

(Continued from page 29)

Fortunately I don't have to make this choice because my employer sees the importance of continuing education. Nonetheless, this is a serious problem and this is reality; the sooner we address it, the better off we'll be.

Local chapters need to develop creative membership promotions. Every superintendent within its region should be contacted. Having an attitude of "here it is, take it or leave it" is irresponsible and in the long run could be destructive. The free flow of information that occurs within an association benefits the individual, the chapter and the entire profession. Chapter officers need to be sales personnel promoting the benefits that the association offers; sending a membership application in the mail is not the solution.

Just think of the impact that an environmental incident carries; especially when it could have been prevented if John Doe superintendent at Tim Buck Tu C.C. had access to information openly shared at the local superintendents association. The media is not going to care whether or not the superintendent is a member of a professional association. They will be busy hanging dirty laundry, and that kind of negative publicity is detrimental to our profession.

It's easy to ignore the problem, to assume that superintendents are aware of environmental concerns by virtue of the position. This is a mistake. This reminds me of a saying that my dad used to tell me. "Never Assume because it will make an ass of you and me."

We cannot assume that superintendents are environmentally aware; if we do we are fooling ourselves and the damage that occurs will certainly be irreversible.

Like it or not, environmental concerns are in the public eye, and superintendents need to be environmental experts. The GCSAA must continue its pro-active approach to environmental regulation; furthermore, it needs to be more accessible to all superintendents, and it needs a well defined environmental strategy that can be implemented at a regional level.

Local chapters need to be pro-actively pursuing memberships and open dissemination of environmental information to people in this industry. If membership participation within a region is small and membership drives have failed, the local chapter should consider a blanket mailing pertaining to environmental issues.

Because golf is a recreational activity affecting the environment, our industry will be scrutinized first. What we do and how we are perceived is important. When someone says, "golf course

superintendent," the word "environmentalist" must come to mind. If we achieve this, it will be a great accomplishment for our profession. ♣

Monroe Country Club does some Damage in John Deere Tourney

By Tom Schwab

Monroe Country Club made its mark in the national John Deere team golf championship. The event was held in Palm Springs, California on November 21 and 22.

The tournament took place on two extremely challenging golf courses—PGA West and La Quinta Dunes. The Wisconsinites rose to the occasion by being atop the leader board, tied with Texas, the first day. They had a 21 under total of 51 in their scramble format event.

The second day they faltered a little but still managed to card a 19 under 53. This effort gave them a third place finish out of 33 teams from throughout the U.S. and Canada.

The Monroe team of Superintendent Tom Schwab, Professional Mike Muranyi, Manager Tim Arndt, and President Steve Streff couldn't have done it without their fifth team member—John Deere representative Ed Witkowski. One example of his fine shotmaking was a 230 yard fairway two-iron shot to an island green.

Besides providing us with a great team member, everything else John Deere organized was great. All from the use of a Lincoln rental car, and a choice of great courses to on-course rules interpreters. The latter was needed when Schwab found himself with a broken putter half way through the second day. He found out he had to putt out the remaining holes with another club or use the broken putter. Fortunately he putted better with the broken club!

John Deere also provided a great platform, at the Saturday night banquet, for GCSAA president Bill Roberts to speak. He told about the many research projects the GCSAA has undertaken like the Cape Cod groundwater study and pesticide exposure study, all for the betterment of the game. In turn, John Deere presented GCSAA a \$12,000 donation to continue this important research. This was just one more way Deere made this a first class event. It all reflected their commitment to quality in the turf industry. ♣



WGCSA treasurer Tom Schwab shows unusually good form on this bunker shot.



From Left to Right: Tom Schwab, Mike Muranyi, Tim Arndt, Steve Streff, Ed Witkowski.

QUAD-TINE AERATION

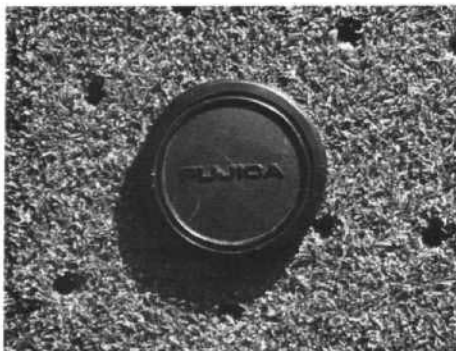
By Mike Handrich

At the urging of my good friend and fellow golf course superintendent Steve Allen, I experimented with quad-tine aeration on my two worst greens in early September. The results were so satisfying that two weeks later I quad-tined all my greens and wrote this article for *The Grass Roots*.

