spent on the Turf Advisory Service. If you haven't tried it, please do. If you have, re-up for 1991, won't you?

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and finance plans available. Or contact Jacobsen 1721 Packard Ave., Racine, WI 53403



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# "Getting Smart" Should Be Easy in 1991!

By Tom Schwab

The schedule of WGCSA and related educational offerings is far enough along to be shared with everyone. By the time the next issue of *THE GRASS ROOTS* hits the newstand, any "tentative" items will be finalized.

The location of meetings and events covers broad areas

of Wisconsin, making it possible for most to participate in at least a few dates.

So mark your 1991 calendar right now and promise yourself that the year will be your most active meeting year ever.

WGCSA Monthly Programs for 1991				
DATE	LOCATION	SPEAKER/TOPIC		
Monday, March 18	Spring Business/Educational Meeting Sheraton Hotel, Fond du Lac "Compliance With The Laws"	David Kammel - Pesticide Storage Buildings Deborah Epps - Material Safety Data Sheets Sheldon Schall - Underground & Above- ground Storage Tanks		
Tuesday, April 23	Abbey Springs G.C Fontana, WI David Smith, G.C. Superintendent	Bill Roberts - Life as a GCSAA Director		
Monday, May 20	Castle Mound G.C Holmen, WI Mike Drugan, G.C. Superintendent	Dr. Don Taylor - Green Construction as Related to Soil Moisture		
Monday, June 24	Mascoutin C.C Berlin, WI Glen Gerth, G.C. Superintendent	NO		
Monday, July 8	Lake Wisconsin C.C Prairie du Sac, WI Kendall Marquardt, G.C. Superintendent	SPEAKER FOR		
Monday, Aug. 19	Lake Ripley C.C Cambridge, WI Randy Staubi, G.C. Superintendent	SUMMER MONTHS		
Monday, Sept. 9	Baraboo C.C Baraboo, WI John Gallus, G.C. Superintendent	Dr. Eliott Roberts - Grass is Good For The Environment		
Monday, Oct. 7	Blue Mound C.C Wauwatosa, WI Carl Grassl, G.C. Superintendent	Carl Grassl - Planning a New Golf Course Maintenance Facility		
Monday, Nov. 4	Fall Business/Election - Site to be determined Possible Education Meeting	Tentative Speaker Program		

## **Other Educational Opportunities**

March 13 & 14, Wednesday/Thursday Reind	ders Turf Conference
March 21, Thursday WGC	SA/GCSAA Regional Seminar - "Pesticide Basics & Safety"
	rintendent, Pro, Manager, President Outing - Ridgeway try Club
May 17, Friday NEW	GA Clinic - Pine Hills C.C.
July 1, Monday John	Deere Scramble - Old Hickory C.C.
August 27, Tuesday (tentative) WTA	Summer Field Day - O.J. Noer Center
September 30, Monday WTA	Golf Fund Raiser - Blackwolf Run C.C.
October 4 & 5, Friday/Saturday WGC	SA Dinner Dance - Timber Ridge C.C.
October 29 & 30, Tuesday/Wednesday Wisc	onsin Golf Turf Symposium
January 7 & 8, 1992, Tuesday/Wednesday WTA	Winter Turf Conference & Table Top Trade Show

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# **POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT for NOER CENTER**

**Official Title**: Assistant Researcher (An Academic Staff Position in the UW-Madison, College of Agricultural & Life Sciences).

Working Title: Manager, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Location: O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Center, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Responsibilities:** Incumbent will be responsible for the conduct of research and demonstration projects with turfgrass and for outreach activities at the O. J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Center. Based at the Center the incumbent will:

1. Coordinate and carry out a variety of turfgrass research and demonstration projects in consultation with principal investigators at the UW-Madison.

2. Assist with the dissemination of turfgrass related information for state professional turf organizations and others through tours, field days, meetings and other means.

