



MOTIVATION — *The Long and Short of It*

By Pat Norton

How they do it I do not know. I cannot imagine keeping highly motivated for an entire twelve-month golf season. How do our Sun Belt colleagues keep motivated and inspired during those sweltering summer months filled with heat, humidity, swarms of insects, grass checking out on an almost daily basis, with nothing to look forward to but more of the same? How do they do it? I do not know.

Traditionally, we northern superintendents have kept our sanity intact by realizing that the pressures of Mother Nature begin to abate by Labor Day. So, the three or four months of summer are the months when tempers do flare, staff and superintendent alike are truly sick of weekend work, and salaries are definitely earned.

Having no course management experience in the southern U.S., what I'm about to say is purely my opinion. The southern states are great states to visit, especially in the spring. On every visit south, Sue and I mull over the possibility of moving down there permanently. But, the thought of being in Georgia or Sue's native Florida in summer, trying to hold a golf course together and defy nature, keeps this Wisconsin boy right at home and probably always will.

I am having a problem, you see, with motivation. More precisely, my problem is the temporary lack of motivation. During this ideal summer of 1992 I am having a tough time staying motivated!

Heck, I should be rejoicing—recent ample rains have resulted in picture perfect course conditioning and some very satisfied members and course owners. This summer has been a piece of cake!

Maybe having little adversity or challenge is part of the problem. Many people respond positively in the face of adversity. Golf course superintendents are trained to overcome adversity and perform positively in spite of it. Some hot, humid, sticky weather might just shake me out of my doldrum state of mind!

The greater cause for this lack of motivation is the normal wear and tear of our somewhat short, but intense Wisconsin golf season. This wear and tear affects people who operate golf courses everywhere. Most of us bust our butts to make our golf courses as nice as possible. This means night and weekend hours spent at the course instead of with our families on vacation out West or in Door County. We make these sacrifices because we're either highly motivated or as a professional group just too stupid to take normal jobs with normal hours, so that we could all then have normal summers.

Right about now my motivation level is fairly low. Weekends become weekdays which quickly become weekends again. Summer is flying by as usual—as I'm writing this I remember that grade school begins in three weeks. Our family's summer highlight so far has been for our oldest son to vacation for five days with our neighbors! Mom can't break away—she's got work, kids, house and

Dad to take care of. Meanwhile Mr. Responsible just keeps on plugging away at the golf course. It's been all too obvious that neither one of us has taken the time to recharge and remotivate. Does this scenario sound all too familiar, fellow superintendents?

Enough complaining already! The point of it all is that summers are very similar for us all—they can really be a pain in the butt. I would suppose that Mark Kienert, as he reads this, is saying "Quit your whining. Have a summer like I did at Bull's Eye during the drought of 1988. Then you can tell me your problems."

Long term motivation in golf course management is quite another problem. What motivates a manager or superintendent to remain in the same professional position, year after year after year?

While this may not be one of life's fundamental questions, answering it or related questions is important as one progresses throughout a career.

After ten years in golf management, and having held more than a few different positions, I'm beginning to ask myself these types of questions. Could I stay motivated or inspired enough to remain at this club until retirement? Doubtful. Do I even want to continue on as a golf course superintendent until age sixty-two, which is twenty-seven years into the future? I honestly have no idea. Those who don't ponder their options are probably kidding themselves, don't you think?

These days almost any extended conversation with one's friends or peers ultimately turns to long-term career goals. We all think about it from time to time. As a younger man I never gave too much thought to my future. Now in my middle thirties, I seem to think about the future constantly.

What long-term goals should golf course superintendents have? We progress from managing grass on a golf course to what next? There certainly isn't much of a corporate ladder to move up on, now is there?

Certainly as we all age and acquire more talent and experience, opportunities will present themselves to those who are interested.

These future thoughts are always more intense during the summer as I observe friends and neighbors having a seemingly great time all summer long. After further thought, though, I realized that the overall state of affairs is really pretty healthy and I do love golf course work.

Besides, none of us could ever be ShopKo store managers, pharmaceuticals or paper products sales reps, or insurance agents, like our neighbors. A few weeks of that type of work would quickly convince me that I'd made a career mistake.

Getting motivated to go manage a retail store every day just would not happen for us golf course types. The thought of that bores me to tears.

I guess I'd better motivate. Two or three employees need instruction right now out on the golf course.