As most of you know, the greens of Racine County Club have a solid two to three Lakeshore sand layer on the top surface. It is of no coincidence that my friend and predecessor Skip Willms has a fetish for sand, and in fact, is rumored to spend all his free time during the summers on various beaches throughout Illinois searching for the perfect sand! When Skip ordered Lakeshore sand for Racine Country Club, he generally ordered it by the barge rather than truck! As you can see, managing fine turfgrass on the shores of Lake Michigan certainly has its advantages.

The good sand base developed by Skip allows the greens to drain well, and it has proven to be a good environment for growing healthy bentgrass. Therefore, I do not have a great need for replacing large quantities of poor growing medium when we aerify greens.

I still feel however that a good aerification is, without doubt, the most beneficial agronomic procedure that can be performed to any turf stand. Aerification immediately improves the exchange of air and water into the soil and the upward movement of carbon dioxide and other toxic gases out of the soil. The obvious results are deeper and more extensive rooting and increased vigor and turf density.



After cores are harvested and before top-dressing, the surface is in good condition.



Even a severe critic would find it difficult to criticize this finished product.

As we all know however, aerification is scorned and hated by golfers and golf course superintendents alike. For years I religiously aerified greens the day after Labor Day. It seemed that with each and every year the members' dissatisfaction of the spring aerification grew stronger and stronger. Just when the members were getting back into the groove, and the golf course and greens were getting good, we would go ahead and "tear up the greens". No matter how good the course would look, it was considered to be in bad shape if the greens were aerified! For this and other reasons, I no longer aerify in the spring and instead "tear up the greens" in mid-September. This is where the beauty of quad-tine aeration comes into play.



A golf ball puts the number and hole size in perspective.

Quad-tine aeration kits can easily be mounted on the Ryan GA 30, the Greensaire 24, the Jacobsen Aeroking 1224, and the Coremaster. The 1/4-inch coring or solid tines are mounted on "quad-tine holders," creating a diamond-shaped hole pattern with the holes about 1-1/4 inches apart. In comparison with other conventional aerification methods, you get double the holes that are spaced twice as close together. I personally have found no better way to relieve surface compaction. Surface compaction is the most serious problem I have encountered with sand based greens. If left uncorrected, the sand greens have a tendency to become hard and hydrophobic.

A side benefit to quad-tine aeration is the creation of the perfect environment for overseeding bentgrass. The tines can be adjusted to penetrate from 1 to 3 inches in depth. I set them as deep as they would go and overseed Pennncross at 1.25 lbs./1000 sq.ft. I opted to pick up the plugs, overseed with a drop spreader, topdress with Lakeshore sand, and then drag the sand with a cocoa mat. The greens were ready for play that day, and the small closely spaced holes hardly interfered with putting. Within three weeks new bentgrass seedlings were crowding out the hardly visible coring

holes. The catch was excellent on virtually every green! The holes filled in quickly, and I do not have to worry about possible desiccation this winter due to unfilled holes.

Quad-tines also work great in correcting isolated dry spots that show up during the hot summer months. The plugs should be picked up, and no topdressing is needed because the small holes fill in so quickly. I do not recommend incorporating into the hole a mixture of wetting agent and Milorganite. The area should then be thoroughly watered and promptly forgotten about.

In conclusion, I believe that quad-tine aeration, when used in conjunction with other sound turf management principles, can be a very beneficial tool for the golf course superintendent. I've

had success with using the quad-tine aeration in conjunction with the Toro Hydroject. The quad-tines do a great job in relieving surface compaction,

while the Hydroject fractures the subsoil allowing root growth deep into the green profile. 🌱



The green surface is very acceptable immediately after topdressing.

Environmental Issues Seminar Held

by Tom Schwab

A GCSAA regional seminar entitled "Environmental Considerations in Golf Course Management" was held on November 9th and 10th in Fond du Lac. The very qualified presenters were Winn Hock, a plant pathologist and Director of Pesticide Education at Penn State University, and Tom Thomas, an environmental attorney.

