

Jean was in front of him. It was one of the easiest he had ever written. There were so many good things about her that the problem in writing it was keeping it short enough. He hadn't wanted to appear to be exaggerating.

There was no need for puffery. He had told them of her great sense of humor and how well she handled teasing. "Jean, Jean the mowing machine" was heard in the early hours of the day when she was always happy to walk behind a Toro Greensmaster 1000. There was "Blue Jean" and "Jean Harlow" and "Senorita" and how many others he had forgotten. She always smiled.

He was worried at first, fearing some thoughtless remark would send her away. But the guys respected her enough that seldom was anything said that was embarrassing. When it did happen, she politely rebuked the offender and let it go at that.

The LPCC president was interested in how she managed staff members, since most were males. "Call Scott Fennimore at Mt. Hope Country Club about that," he suggested. She was Scottie's assistant. But he told of the times she was assigned project leader. There would be big, hulking Mike Hammer, a starting lineman for the Badgers, and wise guy Nick Blake, listening carefully to what she was telling them and then following her instructions exactly. She couldn't have been over 5'1" or 5'2" and he doubted she tipped the scale at 105 pounds. Her size was immaterial to Mike or Nick or any of the others who'd worked for her. She commanded respect because she knew what she was doing.

On rainy days, the guys would work in the shop in wet clothes. Jean always had a change with her. Or, if it rained, half the crew would have forgotten their rain gear. But never Jean.

That girl was organized. Her clothes were always clean. Her car was clean. Her locker was organized. It wasn't surprising that whatever she did on the course, it was neat and organized and finished with efficiency.

She was friendly and chipper and upbeat. The staff all liked her, just as he did. So did the members.

But beyond that, it was appealing to observe her touch of indifference. Or was it independence? He couldn't put his finger on it. But he knew this: she got whatever she had by earning it. Not by polishing the apple. Not by whining. Not from favoritism. That girl

would have died first. And as her boss, he had never once cut her any slack. She wouldn't have taken it, anyway.

Jean was going to be a successful golf course superintendent. She loved the business, and she had lots of experience. She had done very well in Professor Kussow's turfgrass management program at the UW-Madison. Her personality was a big plus.

It was an easy call. Liberty Prairie

was lucky to have her. As he pushed away from his desk, getting ready to leave and go home, he thought about how lucky he had been to have worked with that girl. She confirmed what he knew to be true—all that matters is the person. Stereotypes, whatever they might be, were wrong most of the time. Jean had proven that over and over.

And he was sure the next gal to grace his staff would, too. ♣

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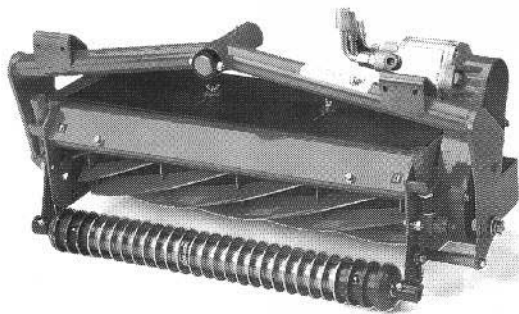
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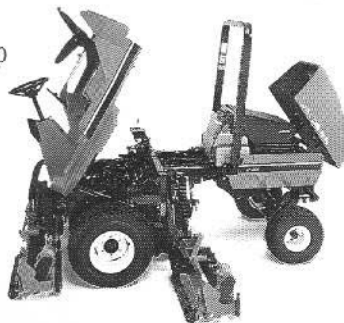
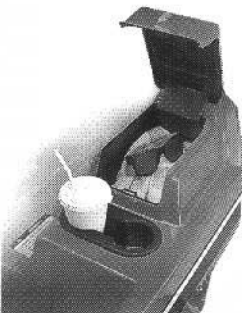
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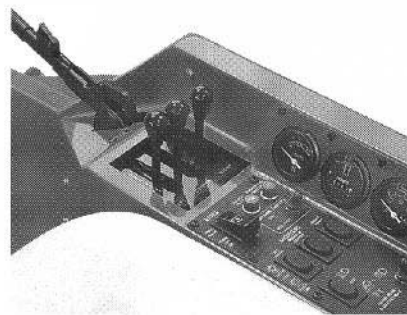