GROWING PAINS

By Dean Musbach

Golf—what a way to enjoy the great outdoors. The pine scented air, warm sunshine and wildlife draw people to the northwoods. This also is the reason why I have to put up with obnoxious Chicago Bear fans every Sunday of the NFL season.

My sister-in-law owns a bar in Presque Isle which is one hour north of Minocqua. On Sunday afternoons in September and October, you would think you are sitting in some Polish bar in Chicago. Needless to say, Packer/Bear games are very testy.

Believe it or not, many people drive six or seven hours, a couple times a month, to escape the big city. People are willing to travel great distance to get what they want. Why do they travel so far? Because the natural resource in northern Wisconsin is phenomenal.

I grew up in Wisconsin, but I didn't realize the value of the resource until I moved to Minocqua. After living here for five years, I now realize the importance of preserving the resource for both environmental and economic reasons. The area needs to adopt a long range plan (master plan) to guide development and to protect the resource because if the resource is taken away, why would people come here?

Today, golf courses are developed in many different ways. One way is to incorporate a real estate development to help fund the project. This was the case with Timber Ridge C.C. The Timber Ridge Development was to be an elite retirement community with strict land covenants to preserve the natural beauty. Unfortunately, the timing was bad; interest rates skyrocketed and the bottom fell out of the real estate market.

With fear that the strict covenants might turn some prospective buyers away, the developer decided to neglect the land covenants. The most flagrant aberration of the covenants occurred on the 16th hole which was the architect's signature hole on the course. The property directly behind the green was completely cleared and developed; today the house dominates the site.

In 1987, a new owner purchased Timber Ridge C.C. including all the remaining real estate. Until this past year, development has been nonexistent. At this time, Timber Ridge is designing a development plan for the future.

With a limited amount of lake frontage available at a premium price, interest in golf course lots has increased. In the late 1970's when Tim-

ber Ridge was built, there was an abundance of inexpensive lake frontage available. Those days are gone. Prime lake frontage is selling for 1500 dollars per foot. If people can't afford to purchase lake property, a golf course lot might be the next best thing.

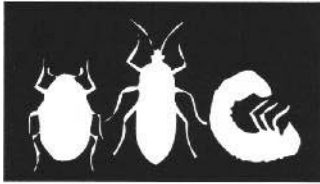
My professional opinion is that golf course housing developments can be successful in the northwoods with a protective master plan. Development around a golf course will never improve its anesthetic quality, but if restrictive land covenants are adhered to, the golf course should prosper.

This is an area where people come to get away from development. If people want to play golf in a metropolitan environment, they can do it in the city. If land covenants at golf course developments are not enforced, it will prove to be a mistake.

Remember, people come to the northwoods because of the natural resource. If the resource is removed, the people will go elsewhere. In the northwoods, residential golf course developments can be successful if they have a master plan complementing the natural resource.

Answers to the WISCONSIN GOLF COURSE QUIZ from page 19

1. Tom Harrison, councilman from McFarland.
2. WGCSA president Bruce Worzella's daughter Beth is on the University of Wisconsin-Madison golf team.
3. Dean Musbach is following in the footsteps of his father Bob and grandfather Frank as a golf course superintendent in Wisconsin.
4. John Krutilla.
5. Jeff Bottensek.
6. Dan Barrett. Dan is the golf course superintendent at Trout Lake Golf and Country Club. His wife Sherri is the clubhouse manager!
7. In July of 1985. Bill was concerned that no one with facial hair had been elected to GCSAA office in recent memory, and he was leaving nothing to chance in his bid for GCSAA director. That concern was later proven invalid when Steve Cadenelli, decked out in a full beard, was elected to the GCSAA board and later the presidency. Go ahead and grow another one, Bill!
8. All men have farm backgrounds and have earned at least one degree from the University of Wisconsin - Madison.
9. Bob Belfield is married to Jim and Lois Latham's daughter Kathy.
10. Don Beuthin, 1992 UW-Madison grad and now assistant golf course superintendent to Ric Lange at Meadowbrook Country Club in Racine.



QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR

By Dr. Chuck Koval
Department of Entomology
University of Wisconsin-Madison

What is the status of gypsy moth control in eastern Wisconsin? Were the 1992 efforts successful? (Manitowoc County)

The Wisconsin gypsy moth program is presently in an eradication mode, that is, all efforts are predicated on the fact that eradication is possible. To this end, over 40,000 acres were sprayed or mass-trapped in 1992. The total program required the placement of approximately 64,000 gypsy moth traps. At the time of this writing it is too early to determine the effect of the 1992 efforts. Assessments will begin in earnest when trapping is completed in September.