A theme running through the seminar was for us to become proactive in our communities. Preach the benefits of healthy turf and other advantages a golf course provides. Another theme was to keep educated on current regulations of employee training, emergency contingency planning, community "Right to Know" laws, storage tanks, pesticide handling, and other issues. Keeping educated about environmental issues is not only good management, but may get you recognized as the local environmental expert in your community.

We heard many examples of public relations problems the green industry is suffering from. The nightly news presents blatantly flawed reports on hazards of Daconil and Milorganite. Prominent papers and periodicals like the Wall Street Journal, Family Circle, and Great Outdoors, write headlines like "Poisons in your backyard—The pesticide scandal", "Killer Courses", and

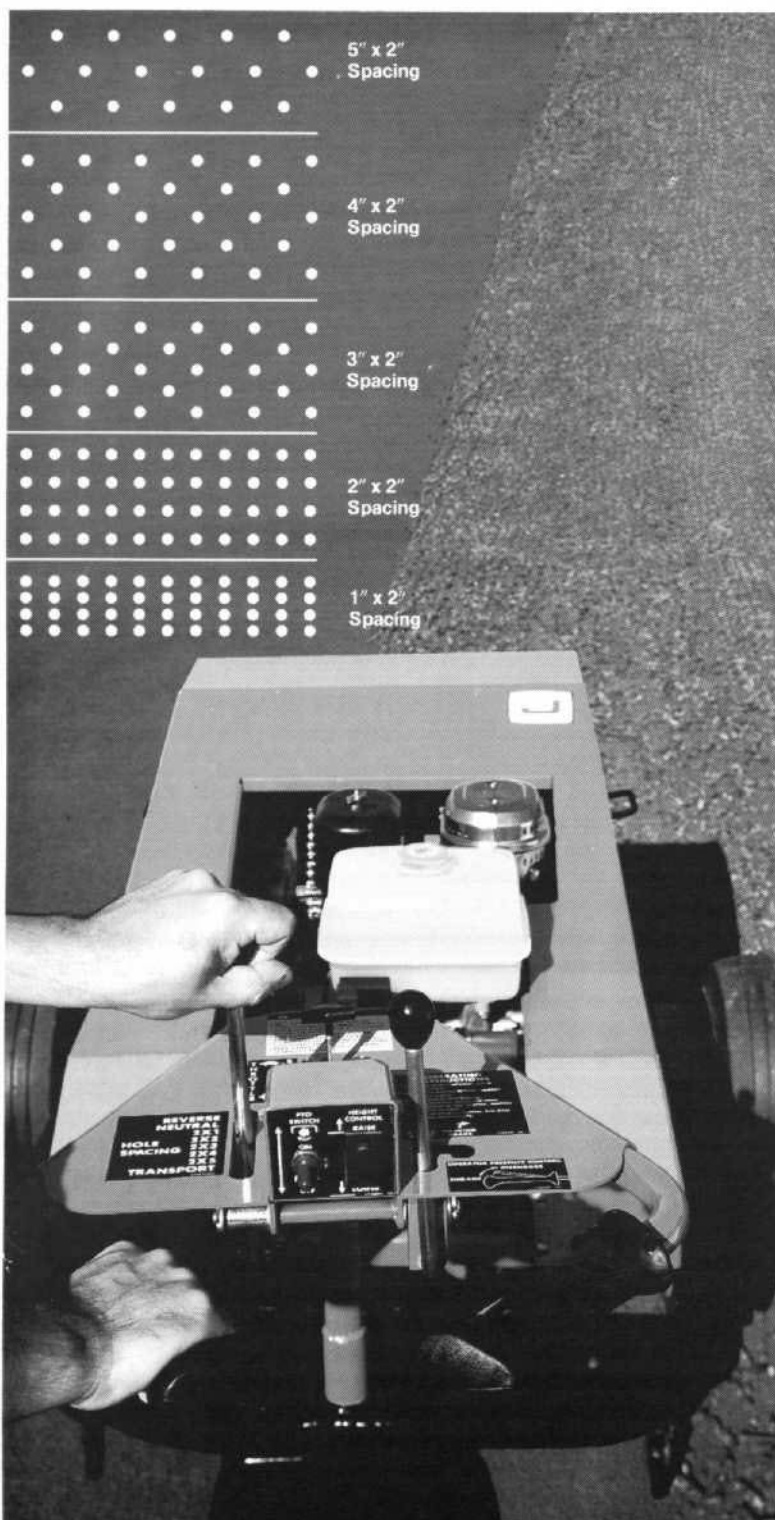
"Lethal Lawns". No wonder the public views any pesticide user as an abuser. Another article they told us about was by the National Audubon Society. In it the Audubon expressed praise for the GCSAA and its members' "care of the land". We can't leave it to that organization and the GCSAA alone to tell about the environmental stewardship superintendents provide. We have to get out and tell the public how golf courses provide greenspace, O₂/CO₂ exchange, wildlife habitat, water purification, erosion control, and temperature, noise, dust, and glare modification not to mention all the economic benefits such as providing jobs, raising the tax base, and raising charity donations.