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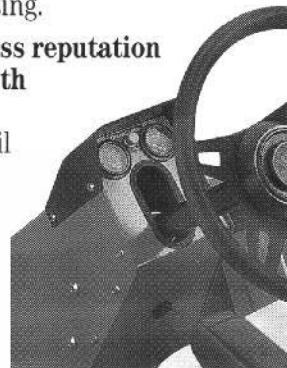


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Frank, Barbara, Danielle & Nicole Rossi
628 Knickerbocker St.
Madison, WI 53711

Dear Friends:

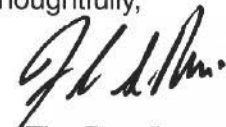
In the early morning hours of July 28, 1995 our lives were enriched in a way we could never have imagined. One might assume after 9 months of anticipation that all the emotions would be predictable. However, when Nicole Rose was born, all that ever seemed wrong or out of place in this world, instantly was made right. Of course, for all of you who have experienced the birth of a child, you can sense that we are still walking on clouds. To be sure, the sleepless nights are slowly bringing us down to earth.

We are writing this note to thank all of you for the wonderful bouquet of flowers we received from the WGCSA. Being away from family at this time has been hard, yet the thoughtfulness of our friends continues to make us feel at home here in Wisconsin.

Mother and baby are doing fine and to our amazement, our 9 year old Danielle remained in the birthing room during the delivery and was the first person to hold Nicole. Of course, Dad was overwhelmed and began sobbing somewhere after the water broke. Reports are that he is doing fine and running around attempting to help get some Field Day things in order.

Once again, thank you for your thoughtfulness and we'll look forward to many visits with each of you over the years. Frank will have the pictures!

Thoughtfully,



The Rossi's



Snow Mold Fungicides: Current and Future Choices

By Dr. Julie Meyer
Department of Plant Pathology
University of Wisconsin-Madison

All golf course superintendents in Wisconsin treat their greens with fungicides to protect against snow mold damage, 86% treat tees and 57% of superintendents in the state treat fairways. PCNB and mercury are by far the most common materials used.

These are some results from the recent survey many of you sent back to us last April. Tom Schwab and I sent the survey to 143 WGCSA superintendents, and we received 56 responses (43%) back. Eleven responses were returned from the northern part of Wisconsin, 16 responses from the central part of the state, and 29 superintendents replied from southern Wisconsin. We asked you about your current fungicide choice to treat greens, tees and fairways, and how effective you felt your current practices have been.

Fungicides with PCNB were by far the most common type of material used. In the north, 90% of greens were treated with PCNB this year, mostly in combination with mercury, or with other fungicides. In central Wisconsin, PCNB was used on 69% of greens, also in combination with other fungicides such as mercury, vinclozolin (Touche), chlorothalonil (Daconil), iprodione (Chipco 26019), thiram or chloroneb (Terreneb SP or Scotts Fungicide V). In the south, PCNB was used on 45% of greens, mostly in combination with the same fungicides used in central Wisconsin. A few other fungicide combinations were used in the south, including Chipco + Daconil, Benomyl + Terraneb + Thiram, Thiram + Terraneb, or PMAS + Thiram.

Mercury fungicides are still on the shelf at many courses, and 82% of greens in northern Wisconsin are treated with them. In central Wisconsin, 75% of greens were treated with mercury last year, but only 24% of greens in the south were treated with fungicides containing mercury.

Most superintendents were satisfied with the control of snow mold they achieved with their fungicide choice. "No damage to a few small patches"

was the most common result reported on greens in all parts of the state. No fungicide or fungicide combination failed completely or gave less than adequate control. The most damage occurred on untreated fairways (up to 10-40%) or where spray skips occurred.


When tees were treated, about half of the superintendents treated them similarly to their greens, and the other half with a PCNB combination without mercury. Fairways were treated on 55% of northern courses, all with PCNB fungicides. However, no heavy damage on fairways was reported by northern superintendents who did not treat fairways last winter. It seems the 1994-1995 season was quite moderate in terms of snow mold pressure. A higher percentage of superintendents in central Wisconsin treated fairways (75%) and all of them used PCNB. In southern Wisconsin, 48% treated fairways with fungicides, all of them with PCNB alone or in combination with Terremec, Thiram, Terraneb, or ProStar (flutolanil). One fairway was treated with Chipco + Daconil with good results. Most of the untreated fairways (80%) suffered only "minimal" damage in the south last winter, the other 20% of untreated fairways had up to 20% damage or damage in low-lying areas.