There is a lot of confusion on how (and even "if") we should be using Oftanol these days. What do you recommend for both timing and rates for Black Turfgrass Ataenius (BTA) control? (Ozaukee County)

Isofenphos (Oftanol) continues to be effective in controlling the BTA in Wisconsin. However, some reports of success are without substantiation of a problem. If your course has routinely applied isofenphos for BTA control (or other soil insects) for several seasons, you may want to consider an alternative for 1993. Routine treatments result in a build-up of soil micro-organisms capable of breaking down isofenphos to ineffective components. As alternatives, consider trichlorfon, ethoprop or bendiocarb.

Spring treatments made shortly after BTA egg deposition are generally effective. Egg deposition begins when spirea (*s. vanhouttei*) is in full bloom. Be sure to water-in treatments with at least one-half inch of water.

Depending on the season, second generation BTA may be more damaging. Damage is more readily noticed if the weather is hot and dry. Second generation damage usually happens when we have successive long growing seasons and/or first controls were unsuccessful or missed.

3. Are you seeing any effects of drought on golf course plants and

their susceptibility to insect damage? (Lafayette County)

Drought impact on established trees requires two-three years to correct. However, the correction period may be longer if the tree is defoliated by insects or disease and/or if the tree is in a poor site to begin with. During drought conditions irrigation sufficient to sustain turf is not adequate for trees. Therefore, insects and diseases which favor trees in a weakened condition can readily establish.

Bronze birch borer, two lined chestnut borer, ash borer, shot-hole borers and pine engraver beetles are examples of insects which find drought-stressed trees favorable for establishment. The effects of each are still very evident.

Finally, don't assume the drought is over for trees when weather bureau statistics indicate rainfall is "normal." Distribution of adequate rainfall is more important than the total amount.

Give us a blunt assessment of the new biological materials for controlling insect pests (Exhibit, et. al.). What are their limitations—shelf-life, efficacy, etc? Are you recommending them? (Jefferson County)

Biorational control agents (bacteria, fungi, nematodes, etc) will be increasingly important in future pest management strategies. Their use is quite limited in Wisconsin at this time.

While biorationals presently available are effective against a number of common turf pests, the window of opportunity to insure success is not as open as with conventional materials. Biorationals, in general, require more management inputs, i.e., monitoring of insect pests, more critical identifications, life cycle and life stage knowledge, interaction of other control programs, etc., etc.

It's time for turf managers to acquaint themselves with the available biorationals. Use them in trial areas, learn how to handle the product and begin to work them into your management program. They are not

"rescue" treatments for problems out of control!

Shelf life is good when stored as recommended by the manufacturer, however, such materials should not be carried beyond the second season.

Ants are still making a mess on sandy areas of our golf course. What's the latest here? (Green Lake County)

"Ants prefer drier, well-drained sandy soils that have a low water-holding capacity." The quote is from a recent book on ants authored by the world's authority, Professor E. O. Wilson of Harvard University. Thus, there is a direct conflict with our desire to utilize an area for our purpose and the basic instinct of the ants to perpetuate themselves.

At this point we are dependent on conventional chemical controls to reduce ant populations to tolerable levels. The elimination of the persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides make the task more challenging than in past years. The use of available alternatives requires greater knowledge of the vulnerable points in the life cycle of an ant colony.

To rid an area of ants, persistence is required since the key individuals of the colony rarely come to the soil surface to contact a chemical application. Chemicals may be injected into the soil for mound-building ants, but this is not practical for species such as the cornfield ant (common in greens). The heart of the ant colony may be up to 18 inches below the soil surface with eggs supplied by a queen capable of living several years. Therefore, to get to the colony, lower doses of chemical rather than higher are frequently more effective. Low doses provided in bait form allow the product to be carried into the nest without killing the worker carrying the bait. Chlorpyrifos prepared as a one percent bait has been effective. The most effective spray material registered for greens and aprons is isazofos (Triumph). Isazofos has a restric-

(Continued on page 45)



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(Continued from page 43)

tive label for golf courses—be sure to heed label directions.