Tom and Winn showed us many examples of how pesticides can be abused and result in hurting the environment, wildlife and even us. Part of their seminar focused on hazard communication, emergency contingency planning, and proper pesticide handling. Although our association is looked upon favorably by associations like the Audubon Society, the potential for mishandling chemicals within our profession is possible. That's why Winn and Tom reinforced the importance of us staying educated and practicing what we learn.

The seminar gave many good tips

on how to deal with the press if they should happen to call on you someday. One good tip is—not to assume the press is always out to make a negative report. Speaking with them might be a golden opportunity to stress the positive aspects of a golf course mentioned earlier. Also explain to the press how the borders of your course provide excellent wildlife habitat. Show them your native grass restoration, bluebird houses, or even a dead tree you're leaving stand for bird nesting. Just look around on each of your courses. You all have these positive environmental facets. In fact Tom and Winn suggested that if the local paper doesn't call on you, then you should call on them.

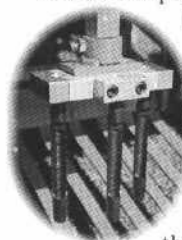
A lot of education was had by the thirty-five superintendents that attended this seminar in Fond du Lac. We all know we work hard in doing great things for the environment. The seminar just taught us, among many other things, that we should be getting out and teaching the public about our "care of the land." Tom and Winn told us we have to be persistent in getting this message out. It's much easier to do this than to try to correct the misinformation the public often hears. They said don't underestimate the intelligence of the public. The community will get the message if you tell it. 🌱



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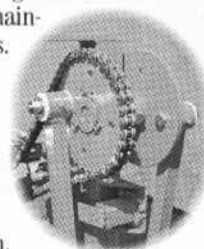
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The Wisconsin Golf Course Quiz



The Better Half

By Monroe S. Miller

I've never been secretive about the respect I feel for the talents of Wisconsin's golf course superintendents. They are a professional group of people who are serious about their jobs and their families, who believe in their communities and country and who contribute to society.

They are also smart. They've chosen very talented spouses, as well. Take this exam and see how much you know about some of the better halves!

1. This superintendent is married to a gal who has a PhD and is on the faculty at the UW-Madison. Name both of them.

2. Name 2 wives of WGCSA members who manage not only family finances but those of clients, as well, because they are CPAs.

3. A number of spouses work in the golf club industry. Name two.

4. This spouse of a WGCSA member teaches chemistry to students at a UW system center. Name her.

5. Got a serious health problem? This WGCSA spouse would be a big help since she's been an ICU nurse for over two decades. Who is she? ♣

Answers on page 40!



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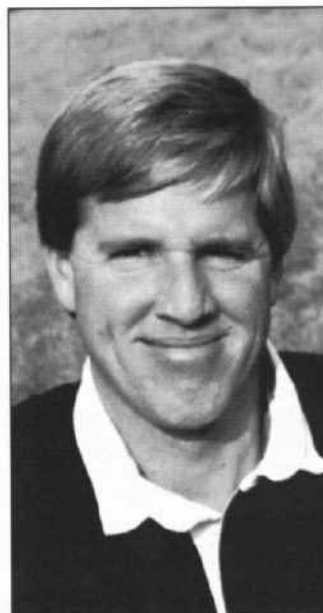
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Advice From Willet Wilt

By Ken Kubik

Editor's Note: The following pieces were written by a person who obviously knows a lot about trials and tribulations of a golf course superintendent. That person is Ken Kubik. Ken's pen name is Willet Wilt.