Most superintendents apply snow mold fungicides just once per season. In the north, 55% treated once, 27% treated twice and 18% treated three times, all between late October and mid-November. In central Wisconsin, 50% treat once, 25% treat twice and the other 25% three times, also between late October and mid-November. In the south, 38% of superintendents treat once, 28% treat twice and 24% treated three times. The second or third application this year was done in December when we had unseasonably warm weather and the snow melted off in many parts of the state.

The survey results are a very interesting insight into snow mold control

practices in the state, don't you think? The amount of mercury fungicides still being used tells me that superintendents will be continuing to look for alternatives. PCNB fungicides are very popular, and I have also found them to be effective in our snow mold fungicide evaluations, particularly in the north and particularly in combination with other fungicides. However, we are finding other fungicide materials, especially combinations, to be equally effective. Take a look at some of the combinations listed in Tables 1 and 2, the results of the 1994-1995 evaluations in northern and southern Wisconsin. We do not include any mercury-based fungicides in our trials, but they do

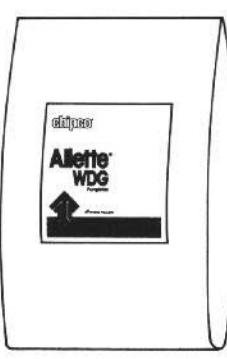
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include most of the available active ingredients, including cyproconazole (Sentinel). This coming year we need to include a material containing chloroneb, since many of you are finding this an effective material.

The 1994-1995 evaluations were conducted on two sites in Wisconsin. The first was a bentgrass/*Poa annua* putting green at the Gateway Golf Club (Todd Renk, Superintendent) in Land O'Lakes, located on the northernmost border of the state, adjacent to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

The second site was a bentgrass fairway at the University Ridge Golf Course (Jeff Parks, Superintendent) located in south-central Wisconsin, just west of Madison. The fungicides were applied once in early November before the first snowfall. More details of the application can be found in the 1995 Field Day book for those of you who attended field day this year, and will be included in the 1995 Wisconsin Turfgrass Research Report this winter. Some pink snow mold developed later in the spring, particularly at the north-

ern site and some of the fungicides, including ProStar alone, Sentinel and Fluazinam did not perform as well under those conditions.

Thanks to all of you who participated in the survey. I know many of you will find it useful to see a general picture of current choices of snow mold treatments around the state. We'll do another one in a year or two and see how practices are evolving. Maybe the fungicide evaluations will give you ideas of other things to try! 🌱

Table 1. Snow mold fungicide evaluation at the Gateway Golf Course, Land O' Lakes, WI

Active Ingredient	Fungicide	Rate of product/1000 sq ft	No. of snow mold infections
PCNB	ProTurf Fertilizer and Fungicide II	6.32 lbs (16 oz a.i.)	0.0
experimental + chlorothalonil	ICIA5504 50WG + Daconil 2787 4.17F	0.7 oz + 8 fl oz	0.0
experimental + PCNB	ICIA5504 50 WG + PCNB 75 WP	0.7 oz + 8 oz	0.0
cyproconazole + PCNB	Sentinel + PCNB 75 WP	0.33 oz + 4 oz	0.5
fluazinam	Fluazinam 500F	1.0 oz a.i.	0.8
PCNB + chlorothalonil	Turfcide 400 + Daconil 2787 4.17SC	8 fl oz + 4 fl oz	0.8
PCNB	Turfcide 400	12 oz (6 oz a.i.)	1.0
flutolanil + PCNB	ProStar 50 WP + PCNB 75 WP	6 oz + 4 oz	1.0
PCNB	ProTurf Fertilizer and Fungicide II	3.18 lbs (8 oz a.i.)	1.0
propiconazole + chlorothalonil	Banner 45 WP + Daconil 2787 4.17EG	0.94 oz (3 oz EC) + 8 fl oz	1.3
iprodione + chlorothalonil	Chipco 26019 Flo + Daconil Ultrex 82.5 WG	2 fl oz + 4.8 fl oz	3.3
iprodione + chlorothalonil	Chipco 26019 Flo + Daconil Ultrex 82.5 WG	4 fl oz + 4.8 fl oz	3.5
flutolanil + chlorothalonil	ProStar 50 WP + Daconil 2787 F	6 oz + 6.1 fl oz	4.3
flutolanil	ProStar 50 WP	6 oz	7.7*
cyproconazole	Sentinel	0.33 oz	9.7*
fluazinam	Fluazinam 500F	0.5 oz a.i.	11.8*
	Untreated		34.3*
	LSD		10.8