3. Maintain accurate records of research, demonstration and building activities.

4. Coordinate the maintenance of Center facilities and equipment.

**Qualifications:** Candidates must have an M.S. degree in one of the plant sciences (or a B.S. degree and be admissible to the Graduate School) and a minimum of three years of professional turf management experience. Proficiency in the operation, maintenance and repair of all types of turf equipment is essential. Ability to function with minimum daily supervision but in cooperation with faculty, graduate students and academic staff is vital. Excellent communication skills are required and familiarity with personal computers is highly desirable. Be a certified pesticide applicator in categories appropriate to job responsibilities. Have a valid drivers license.

Salary: This is a full-time, twelve month academic staff position. Salary to be commensurate with training and experience.

How To Apply: Applicants should provide a letter which requests consideration for this position, a resume detailing educational and professional experience, the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 5 professional references who may be contacted for letters of recommendation, and any other materials which document past research/outreach activities. In order to be considered for this position these materials must be received by March 22, 1991. *Mail all materials to:* 

> Marshall F. Finner, Director Agricultural Research Stations 620 Babcock Drive Madison, Wisconain 53706

University of Wisconsin-Madison provides equal opportunities for admission and employment.



## WTA Winter Conference Prospers at Olympia Site

As the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association Winter Conference has grown, it has needed to move to larger facilities. Each move is somewhat nerve wracking and filled with anticipation.

So it was this year when the meeting moved to new quarters. The WTA conference committee worked a full year covering details for the 1991 meeting.

Their work paid off handsomely on January 8th and 9th when a record number of turfgrass managers from all over the state landed at the Olympia Resort in Oconomowoc.

The program was excellent and loaded with great speakers addressing subjects timely for everybody. Personally, I loved Prof. Kussow's analysis of *Poa annua*/bentgrass populations and what the literature tells about controlling those populations. Don't miss his **Wisconsin Soils Report** elsewhere in this issue of *THE GRASS ROOTS*.

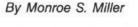
Dr. Hank Wilkinson was a busy man both days, at the lectern and in the hallways, answering lots of questions one on one.

Chuck Koval is recognized as one of the best speakers you'd want to hear, and despite an illness, he was there. So were Dr. Gayle Worf (nowadays Dean Worf) and Dick Schneider.

The USGA's Bob Vavrek, the GCSAA's Don Bretthauer and Landscape Management magazine's Terry McIver brought good information as a result of the national scope of their organizations.

Dr. Tom Perkins and Dr. Virginia Lehman came with strong academic credentials and broad practical experience to share.

Toro's Mike Hoffman, Lesco's Neal Howell and Pursell's John Detrick all





Celebrity speaker Hank Stoddard

gave an industry twist to their presentations.

The session chairmen—Bob Erdahl, Ed Devinger, Dave Payne and Bill Vogel—added a lot to the program with commentary and detail troubleshooting.

The tabletop trade show was greatly improved this year simply because there was generous room in the display area. We had room to move and to view products. More exhibitors than ever before participated in the 1991 conference.

WTMJ-TV sportscaster Hank Stoddard took center stage at Wednesday's noon luncheon and offered up some of the fun experiences he's had during his career in television in Milwaukee. He then answered any and all questions from the audience. Great entertainment!

The annual meeting and election were brief. Red Roskopf, Dave Payne

and this reporter were re-elected to the WTA board for three year terms.

A board meeting was held after the annual meeting, and 1991 officers were elected. Gary Zwirlein will serve as president, Wayne Otto was chosen vice president, Roger Bell was reelected treasurer and Monroe S. Miller will be the secretary for another year.

There was unanimous praise for the work of Red Roskopf during his time as president. It was a tough time for him personally, but he dispatched his duties like the class guy he is.

The 1992 Wisconsin Turfgrass Association Winter Conference will return to the Olympia Resort. The dates of January 7th and 8th have been reserved.