This area of pest management is in dire need of research attention. This research is moderately long-term because the focus needs to address cultural practices which inhibit colonization.

I love earthworms, but they've just about eliminated morning mowing of our fairways. We don't want them to go away, just out of sight. Any help here? (Racine County)

Nothing is labeled by the EPA for earthworm control. Although the benefits of earthworms have been summarized previously (see Delahaut and Koval, Grass Roots XVII:4 pp.14-15) even beneficial organisms in the wrong place or in high populations become pests. Unfortunately, the only legal recourse for golf course managers is to select insecticides used for control of the insect complex which will impact earthworms at the same time.

In laboratory studies last winter, earthworms confined to soil treated with trichlorfon, ethoprop or carbaryl were toxic at all rates tested. Cyfluthrin, chlorpyrifos and isazophos were toxic at the higher rates tested and *Bacillus thuringiensis* and isofenphos were relatively non-toxic.

In a limited trial several years ago, the liberal addition of a wetting agent to the tank mix coupled with a high water volume substantially reduced earthworm populations.

Golfers on our course this summer (again!) drove me crazy because the mosquitoes drove them crazy. I have told them there isn't anything practical that I can do to control mosquitoes. Am I correct in telling them that or should I plan for something next year? (Columbia County)

There is never an answer to mosquito control that will keep everyone happy. First, mosquito repellents should be utilized, particularly by those people mosquitoes seem to love (and there are some). Second, the problem species should be properly identified. There are many mosquito species that annoy people, some are very localized and others can migrate 20-30 miles.

The most common problem mosquito in Wisconsin is capable of travelling the 20-30 miles! If your golf course is in the down-wind direction of the breeding sites, you can expect fresh batches on a regular basis. Since this question came from an area in the Wisconsin River basin, the original statement holds—expect mosquitoes.

There are mosquito species that breed in culverts, old tires, discarded cans etc. If you find you are dealing with this type, clean-up, drainage and larviciding may help.

Adult mosquito control is not advised as a regular practice for reasons I'll not go into here. However, for specific major events and/or specific sites, temporary relief from adult mosquito activity is possible. Relatively low rates of low risk insecticides such as malathion or pyrethrins can be applied to turf and shrub areas to temporarily reduce mosquito numbers. Since adult mosquitoes prefer to stay where the humidity is highest, there is little need to treat areas above four to six feet. Refer to UWEX publication A1991, *Controlling Mosquitoes*, which is available from your county Extension office.

What were the bugs in our honeylocust trees this summer? I wasn't watching closely enough and, suddenly, a number of them looked pretty bad. What should I have done? (Iowa County)

The primary damage was caused by the honeylocust plant bug. The honeylocust plant bug is a member of a very large family of plant bugs that feed on many types of vegetation. Many in this group, including the honeylocust plant bug, inject a toxic saliva as they feed. The action of sap removal and saliva injection causes the collapse of cells surrounding each feeding puncture. As a result, the leaves become curled and distorted and may completely dry-up if plant bug populations are high.

By late June or early July the plant bugs mature and start to lay eggs for next year. Adult feeding injury is usually less severe and trees may partially or fully recover during late summer.

A leafhopper is also found on honeylocust at the same time the plant bug is causing injury. Generally, leafhopper injury is less severe.

Both insects overwinter in the egg stage. Eggs are deposited in the smaller twigs and branches. Egg-laying sites can be easily detected at this time if controls were not used earlier in the summer. Eggs hatch as leaves are starting to expand in the spring. Controls are most effective when the insects are very young. A single application of insecticidal soap made when the new leaves are approximately one-half of their fully expanded size works well. Apply in early morning or near sunset for best results. A number of other materials are effective as well if insecticidal soap is not used; acephate, bifenthrin, carbaryl or cyfluthrin are a few examples.

At our May WGCSA meeting, Dr. Randy Kane spoke of increased disease problems normally associated with more southern locations cropping up here in the north. Do you see that as a possibility with turf insect pests? (Rock County)

We may experience a few more pests extending their range northward after a series of mild winters and long growing seasons. However, these have always proven to be temporary with mother nature providing the correction.

Of greater concern are new pest introductions such as the gypsy moth and the Japanese beetle. Both could severely impact golf course operations because of their ability to damage virtually all plant species grown on the golf course. Both insects can, and are, expanding their range primarily through human assistance. Our energy and attention should be directed toward detection and elimination of these pests.