Ken is from New Jersey, and his humorous writing appears in THE GREENERSIDE, official publication of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New Jersey.

Ken is part of a company called, coincidentally, **Grass Roots Turf Products**. He is highly appreciated and respected by the GCSANJ. The November-December 1992 issue had an editorial that paid tribute to Ken's contributions.

You are going to enjoy these two short humorous essays. The first, "Working with Budget Cuts", appeared in Vol. 15 No. 2 of THE GREENER-SIDE. "Speeding Up Play" appeared in Vol. 15 No. 3 of THE GREENER-SIDE.

Our sincere thanks to the editor of THE GREENER-SIDE, Ilona Gray, for her permission to share these with you. Ilona does an excellent job of editing New Jersey's award winning journal.

And our thanks to Willet Wilt, a.k.a. Ken Kubik, for putting smiles on all our faces!

Working with Budget Cuts

By Willet Wilt (a.k.a. Ken Kubik)

Willet Wilt has developed a number of cost-saving measures that can be introduced on the golf course during these difficult economic times. The possible saving measures are as follows:

Don't change pin placements. Have seven locations on each green numbered from one to seven. The golfer is to putt to the hole that corresponds with the day of the week.

Replace the Evian and Perrier water in the coolers with pond water.

Make your own tee markers, i.e., recycle old golf shoes from the locker room by painting them red, white, and blue.

Take courses in rain dancing in order to save on irrigation.

Don't fertilize. Let cows graze on the fairways—you have probably heard comments about a cow pasture anyway.

Make your own putting cups from old coffee cans. Remember to punch a big hole in the middle for the flag stick. A rake handle can be used for a flag stick and used tee towels for flags. Use magic marker to write the hole number on the tee towel, a.k.a. flag.

Don't get new tee towels—just buy replacement grommets.

Cutting the greens, tees and fairways at the same height will eliminate the need for multiple mowers. If you do this, expect to have slow greens and fast fairways.

Replace the floral plantings on the course with plastic flowers that can be reused every year. These can be cemented in old tires and moved about the golf course wherever needed.

Old tree stumps make good benches. Try to cut the trees required as close to the tee as possible.

Old 55 gallon drums can be used as waste receptacles. Remember to clean out all toxic chemicals and paint them natural colors to blend in with the environment.

Let the rough grow to U.S. Open standards. This will give you a manpower savings and increase your supply of golf balls.

Terminate your mechanic and take all your equipment repairs to "Mr. Goodwrench".

Don't replace the golf ball washer soap. Just tell the golfers not to breathe as they clean their golf balls.

You can realize an approximate savings on your budget of 8% if you eliminate a par five hole from play.

Willet Wilt hopes that these cost-saving measures, if implemented, will stretch your golf course maintenance budget. A video of these measures in action can be purchased c/o Ken Kubik, Mt. Freedom, NJ. 🌱

Speeding Up Play

By Willet Wilt (a.k.a. Ken Kubik)

In an effort to speed up play on the golf course and, therefore, produce a round of golf that is more fun to play, Willet has come up with some rather innovative ideas.

The three different flag colors being used for the last couple of years do not go far enough. The colors now only indicate whether the pin position is in the front, middle, or back of the green. Willet suggests that you also put a large L, C or R on the flag so you will now know whether the pin is located on the left, center or right of the green.

Once you do get on the green, there will now be one of three different colored flag poles. This would be according to the stimp meter reading of the speed of the greens for that day. If the green is slow, the pole would be red; if they're fast, it would be green; and if they're right in the middle, the flag pole would be yellow.

Play can be speeded up by reducing the time spent trying to decide what golf club to use. The number of golf clubs allowed will be reduced from 14 to three. You get to have a wood, an iron and a putter.

The golfers will only be allowed to have between three and six golf balls when playing a round of golf, depending on the difficulty of the golf course. Once a player has lost the allotted number of golf balls, the round will be considered over.