*Includes some pink snow mold

Table 2. Snow mold fungicide evaluation results from University Ridge Golf Course, Verona, WI

Active Ingredient	Fungicide	Rate of product/1000 sq ft	No. of snow mold infections
flutolanil + triadimefon	ProStar 50 WP + Bayleton 25DF	6 oz + 1.5 oz	0.0
experimental	S4902	8.04 lb (16 oz a.i.)	0.3
fluazinam	Fluazinam 500F	1 oz a.i.	0.5
flutolanil + PCNB	ProStar 50 WP + PCNB 75 WP	6 oz + 4 oz	0.8
experimental + PCNB	ICIA5504 50 WG + PCNB 75 WP	0.7 oz + 8 oz	0.8
propiconazole + chlorothalonil	Banner 45 WP + Daconil 2787 4.17EG	0.94 oz (3 oz EC) + 8 fl oz	0.8
experimental	S4902	4.02 lb (8 oz a.i.)	1.0
flutolanil + chlorothalonil	ProStar 50 WP + Daconil 2787 F	6 oz + 6.1 fl oz	1.3
flutolanil + propiconazole	ProStar 50 WP + Banner 1.1EC	6 oz + 4 fl oz	1.3
PCNB	ProTurf Fertilizer and Fungicide II	6.32 lbs (16 oz a.i.)	1.5
chloroneb + PCNB + chlorothalonil	Terraneb SP 65% + PCNB 75WP + Daconil 4.17	6 oz + 2.7 oz + 4 oz	1.8
experimental + chlorothalonil	ICIA5504 50WG + Daconil 2787 4.17F	0.7 oz + 8 fl oz	2.0
cyproconazole + PCNB	Sentinel + PCNB 75 WP	0.33 oz + 4 oz	2.5
cyproconazole + iprodione	Sentinel + Chipco 26019 50WG	0.33 oz + 2 oz	2.5
iprodione + chlorothalonil	Chipco 26019 Flo + Daconil 4.17 SC	4 fl oz + 8 fl oz	2.8
iprodione + chlorothalonil	Chipco 26019 Flo + Daconil Ultrex 82.5 WG	4 fl oz + 4.8 fl oz	3.5
iprodione + chlorothalonil + PCNB	Chipco26019Flo + PCNB 75WP + Daconil Ultrex 82.5WG	2 fl oz + 2.7 fl oz + 4.8 fl oz	3.5
cyproconazole	Sentinel	0.33 oz	4.0
flutolanil	ProStar 50 WP	6 oz	4.8
PCNB	Turfcide 400	12 oz (6 oz a.i.)	5.0
PCNB + chlorothalonil	Turfcide 400 + Daconil 2787 4.17SC	8 fl oz + 4 fl oz	5.3
fluazinam	Fluazinam 500F	0.5 oz a.i.	5.8
propiconazole + iprodione	Banner 45 WP + Chipco 26019 2F	0.94 oz (3 oz EC) + 4 fl oz	6.8
iprodione + chlorothalonil	Chipco 26019 Flo + Daconil Ultrex 82.5 WG	2 fl oz + 4.8 fl oz	11.3
PCNB	ProTurf Fertilizer and Fungicide II	3.18 lbs (8 oz a.i.)	14.8
	Untreated		23.8
	LSD		10.6

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WGCSA At Drugans Castle Mound

by David Brandenburg

On June 19, 1995 the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association met at Drugans Castle Mound Golf Club in Holmen, Wisconsin. Host Superintendent Mike Drugan along with his wife Mary provided us with great hospitality and a wonderful day.