A number of insect pests migrate in each year. The severity of the problem is dependent upon winter conditions and spring plant growth in their overwintering sites rather than what happens in Wisconsin. Regular early season migrants of interest to golf courses include: potato leafhopper, aster leafhopper, greenbug and black cutworm.

Very early last spring Phil Pelitteri predicted significant insect problems for the 1992 season. How accurate was Phil's crystal ball? (Dane County)

Phil is always right!

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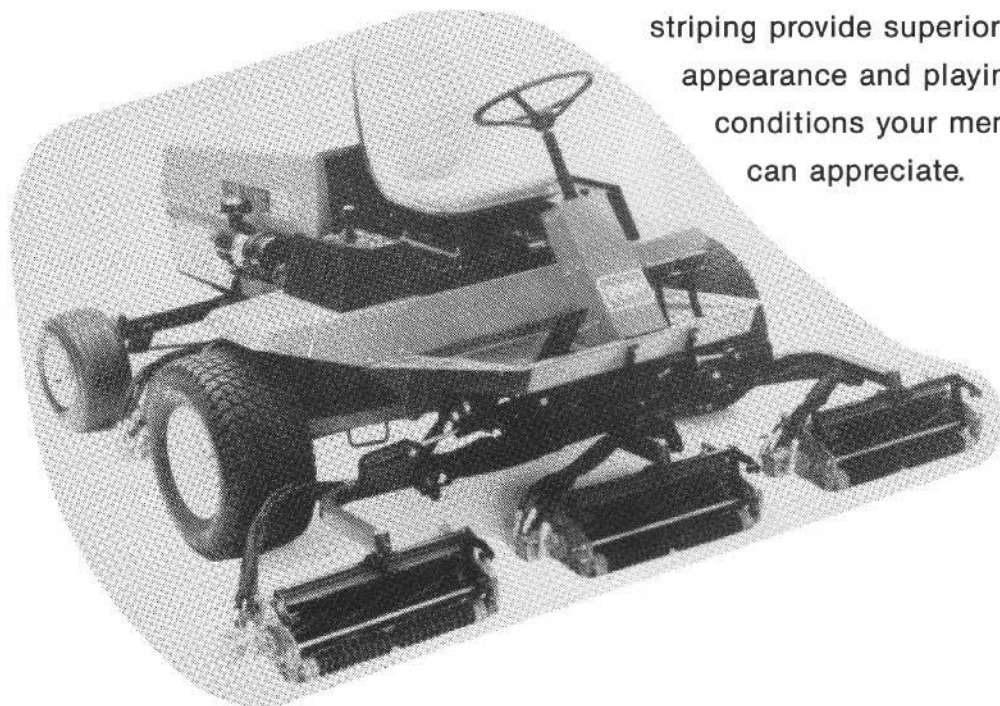
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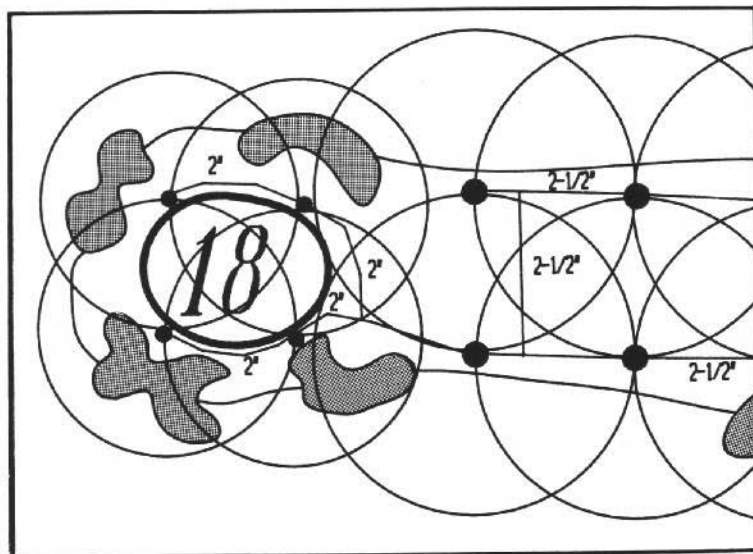
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ELECTION YEAR POLITICS

By Rod Johnson

A most important national election is presently on our minds, and if not on our minds, definitely on our television sets. By November 3, most of us will be sick and tired of the whole political scene and resolve to remain neutral or inactive. This distaste for television politics has led many of us down a road of apathy toward professional organization involvement and/or "politics" as it may be.