The next thing to be implemented will be borrowed from football. It seems that the golfer wants to know at all times how far he or she is away from the center of the green. We now have yardage markers in various forms on and around the fairways. The need for this will no longer be necessary. Willet Wilt recommends that all fairways be marked just like a football field—markings will be placed down the center of the fairway in ten yard increments with each yard marked out in between. In this way, the golfers will know exactly how far they are from the center of the green at all times.

Now we will borrow from the NBA 24-second shot clock. The golfers will have 24 seconds to complete all the necessary putts in order to get the ball into the cup. If the shot clock (soon to be called the "putt clock") will go off, and he or she will be penalized one stroke.

Willet is now seeking courses to volunteer to initiate these innovative methods of shortening the time it takes to play a round of golf. All interested parties should call Willet Wilt's agent, Ken Kubik, ASAP. 🌱



From The World of Turfgrass Education

By Dr. Wayne R. Kussow
Department of Soil Science
University of Wisconsin-Madison

The early November snowstorm in Minneapolis was the site of the 1992 joint annual meeting of the American Society of Agronomy, the Crop Science Society of America and the Soil Science Society of America. University and industry researchers from throughout the country assembled to share ideas and the results of their latest research. Division C-5 of the Crop Science Society is devoted entirely to turfgrass. A number of research reports given are of interest here.

Golf putting greens seem to be receiving increasing attention by researchers, perhaps because of recent publicity that has focussed on USGA-type greens. Researchers at the University of Tennessee are conducting a long-term study on the use of geotextile fabrics in place of the course sand ("choker or blinder") layer in USGA greens. Over four years they have observed extensive downward migration of silt and clay particles in all rootzones, irrespective of whether or not the choker layer was present or was replaced with geotextile fabrics. However, the percolation rates have yet to decline to the *upper* limits specified by the USGA for compacted greens. While these results bode well for use of a geotextile fabric in place of the coarse sand layer, USGA Green Section staff have seen numerous green

failures where the fabrics have been used and continue to advise against their use. One can't help wonder what role silt and clay content of the rootzone sands had to do with these failures.

Have you ever wondered if heavy fungicide use on a putting green can have adverse effects on the bentgrass? According to researchers at Purdue University the negative impacts of heavy fungicide use on turfgrass are very minimal. Three systemic fungicides applied a total of 32 times over a 2-year period occasionally reduced bentgrass visual quality for short periods of time.

Alternatives to peat as the organic amendment in rootzone mixes continue to receive the attention of Cornell University researchers. Choice of organic amendment has proved to have an effect on disease incidence in bentgrass. When plots were inoculated with *Pythium*, rootzones containing sludge compost or brewery waste compost had 80% less damage than occurred with a pure sand rootzone or one containing a granulated seaweed product. Rates of decomposition of the organic amendments tested were in the order sludge compost > reed sedge peat > brewery waste compost > granulated seaweed.

New and novel uses of the Hydroject water injection aerator are being

explored by Michigan State University. Injection rather than surface application of wetting agent reduced the impact absorption value of a putting green by 28% for up to two weeks and increased water retention after a heavy rainfall by 60%. Injection rather than surface application of late season N resulted in more uniform greenup and increased bentgrass recovery of the fertilizer N by 34%.

Pressures to reduce pesticide use and to implement IPM programs have prompted investigation of cultural practice influences on turfgrass disease and weed control. At Southern Illinois University, simply by mowing at 2.25 inches rather than 1.5 inches the incidence of brown patch in a new seeding of tall fescue was reduced 46%. Nitrogen carrier and rate effects on brown patch were relatively minor. None were evident when the N rate at seeding was 1.0 lb/M. At the 2.0 lb/M nitrogen rate there was a non-significant tendency for greater incidence of brown patch the slower the N release rate of the fertilizer applied.

Cultural practices were found by Maryland researchers to have a major impact on crabgrass encroachment in tall fescue. Satisfactory control was achieved without herbicides if the mowing height was maintained at 3.5 inches. Dropping the cutting height to 1.25 or 2.0 inches made use of herbicides necessary. Nitrogen rate had no effect on crabgrass encroachment when herbicides were used. In the absence of herbicides, increasing the annual N rate from 2 to 4 lb/M reduced invasion by crabgrass.