Those in attendance had an excellent lunch of tenderloin tips before being treated to a well maintained golf course. Castle Mound is set in the bluffs not far from the Mississippi

River and has some beautiful golf holes. There are a few "grip it and rip it" holes but most of the course is tree lined with many elevation changes. The elevated tees especially on the par 3 holes were my favorites. It looks as though Mike was busy with improvements with some fresh black-topped cartpaths and an incredible looking par 3 tee complex.

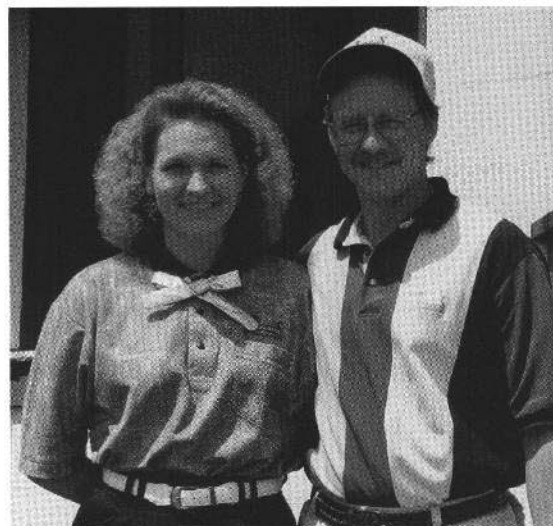
Over hors d'oeuvres and refreshments the flag event prizes were announced as follows: Brad Davis - #2

closest 2nd shot, Jeff Bahr - #7 long drive, Joe Bahr - #9 long putt, Gene Hogden - #11 long drive, John Bahr - #14 closest to the pin, Gene Hogden - #18 long putt. With results like that one has to wonder if Bahr's have a family membership at the course.

Even though the temperatures were nearing 100 degrees, everyone in attendance had a great time thanks to the hard work and hospitality of the Drugans and the very friendly Castle Mound staff. 🍷



The brutal heat took its toll on the rough areas of Castle Mounds, but did not detract from the beauty of the Wisconsin golf course.



Mary and Mike Drugan were hosts for the June WGCSA meeting.

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YEAR THREE — *BEWARE!*

By Christopher L. Kerkman and
Dr. Wayne R. Kussow
Department of Soil Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison

This is year three of our investigation of the effects of root zone composition on the performance of USGA-type golf putting greens. If our experiences are typical, **beware of year three.**

Before relating what has transpired this season, we need to be aware of the nature of the project and its setting. The research area is a 2,560 ft² putting green constructed according to USGA recommendations. The green is comprised of forty 64 ft² plots isolated from one another by plywood and plastic sheet barriers that extend to the depth of the underlying pea gravel. Ten treatments in the study, each replicated 4 times, consist of root zone mixes prepared with 3 different sands and 7 different amendments (see table below). The putting green is irrigated with 6 Toro 670 heads on 50 ft spacings. The green receives full sunlight and air flow is unobstructed.

One-half of each plot is being trafficked with a drum roller outfitted with golf shoe spikes. This simulates the type of compaction that occurs with a triplex mower and golfer spiking of the putting greens. While it is impossible to say precisely how this trafficking relates to rounds of golf played, our best estimate is that in the past 8 weeks we've simulated daily mowing and 5,000 rounds of golf. The consequences of this and other events are what are being relayed to you in this report.

Many people consider Canadian sphagnum peat to be the premier root zone amendment. We don't necessarily agree. In mid-June we experienced 14 consecutive days without rain, daily maximum temperatures above 90°F and, very often, warm winds out of the southeast. During this period, when the irrigation run time was set to provide 0.25 inches of water each night, one of the Canadian sphagnum plots developed severe localized dry spots. The drought ended with more than 2 inches of rain over a 2-day period, but the dry spots remained. Probing of the root zone in the dry spots revealed that the top inch or so was reasonably moist but beneath was a 3 to 4 inch zone of soil that was so dry that it literally fell out of the soil probe. The entire root zone was moist in surrounding areas that showed no signs of dry spot.

What happened? We think we know. As part of our research this year we're monitoring on a daily basis, in 24 different locations, how much water is actually going on the plots. For three successive days during the dry spell, thanks to the persistent winds and the location of this particular plot, it received less than 0.1 inch of water rather than the 0.25 inches programmed. The plot dried out, the peat became hydrophobic, and localized dry spot reared its ugly head. Why the hydrophobic condition was localized is a complete mystery to us. Regardless, we think this observation sends a signal to those superintendents who deliberately keep putting greens dry on a near continuous basis for the sake of green speed or dry down greens to gain speed for tournaments. You may be the creator of localized dry spot!