#### WTA TABLETOP TRADE SHOW LIST OF EXHIBITORS

American Excelsior Co. The Andersons Bliffert Lumber Company Ciba-Geigy Turf & Ornamental Clifford Sales & Marketing DowElanco Hanley Horst Distributing, Inc. Kellogg, Inc. Seed & Supplies Knox Fertilizer Lebanon Total Turf Lesco, Inc. Milorganite Div of MMSD Mobay Corporation Nor-Am Chemical Northrup King Co. Pendleton Turf Supply Reinders Irrigation Reinders Turf Rhone Poulenc O.M. Scott & Sons Seaboard Seed Company Spring Valley Turf Products Standard Golf Company Tractor Loader Sales Tyler Enterprises Vigoro Industries, Inc. W.A. Cleary Chemical Corp. Waupaca Materials/Greenmix Wilbur Ellis Co/Brayton Chemicals Div Wisconsin Sod Producers Wisconsin Turf Equipment Corporation



The head table was a veritable "Who's Who" in the Wisconsin turfgrass industry



The tabletop exhibits get better every year.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO NOER CENTER PRESENTED AT WTA WINTER CONFERENCE

On January 9, 1990, Reinders was able to make a donation to the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association in the amount of \$6,310.00. This brings the three year total to more than \$15,000.00 The group below purchased Daconil 2787 from Reinders, who in turn gave a percentage from each case to the NOER CENTER. Applause to Ed Devinger and his staff for this generous program. Bill Vogel also made a donation at the noon luncheon. A promotion of Spring Valley's "golf pro" products yielded \$833.10 for the NOER CENTER. Thanks to Bill, Ray Knapp and their crew.

## PARTICIPANTS

Abbey Springs The Alpine, Inc. Alpine Valley Resort American Baptist Assembly Americana Lake Geneva City of Appleton Park & Rec Baraboo Country Club Bluemound Golf & Country Club Brynwood Country Club Butte Des Morts Golf Club Camelot Country Club Cedar Springs Golf Course Bob Chase Golf Co. Chaska Golf Course Chenequa Country Club Cherokee Country Club Cherry Hills Golf Course Chris's Lawn Service Coldwater Canyon Golf Course Coulee Golf Course Crystal Springs Golf Course Deer Run Golf Course Dodge Point Golf Club **EMR Lawn Service** Eagle River Golf Course Comm. Edgewood Golf Course Escanaba Country Club Evergreen Country Club Fox Hills Inn & Country Club George Williams College Galdstone Golf Club Golden Sands Golf Community Grand View Golf Course

H & H Fairway Enterprises Hickory Hills Golf Course Hillview Golf Club Hon-E-Kor Golf Club Kenosha Country Club Koshkonong Mounds Resort LaCrosse Country Club Lac La Belle Golf Club Lake Arrowhead East Brian Lake Breeze Golf Club Lake Geneva Country Club Lake Ripley Country Club Lake Wisconsin Country Club Lakeshore Municipal Golf Course Lauderdale Lakes Country Club Maple Bluff Country Club Maple Grove Country Club Maple Grove Country Club-Washington Island Maple Valley Golf Club Maplecrest Country Club Maplewood Golf Course Marquette Golf & Country Club Maxwelton Braes Resort McCauslin Brook Golf & Country Club Merrill Hills Country Club Mid-Vallee Golf Course Mill Creek Farms Inc. Milwaukee Country Club Milwaukee County Parks Mound View Country Club Muskego Lakes Corp

Nakoma Golf Club Nature's Aid Tree Care Neillsville Country Club New London Country Club Nine Springs Golf Course North Hills Country Club North Shore Country Club-Mequon North Shore Golf Club-Menasha North Shore Golf Club-Menominee Oak Hills Golf Club Old Hickory Golf Club Olympia Resort Oneida Golf & Riding Club **Onwentsia** Club Oshkosh Country Club Ozaukee Country Club Pine Acres Golf Course Pine Grove Country Club Pinewood Country Club Platteville Golf & Country Club Plum Lake Golf Club Public Golf Assoc Racine Country Club Ridgeway Country Club Riveredge Country Club **Riverview Country Club** Rock River Country Club Royal Scot Country Club St. John's Military Academy Sandalwood Country Club Scenic View Country Club Sheboygan Pine Hills Country Club Silver Spring Country Club