We seem to be in a no-win situation when it comes to herbicide application.
(Continued on page 39)

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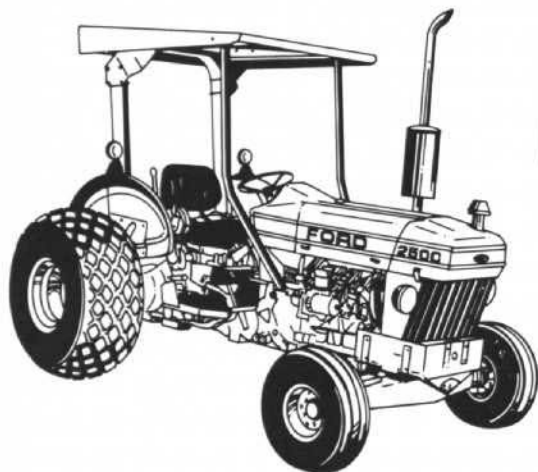
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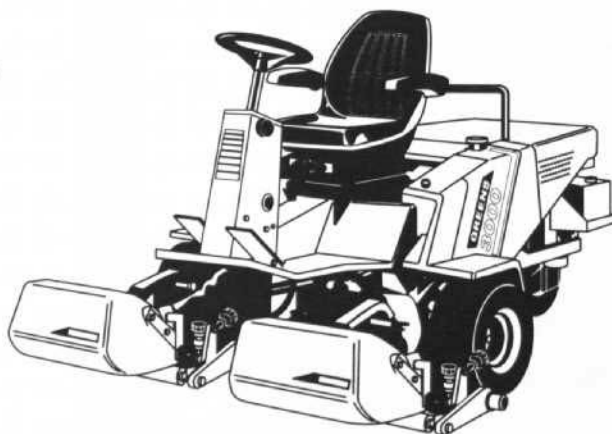
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(Continued from page 37)

Use of low-pressure, large droplet nozzles is very effective in controlling drift. But research at Maryland has shown that with these nozzles and especially those with large droplets, the amount of spray remaining on foliage is very low. Consequently, weed kill by contact herbicides is significantly less.

Grass clipping management continues to receive attention. Research being conducted at North Carolina State University has revealed the not-too-surprising fact that substantial N leaching losses occur from turfgrass clipping compost piles. Losses from open piles have been up to 31 times greater than from covered piles. Now that this research has disclosed yet one more non-point source of N pollution, what's next? Regulations that require impervious composting pads and leachate collection basins? Perhaps some enterprising person will do just that, collect and bottle the leachate and become rich. My guess is that the leachate would be as good a biostimulant as some of those currently on the market.

A final topic being researched is the effects that various turf products have on soil chemical and physical properties. In Georgia, a wide array of N carriers, some inorganic, some synthetic organics and some natural organics, were found to differ very little in their effects on soil properties. Among several properties investigated, only soil cation exchange capacity (CEC) showed some N carrier effects. All N carriers increased soil CEC due to stimulation of turfgrass growth and subsequent increases in soil organic matter. Natural organic N carriers generally increased soil CEC more than did SCU.

The common claim that wetting agents reduce soil compaction and improve turfgrass growth was also studied. Several wetting agents applied to tall fescue growing in compacted and non-compacted soil had no influence on turfgrass quality where the soil was compacted. When applied to the non-compacted soil, the wetting agents reduced the moisture content in the top 12 inches of soil, reduced rooting by 44 to 58% on two occasions at the 12- to 24-inch soil depth and had no influence on turfgrass quality.

Dr. Throssell, Purdue University, presented a very interesting paper on the use of herbicides to control weeds in spring turfgrass seedings. I'm going to assume that he will share this information with us as a featured speaker at the WTA Winter Turfgrass Conference. 🍀

Legal Matters



How To Address Local Laws

Timely Tips for Golf Course Superintendents

By Dr. Winand K. Hock
Pennsylvania State University

Editor's Note: This concise piece of advice was given to participants at the GCSAA "Environmental Considerations in Golf Course Management" seminar in Fon du Lac in early November. It is reprinted here with permission from Dr. Hock. Again, when you have legal questions or need advice, consult your organization's attorney.