Every year is an election year for GCSAA. At the upcoming GCSAA annual meeting, to be held in January in Anaheim, consideration will be given to some structural changes outside of the normal election of officers. These changes will involve major changes to the existing GCSAA bylaws.

The proposed changes are basically in three areas-voting procedures, dues approval procedures, and the authority to set membership requirements. Each area is significant and I will attempt to explain why I am in support of the changes.

VOTING PROCEDURES: Presently 99% of the voting at GCSAA annual meetings is done by chapter appointed delegates. I have served as chapter delegate for the past 8 years and for the most part have enjoyed the process.

The GCSAA Board of Directors and involved committees are recommending that the association discontinue delegate voting and institute a new system of individual voting. The democratic "one person, one vote" process would be implemented through a choice of "on-site" or "mail-in" voting. The doors of opportunity for more participation of individual members of GCSAA will be opened by this change.

It is my belief that the present delegate voting system is outdated. It was put into place at a time when travel by GCSAA members was difficult and limited to a few. Communication between individual members was also limited. Today the delegate voting system breeds apathy. GCSAA members are being excluded and some are being intimidated by the fear of being

"politically incorrect". GCSAA is an organization of individuals, not an organization of local chapters.

This change in the voting procedure will require a two-thirds vote of all members present and voting or represented by delegates or proxies at the 1993 annual meeting.

Most delegates realize that they are being asked to vote themselves out of a job that they have diligently filled. Some of them for many years. The long term good of the group hangs in the balance. Ultimately the result of the vote may lie within the ability of all delegates to perform a self examination to define what is personal gratification and what is for the good of the Association. I continue to be uncomfortable with the potential of larger chapters controlling the destiny of our profession. Again GCSAA is an organization of individuals.

DUES APPROVAL PROCEDURES: Present GCSAA bylaws state that the annual dues shall be the sum fixed at any annual meeting of the Association as approved by the members present. Delegate and proxy voting is prohibited.

This system is also outdated. Dues adjustments are often dependent on the "politics" of the time rather than upon sound business and fiscal realities.

It is being proposed that the Board be allowed to set the dues for all membership classes. On the surface this surrender may seem frightening. Thoughts race to unchecked spending and huge dues increases. Even more absurd thinking draws images of GCSAA becoming an ultra high priced organization for the elitely employed.

The surface view does not tell the story. Examination of all GCSAA revenue sources reveals the reality that only 22% of gross revenue comes from membership dues. The elected leadership of GCSAA is already entrusted with the control of the majority of funds and has shown its responsibility. They have overseen the growth of membership equity from \$300,000 in 1983 to over \$5.5 million in 1991. It is hard to imagine that an

elected board of directors would not have the ability to prudently utilize discretion over the total revenue picture.

AUTHORITY TO SET MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS: Currently membership classification schemes are defined in the bylaws requiring approval of two-thirds majority to change. We need to ensure that the standards for GCSAA membership are kept high and that each member receives recognition for his education, experience and skills. If it is our intention that as our profession changes and as employment demands increase that the standards and qualifications for membership keep pace, then the board of directors should be empowered to define those standards.

There is clearly a need to define and adopt non-superintendent membership classifications. GCSAA has done a great job of attracting and retaining the membership of superintendents from private 18 hole facilities. We need to be able to offer programs and services within a dues structure which will attract smaller budget clubs, public golf, golf course staff, officials and so on, because they too have education, recognition, and communication needs. If GCSAA doesn't attempt to meet those needs someone else will. If that happens, that someone else will be determining where golf course superintendents go professionally. I would prefer that GCSAA offer the perspective to which these groups are exposed.

The board needs the authority to set membership requirements and categories in order to react in a timely manner. The presently required two-thirds majority at an annual meeting and the ever present "politics" does not allow for the board to conduct business in a timely manner.

The bottom line is that if we can accept change our organization can grow stronger and therefore each individual member stands to gain significantly as a professional.

GCSAA needs to be operated as the big business it is. The board of directors, duly elected by every individual member, needs to be empowered and entrusted with the authority to conduct business. We need not concern ourselves with a perceived lack of control. We will always have the ultimate check and balance that is in who we elect to serve.