South Hills Club City of Sparta Spring Valley Golf Course The Springs Golf Course Stevens Point Country Club Tee Hi Golf Club **Timber Ridge Country Club** Trout Lake Golf Course Tuckaway Country Club Tuscumbia Golf & Tennis Club U.W. Madison Golf Course Utica Golf Course Ville Du Parc Country Club Viroqua Country Club Walsh Golf Center Watertown Country Club Waukesha County Parks Waupaca Country Club Wausau Golf Club Wawonowin Country Club West Bend Country Club Western Lakes Country Club Westhaven Golf Club Westmoor Country Club White Lake Country Club Winchester Hills Golf Club Wisconsin River Country Club Woodland Golf Woodside Inc. Yahara Hill Maintenance

### The Wisconsin Golf Course Quiz



# **CONFERENCE QUIZ**

By Monroe S. Miller

Since a highlight of the off season for many Wisconsin golf course superintendents is the annual GCSAA Conference and Show, this edition of the QUIZ will focus on that event.

The recently completed 1991 Conference saw a record number of total registrants. Included in that was a record number from Wisconsin.

With that background, relax and deliberate on the national scope of this issue's QUIZ.

1. How many years has this conference been held?

2. When was the first one?

3. Has it been held continuously since its first year? (After all, it is referred to as an "annual" conference).

4. What city has been the most frequent host?

5. What state has seen the most GCSAA conferences and shows?

but the instructor considers these cities

hosted in 1980 and 1985 respectively,

in 1976. St. Louis and Washington, D.C.

show was held at the Cincinnati Con-

San Diego, Los Angeles, Anaheim and

7. Minneapolis hosted the national

6. In 1972 when the conference and

mid-south, not north.

Long Beach.

vention-Exposition Center.

EXTRA CREDIT

6. When was the switch from a hotel to a civic convention center made?

7. Where and when was the last true northern site?

ANSWERS

5. California — eight times. It has variously been held in San Francisco,

4. Chicago — Inve times. It was held in that city in 1927, 1933, 1942, 1951 and 1959. Every Chicago meeting was held at the Hotel Sherman.

1945. 4. Chicago — five times. It was held

3. No. There were no conferences for the war years of 1943, 1944 and

- 2. 1927.
- 1. Sixty-two.

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#### (Continued from front page)

A good place to start is with the number and age of heated and unheated buildings that make up the 30 surveyed maintenance facilities. These values are listed in Table 1.

Table 1		ed and Unheate e Wisconsin Su	
TYPE OF BUILDING	NO:1	RANGE IN AGE	AVERAGE AGE2
Heated	37	New-80 Years	20 Years
Unheated	52	New-100 Years	22 Years
<sup>1</sup> A single str an unheated	ucture c building	an be counted as I	ooth a heated and
<sup>2</sup> The average of 0 for the unheated bu	two new	culation was perfor heated buildings	med using a value and the two new

Please note that a single structure can be counted as both a heated and unheated building.

The 37 heated buildings include all of the areas for equipment maintenance and employee activities. Each golf course had at least one, main heated building with several golf courses using smaller, heated buildings as specialty areas for grinding, carpentry work or pesticide storage. The range in age for heating buildings is new to 80 years. The two new heated buildings are counted as 0 years old which yields an average age of 20 years for heated buildings.

Now if you stop to think of all the changes in golf course management that have occurred in the last 20 years, it seems incredible that the average heated building in this survey is functioning based on design and performance standards that average 20 years old. Oh sure, a few superintendents indicated that some minor remodelling had taken place, but for many superintendents in this survey an outdated heated building is the rule. I wonder how many clubhouses, pro shops or swimming pools are functioning with the same physical plant they had 20 years ago?

The 52 unheated buildings in this survey are used mainly for equipment storage, general storage, fertilizer storage and pesticide storage. (fertilizer and pesticide storage will be covered in detail later in this article.) Each golf courses has at least one unheated building and many golf courses have added additional unheated buildings to meet the increased demand for equipment and general storage. The range in age for unheated buildings is new to 100 years. Once again, the 2 new buildings are counted as 0 years old which yields an average age for unheated buildings of 22 years.

The closeness in the average age of heated buildings (20 years) and unheated building (22 years) indicates to me that many golf courses have been just as interested in protecting their equipment as they have of providing pleasant and safe working conditions for their employees. I guess the answer lies in the fact that an unheated pole barn for protecting equipment is much easier to get approved than an expensive heated building containing adequate work facilities and locker rooms.