Our daily monitoring of watering in 24 locations on this tiny putting green has revealed what many of you already know — there is not an irrigation system in the world that, in the face of constantly varying wind velocity and speed, can uniformly water an entire green. How bad is the uniformity of irrigation? A good coverage on our plots (ie, no wind) resulted in application rates of 0.178 to 0.421 inches and an average only 0.01 inches different than what was programmed. Two days later, irrigation rates ranged from 0.041 to 0.350 inches and the average for the entire green was 0.18 inches, not the 0.25 inches programmed. Strong wind blew a lot of the water away from the green and left some plots badly underwatered.

One might argue that over time these day-to-day variations in water application even out, especially when it rains. When we looked at total water (irrigation + rainfall) received over a 22-day period, the results were disconcerting. The range from one location to another on the putting green was 6.38 to 10.7 inches of water. This clearly shows why hand watering is a vital part of the maintenance of high quality putting greens.

The consequences of surface compaction and daily simulation of golfer traffic for a total of 5,000 rounds are summarized in the table below. Quality of the greens was understandably reduced. But as we've noted in previous years, the amount by which quality is reduced is fairly consistent for the 10 different root zone mixes. Greens constructed with mixes that provide the highest quality before trafficking also provide the highest quality after trafficking.

Surface compaction and its accompanying increase in surface wetness has had a dramatic effect on the amount of algae growth (see table). Even without traffic, algal growth is

Effects of root zone mix composition and simulated traffic on sand putting green quality, algae coverage, presence of localized dry spots and bentgrass thinning.

Sand	Amendment	Quality ratings		Algae coverage		Localized dry spots?	Turf thinning?
		No	Yes*	No	Yes		
		%					
Greensmix	Can. sphagnum	8.2	7.8	3	66	Yes	Yes
	Mich. sphagnum	8.2	7.8	18	69	No	Yes
	Reed sedge	8.2	7.9	6	50	No	Yes
	Wisconsin peat	8.4	8.0	7	49	No	Yes
	Iowa peat	8.3	8.0	6	69	No	Yes
	Rice hulls	7.9	7.5	8	65	Yes	No
Janesville	Isolite	8.0	7.2	32	96	Yes	Yes
	Canadian sphagnum	8.2	7.8	10	69	No	Yes
Bottom ash	Canadian sphagnum	8.2	7.8	4	48	No	No
Greensmix	None	8.0	7.6	7	61	Yes	Yes

* No = no traffic;

Yes = traffic.

evident on 3 to 32 percent of the total area of the individual plots. These percentages increased dramatically as a result of trafficking — to as much as 92 percent coverage with algae for the Isolite root zone mix. At this point it is important to recall that these plots are in full sunlight and not tucked in a shaded area. We also need to point out that while the greens are being topdressed with straight sand on regular basis, they have yet to be core cultivated.

Algae growth on the trafficked portions of the plots has been least for the Wisconsin peat and WPL sand treatments. Restricted algae development in the WPL sand treatment may relate to the fact that this root zone mix has a pH of 8.6. We have no explanation as to why the Wisconsin peat root zone mix may be retarding algae growth. We have noted from the volumes of leachate being collected from each green that there seems to be considerably better internal drainage in the Wisconsin peat root zone mix than in any other. Perhaps this promotes surface dry-down and a less hospitable environment for algae growth.

Isolated dry spot has been a problem with the rice hull, Isolite and straight sand root zones from the day they've been constructed. Localized drying in the Canadian sphagnum peat treatment is on but one of the four replications and, as we've pointed out above, arose from a set of somewhat unique circumstances.

Thinning of the 'Penncross' creeping bentgrass on the greens as a result of algae invasion is occurring in isolated spots on all but the rice hull and WPL sand treatments. At this time there does not appear to be a clear relationship between percent of the area of the greens invaded by algae and whether or not turf thinning has occurred.