If local regulators are considering enacting pesticide ordinances in your community, consider the following:

Before a local ordinance is proposed:

- Get help! Don't think that you alone can convince your regulators to drop or modify their plan to regulate pesticides at the local level. Solicit support from other golf course superintendents as well as from lawn care professionals, landscapers, arborists, nurserymen, pest control operators, utility companies, and the agricultural community at large. Remember, local regulation could affect all pesticide users, even homeowners.
- Make sure local legislators know that current federal and state laws, developed by regulators with scientific and technical expertise not available on the local level, already afford sufficient protection.
- If your state law requires posting and/or pre-notification, make sure your local officials know of their existence.
- If health and/or environmental issues are raised by local regulators and well-meaning, but often misinformed, residents, get the facts to counter their position. Refer to relevant university and governmental agency studies to support your position. Have copies available for distribution. GCSAA and your state land-grant university may be able to help. Avoid using documentation and publications generated by the pesticide industry. Although quite accurate, such information is suspect in the public's eye.

- Point out that with the possible exception of human pharmaceuticals, no other class of chemicals receives such thorough health and environmental testing than pesticides. Industry often spends in excess of \$50 million and takes 7 to 10 years to develop a new product. Only after EPA reviews the data and registers the pesticide can it be sold.

What if local regulators still want to move ahead with a bill:

- Offer to work with the local government regulators to pass a bill you can live with.
- Be sure to consider very carefully any posting and pre-notification provisions. Although these may be directed primarily at the lawn care industry, can you as golf course superintendents live with such proposals or should you try to exclude golf courses from some of these provisions?

What steps can you take to change local regulation authority?

- Above all, support state and federal pesticide proposals to preempt local regulation authority in this area. Several states are contemplating modifications to their pesticide law to preempt communities from passing their own restrictive local ordinances. 🍀

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Rossi Presents Research Ideas At Fall Business Meeting

By Pat Norton

Dr. Frank Rossi, newly hired turfgrass and environmental sciences professor at UW-Madison, gave an interesting presentation on possible future turfgrass research at the conclusion of WGCSA's fall business meeting. The meeting, held on November 9 in Fon du Lac, was scheduled in conjunction with the GCSAA Regional Seminar "Environmental Considerations in Golf Course Management".

These research ideas were both short and long-term in nature and gave us all food for thought as we departed. More importantly for our members, though, is the fact that Rossi will be a great asset to all interested WGCSA members. He has great enthusiasm, great ideas, and a great attitude about being in Wisconsin.

With the combined talents of Wayne Kussow, Chuck Koval, and now Frank Rossi, it's easy to see that the UW-Madison turfgrass program will be making great strides in the coming years.

The suggestion was made by Rossi that WGCSA consider holding the fall business meeting in conjunction with the Symposium each October. Since we need better member participation at our meetings, this idea is one whose time has come. It will certainly receive serious consideration from your BOD—hopefully by next fall we'll be holding elections with more than just a few of us participating in the process.

Committee reports were given by all committee heads during the meeting and elections were held. Congratulations to Bill Knight and Mike Handrich as they were re-elected to two-year terms as directors of the WGCSA.

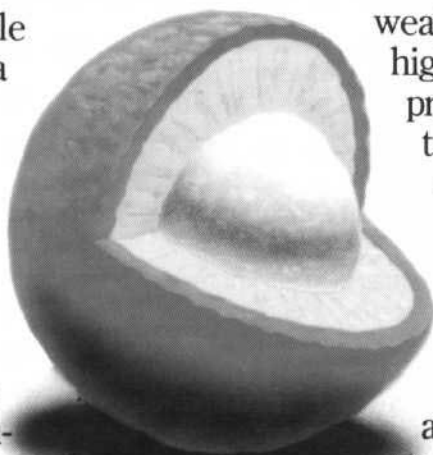
There were a few items of new business and some routine by-law changes—all in all a routine, businesslike meeting! 🏌️

Answers to The Wisconsin Golf Course Quiz on Page 35

1. Diane and Tom Schwab.
2. Kris Semler (Mike) and Nancy Lee (Mike).
3. Janell Johnson (Blackwolf Run), Lila Kuta (Hartford CC), Kim Erdahl (North Shore CC), Sherri Barrett (Trout Lake G & CC), Mary Worzella (West Bend CC). There are likely many more. Let me know!
4. Suzie Bell.
5. Jo Ann Smith.

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