Since the heart of my maintenance facility is an 80-year old dairy barn, it was interesting for me to find out that six other golf courses are in a similar situation. In this survey, the range in age for the seven dairy barns in use as maintenance facilities is 50-100 years, with an average age of 80. I'll cover how I use my dairy barn in Part 2 of this article. For now, I'll just say that they are very usable buildings if you stay within their structural limitations.

The breakdown of individual components of the heated and unheated buildings is displayed in Table 2. As you look at this table, notice that not all 30 surveyed golf courses have each of the listed components in their maintenance facility. Also notice the wide range in sizes for each of the individual components. I'll take a look at the present size of the components first and then turn to improvements planned for the next 1-3 years.

		acility Comp an Survey	onents
MAINTENANCE FACILITY COMPONENT	# OF GOLF COURSES	RANGE IN SQUARE FOOTAGE	AVERAGE SQUARE FOOTAGE
HEATED AREAS			
Office	28	70-240	150
Lunch Room	24	100-560	250
Men's Locker Rm	12	60-325	150
Women's Locker Rm	8	30-160	80
Work Shop	30	500-4,400	1,600
Grinding Room	11	64-560	200
Parts Room	15	80-560	250
Storage Room	10	100-1,500	+600
		TOTAL	3,280
UNHEATED AREAS			
General Storage	16	250-2.400	940
Equipment Storage	30	1.000-8.000	+4,000
		TOTAL	4,940

Twenty-eight of the maintenance facilities had separate offices for the superintendent. The remaining two maintenance facilities had an office contained within the heated work shop area. Sizes ranged from a cramped 70 sq. ft. to a comfortable 240 sq. ft. The average size of 150 sq. ft. should be acceptable to most superintendents. Two of the larger maintenance facilities also contained a nice extra; an office for the assistant superintendent.

Lunch rooms are provided in 24 of the maintenance facilities. Dining style ran from a compact 100 sq. ft. to a banquet hall size of 560 sq. ft. The average of 250 sq. ft. should be large enough for the maintenance crews of most 18 hole golf courses. Some of the dining space is used up, however, in the 12 maintenance facilities that have lockers in the lunch room.

The bathroom and locker room issue is not favorable for the majority of the surveyed golf courses. Many maintenance facilities are below State of Wisconsin Health Codes in their bathroom and locker room facilities, while others are just squeaking by. I'll cover this issue in detail in the second part of this article. For now, I'll just review the results of the survey.

Starting with the worst situations; three of the maintenance facilities do not have a toilet. Obviously this should be changed as soon as possible and 2 of the 3 have improvements planned in the near future.

The remaining 27 maintenance facilities all have toilets, but most of the locker room areas could stand some improvement. There are 12 men's locker rooms; 8 containing showers. For the women, there are 8 locker rooms; 3 containing showers. In addition, the women only have 6 private toilets. While the average size of both men's and women's locker rooms seems adequate (150 sq. ft. and 90 sq. ft., respectively), 5 out of the 12 men's locker rooms are less than 80 sq. ft. and 4 of the 8 women's locker rooms are less than 50 sq. ft.

Most superintendents will acknowledge that the heart of any maintenance facility is the work shop. In this survey, all 30 golf courses have a heated work shop. Sizes ranged from 500-4,400 sq. ft. with an average of 1,600 sq. ft. While 1,600 is a reasonably sized area, it can quickly become too small once winter equipment maintenance begins.

Several superintendents indicated that they had an indoor wash area with a floor drain in their work shops. I must admit that I forgot to ask that question in my survey. My best guestimate is that close to one half of the golf courses have such a facility.

Grinding rooms and parts rooms have become common components of many maintenance facilities. The ability to isolate the noise and dust of the grinding operation has a positive effect on the work shop environment. It is also very beneficial to be able to store parts in a closed area where they can stay dust-free and well organized. Those golf courses that do not have grinding and/or parts rooms have incorporated those functions into the work shop area.

The average size of the 11 grinding rooms was 200 sq. ft.; this comes from a range of 64-540 sq. ft. The 15 parts rooms have a size range of 80-560 sq. ft. with an average of 250 sq. ft.