Now we're faced with some tough decisions. Is algae growth a signal of the need to commence core cultivation? Will a reduction in irrigation rate lead to a reduction in algae

without more extensive development of localized dry spots? What role can wetting agents play in dealing with these problems? Comments from those of you who have faced and overcome these problems are most welcome. 🌿

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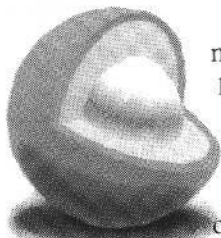


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TOP TEN

By Pat Norton

A list of ten personal pet peeves about this golfing world that we all inhabit—identify with them if you can. No original idea here, just a very transparent copy of Letterman's TOP TEN with a golf twist to keep things interesting and pertinent.

No. 10 – HOURS The long, grinding hours necessary to keep the course looking good are tough to take at this point in the season. Chris, my neighbor across the street, works for Commonwealth Edison. He returns home daily at 4:00 p.m., so I hear, has weekends off, has about twenty-five weeks annual vacation...so it seems. He really seems not to have any worries, which is about right...he works a normal job and lives in a normal world!

No. 9 – SHOT ROUTINE The public golfer/hacker shot routine...is that humorous series of motions and gyrations that golfers do as they ready themselves before each shot attempt. He takes one, then two, sometimes three practice swings...clenches the club like a weapon of war...the innocent ball IS his worst enemy...by now the entire golf course crew is lined up behind me waiting courteously for this fine fellow TO HIT THE DAMN BALL ALREADY...finally he chops at the ball, hits it hard and fast down the right field line...slices it foul and watches it sail OB.

Since he has no concept of The Rules of Golf, he proceeds up the hole, takes no penalty stroke, but maybe a mulligan, and continues on his way. I motion everybody through...the crew scoots on by, rolling their eyes and darn near laughing out loud.

Because this happens all day, every day, it can be quite maddening. But, it's also very funny and extremely predictable.

No. 8 – BAD CLOTHING What happens on a public course is that you really get a mixed bag of people and a mixed bag of golf attire. The AM seniors wear their flamboyant pants

and Panama hats, and the good golfers wear nice shorts and golf shirts.

The weekend warriors, however, are a breed apart. These trendsetters lean towards cutoff jeans/short athletic shorts, tube athletic socks, and white golf shoes with those cool fringed flaps. The outfit is topped off with a gorgeously striped men's tank top.

We now have a pseudo dress code that prohibits men's tank tops. So after we get their green fee and get them comfortable, we inform them of the rule. They usually end up slipping into a sporty dark, dark green "Nettle Creek" T-shirt that is loaned to them.

What a difference! What an improvement! What a nice, dark colored shirt to be wearing on a humid, 92 degree Illinois day. I suppose it is asking too much that these guys check a mirror before leaving for the course??

No. 7 – IN THE WAY Known as the "right-in-the-way" or "15 degree" rule. The premise here is that most public golfers are notorious for not hitting the ball until they're absolutely positive that course workers are within 15 degrees to either side of their correct line of flight. Then, let it fly, baby! Nobody knows where that little egg is going, so stay alert!

So many times I've wanted to grab a guy by the throat and beller "Hey, fella, there's a living, breathing person

on this end!!! Now I'm gonna pull out my driver, fire a few shots back atcha and watch you run for cover, you dumb bunny!"

If these idiots could wait for maybe 20-30 seconds, we'd be out of harms way. But no...they're in such a hurry that common courtesy is totally forgotten.

The other half of this problem is the rookie course employee. "Am I in the way here?? How about over here a few feet?? Hey, boss, that guy almost hit me right in the butt!"

The problem with most employee etiquette problems is that they happen in the distance—you are an observer, so by the time you arrive on the scene, Bluehair Betty is really upset and ready to vent on the man in charge. "Hey, boss, I didn't cause a problem for you back there, did I? Nobody told me about giving the golfers the 'right-of-way'. I'm really sorry, dude!"

No. 6 – BRAIN DEAD MENTALITY Especially applies to riding golfers...I just love watching golfers maneuver their carts around the course. They'll practically leave the cart behind, then finally remember to walk back half a hole to retrieve it. "Hey, fella, we require that you get that cart a bit closer to that tee over there...so you won't need to walk hardly at all. Judging from your rotund physique, I'd say walking does go against your grain." Looks like

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