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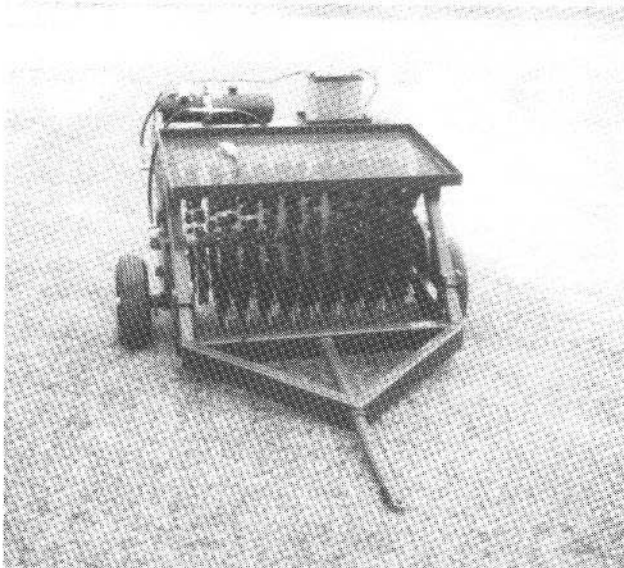
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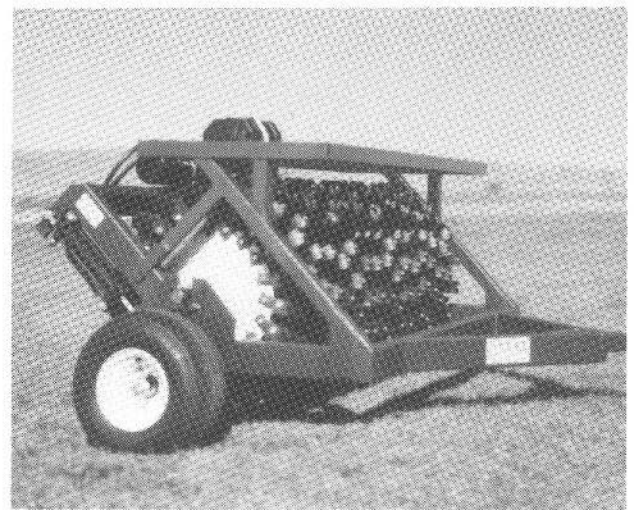
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THREE CHEERS FOR...

By Monroe S. Miller

It's time to get caught up in our "thank you's" and give public acknowledgement to those among and around us who contribute to golf turf's well being.

Prof. Ed Hasselkus and Larry Binning

Search Committee Chair Hasselkus and Horticulture Department Chair Binning extended a great gesture of respect to the turfgrass industry by involving it during the hiring process to fill Bob Newman's position. Their kindness reaffirms the strong partnership between the turf industry and the CALS at the UW-Madison.

GCSAA Board of Directors

The GCSAA, during a spring board meeting made a decision to change eligibility requirements for a GCSAA scholarship.

Previously, students enrolled in a four-year turfgrass degree program—like the one at the UW-Madison—were required to have completed two years to be eligible for the scholarship competition.

Students enrolled in a two-year certificate program, however, were required to have completed only one year for eligibility. It was obviously a highly discriminatory policy against degree students.

Wouldn't you know it—last year one of my employees was a GCSAA scholarship applicant. He was highly qualified—3.5+ GPA, valedictorian of his large high school class, very active in college extracurricular activities, several summers' experience on golf courses, etc. He also wants to be a golf course superintendent.

He went through the application process and was ranked very near the top by the full GCSAA scholarship committee.

Until a staff person discovered he was only a sophomore (and therefore ineligible). I was livid; he was distraught. Yes, we should have read

the fine print. That notwithstanding, the policy was clearly from another time.

And the board of directors recognized that and changed the policy. Their change reflects GCSAA's commitment to making a bachelor's degree the standard for the profession.

Excellent decision!

Bill Vogel

Most people talk about "giving something back" to their alma mater, their profession or some other institution influential in their lives. Few, however, follow through and actually do something about it.

Some do, though. I like the vehicle Bill Vogel's chosen. He is giving a \$500 scholarship to a student in the turf and grounds degree program at the UW-Madison. He leaves the selection up to the faculty advisors.

Great choice. And generous, too.