There are 10 maintenance facilities that have an additional heated storage room. No doubt these rooms may also be used for parts storage, but in the survey I did not ask for the specific usage of these rooms. There are 10 such rooms that average 600 sq. ft.

The maintenance facility component designated as heated equipment storage is not included in Table 2 because only 4 golf courses have such an area. The sizes are 300, 750, 1,600 and 3,500 sq. ft. Note that the 3,500 sq. ft. area is heated to only 50°F.

The heated area of several maintenance facilities contained the following specialized rooms:

Carpenter Shop (2)	300,	600	sq.	ft.
Flammable Liquids Room (1)		200	sq.	ft.
Irrigation Parts Room (1)		120	sq.	ft.
Painting Room (3)	400,	560	sq.	ft.
Sand Blasting Room (1)		.64	sq.	ft.

The unheated areas of the maintenance facilities are divided into two components; general storage and equipment storage. Sixteen golf courses list general storage areas that range from 250-2,400 sq. ft. with an average of 940 sq. ft. Not surprisingly, all 30 golf courses reported the largest area of their maintenance facility to be unheated equipment storage. The sizes range from 1,000-8,000 sq. ft. with an average of 4,000 sq. ft. Remember that many golf courses have unheated general storage and unheated equipment storage in more than one building.

To sum up Table 2, let's take a look at the average sizes of each component. If we add up all the averages for the heated areas, the sum is 3,280 sq. ft. The sum of the averages for the two unheated areas is 4,940 sq. ft. Adding these two values yields 8,220 sq. ft.; the average size of a maintenance facility in this survey.

Before leaving the discussion of Table 2, I need to point out how the results are dominated by the 9 maintenance facilities that have been built in the last 0-5 years. Without these 9 newer maintenance facilities, the results in Table 2 paint a far less appealing view of golf course maintenance facilities in Wisconsin.

After all this analysis, I'm sure you might be curious as to which golf courses have the best maintenance facilities. Without revealing any names, I can reach my decision if you allow me to set two conditions:

1) the best maintenance facilities must have approximately 8,000 sq. ft. and be divided into the areas and average sizes listed in Table 2.

2) the best maintenance facilities must have adequately sized men's and women's locker rooms that contain both toilets and showers.

If you accept my conditions, there are 5 maintenance facilities in this survey that stand out as the best.

If five stand out as the best, that means 25 maintenance facilities (definitely including mine) need improvement. Table 3 lists the maintenance facility improvements projected for the next 1-3 years on the surveyed golf courses. Group A contains 3 golf courses that are planning on complete new maintenance facilities (If all goes according to plan, one of them will be mine) that will qualify them for my "Best Group". Group B has 4 golf courses that are going to remodel or add to existing maintenance facilities. When completed, these 4 will also join my "Best Group". Finally, the 2 golf courses in Group C are planning additions to their maintenance facilities that will improve certain conditions, but not enough to qualify them for the "Best Group".

Table 3		ce Facility Imp or 1991-1993 in	provements the WI Survey
GROUP			SQUARE FOOTAGE
A	3	New Maintenance Facility	7,500 8,000 8,000
В	4	Lunch Room Locker Rooms Work Shop	500, 1,200 1,500, 2,000
C	2	Unheated Equipment Storage	1,500 7,200

Let's turn to a discussion of how the 30 survey respondents store topdressing, fertilizer, fuel and pesticides. I think I'll follow this order because it starts with the easiest topic and works up to the hardest. The discussion will include the storage methods used in 1990 as well as what is planned for 1991-93.

Storing of topdressing is a fairly low-tech operation as shown in Table 4. The majority of golf courses store their topdressing either outside in a pile or bins; or under a roof in a shed or building. Two innovative superintendents employ a silo and a vertical tank in their storage operations. Changes projected in the near future include 3 more storage systems, 2 more buildings with roofs and another vertical tank operation. From comments made on the surveys, it appears that the majority of superintendents who store their topdressing under a roof use some type of sand/soil/peat mixture; while the superintendents using a straight sand topdressing use outside storage or the silo-vertical tank system. This makes sense, since a wet sand topdressing is much easier to handle than a wet mixture of sand/soil/peat.



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