New York Audubon Society

We are participating in the golf course sanctuary program sponsored by the Audubon Society of New York. I'm in the middle of completing the resource inventory required of participants.

I am impressed with what they've put together with the USGA and feel confident that a lot of good will come from it, both for wildlife right here in the middle of the city and for us.

It's very refreshing to see an attitude like the New York Society has. Rather than automatically assuming golf courses are detrimental to the environment (which they are not), they have decided to form a partnership with golf and help enhance golf course value to wildlife.

Other Wisconsin golf course superintendents have been as impressed as I have and are happy to be one of the Society's partners.

If you haven't signed up, give it some thought. It's a great opportunity.

Peter Beaves

As one of the owners of Midwest Irrigation, Peter was in a position to help with the irrigation system at the NOER facility.

And he did. He put it in the ground. Like all the other installations he's made, this one works beautifully.

Next time you see him, thanks are in order.

Reinders Irrigation

Without their support, coordination and contributions, the irrigation system at NOER facility would be a fraction of what it is now. To everyone in that organization, our gratitude.

Tom Emmerich

Before we could begin to raise trump for an irrigation system at the NOER facility, we had to define what was needed.

Tom did that, giving us the plan that is shown in Tom Salaiz's article in the July/August issue of *THE GRASS ROOTS*.

He put all the factors—water source, plot requirements, faculty needs—and came up with a system that will serve the facility for decades.

It was a very professional effort.

McKay Nursery The Bruce Company Long Island Farm

The NOER facility is really looking good these days, due in no small part to three companies. Jerry Draeger (McKay Nursery), Jim Huggett (Long Island Farm), and Dave Wever (The Bruce Company) contributed the landscape materials and the expertise to put the final dressing at the research farm. Tom Harrison coordinated the project.

See Tom Salaiz's report in the July/August issue for specific details about the contributions of these companies.

They've been extremely generous.

Watertown Country Club Hosts June WGCSA Meeting

By Pat Norton



WGCSA president Bruce Worzella at Watertown Country Club meeting.

Approximately eighty WGCSA members and their guests invaded Watertown Country Club on June 8 and held Superintendent Ron Grunewald and his staff hostage in the mens' locker room as the rest of us enjoyed his beautiful golf course on a great early summer day.

After an intensely fought-out golf outing and hard-nosed negotiating session (while wolfing down a more than ample tenderloin dinner), it was mutually agreed upon by all in attendance that Watertown CC had indeed hosted a great outing and dinner.

The negotiating settlement, which was ratified by the WGCSA board, called for all golfers to pay a twenty-seven dollar ransom fee so that Ron and his staff could be freed in time for dinner. In return, Watertown CC agreed to pay out to certain talented golfers a prize in the form of a gift certificate. The winners of these prizes were as follows:

1st place	Brian Schmidt
2nd place	Scott Schaller
3rd place	Dave Brandenburg
4th place	Bill Vogel
5th place	Gary Huenerger

These players capitalized on others' suffering on the golf course using an ancient form of torture known as the Peoria System.

Additionally, other linksters utilized an illegal form of golf gambling known as 'flag events' to steal prizes away from the rest of us less fortunate souls. These unashamed winners were:

No. 1	Chuck Wollner	long drive
No. 4	Dave Brandenburg	closest from across creek
No. 6	Rick Thalacker	closest to pin
No. 8	Jim Shaw	long putt
No. 10	Doug Yadon	long drive
No. 13	Dave Smith	long putt
No. 16	Joe Kuta	closest to pin
No. 17	Tom Merkel	closest from across creek

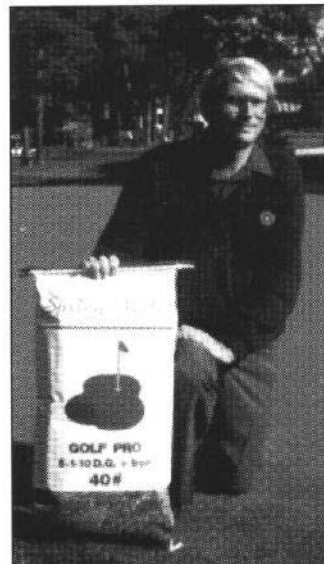
One additional newsworthy note—those golfers at this meeting who were not properly attired were imprisoned in the ladies locker room for the entire night by Golf Czar Bill Knight and forced to play bridge until dawn!

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