

The genius writer Kipling sounds like some of the players at our club! (I wonder if the guys in his group called him "Rudy" or "Kip"?) The world remembers him for his words; I now remember him for his winter golf escapades.

As I look about our town and the golf course shops, most are new within the past twenty years or so, and I think all of them are pretty nice work places. They need to be — we spend a good bit of our winters in them. Although ours is definitely a shop and not a palace, we do keep it clean, bright and freshly painted. I really like it and greatly enjoy being in it. I have a feeling about it similar to that I had about our dairy barn on the farm I grew up on.

Barns are great places to spent winter hours, too. On weekend afternoons, especially Saturdays or on Christmas vacation afternoons, I loved currying and brushing the cattle, keeping the bedding loose, feeding and milking the herd. The ambience was amplified by the great radio of the 1950s and 1960s — Badger games, The Jack Benny Program, Gunsmoke, radio dramas and music from stations far away. That feeling of pleasantness carries over to what I feel about our shop in the winter months. And a shop is more lively; there is solitude in a winter dairy barn. A golf course shop has more people, and if you enjoy each other's

company, that adds to the pleasure of being in the building.

Because of my agrarian background, I've always loved rural literature, farm stories and writing by farmer poets. Farmers, like golf course superintendents, are busy in the winter, too, but appreciate the compensations of the season. One of my favorite pieces was written in the 1930s by Mark Whalon, a New England farmer. Even non-farm people can appreciate the coziness his words bring:

*"Did you ever go out to the cattle barn*

*On a stormy winter day*

*When it blowed and snowed and drifted so*

*You scarce could find your way?*

*You reached the door and you*

*yanked the bar*

*As the storm around you swirled,*

*You stumbled in and found yourself*

*In the midst of another world!*

*Just the click and creak of the stanchions*

*And the sound of the munching hay;*

*What a harbor of peace and quiet content*

*In the midst of a stormy day."*

Wisconsin winters are marked by most people by cold temperatures and by snow. I was thinking statistically the other day about how much snow we get, and those thoughts led

to a call to the state climatologist's office here in Madison. I requested and received the snowfall for every month since records were started here in Madison in 1905. From 1905 through the 1995/1996 winter season, our town has received 3,696.8 total inches of snow! That comes to 380.1 feet in those 90 years. It averages out to 40.62 inches of snow each year. Interestingly, the year of the least snow occurred in my lifetime — 12.7 inches of snow in the 1967/1968 season — and so did the year of the heaviest snow — 76.1 inches in 1978/1979.

Depth (or height!) is one way of looking at snow. Another way is weight. If you take the weight of a cubic foot of snow as six pounds, then a one foot blanket of snow over the entire area of Wisconsin would weight 9,392,902,041,600 pounds! I used the simple arithmetic equation of 6 pounds per cubic foot times 43, 560 square feet per acre times 640 acres per square mile times 56,154 square miles for the area of Wisconsin times 1 foot deep. Terms cancel, leaving only pounds and the enormous number above.

Both the depth and weight number give new meaning to the phrase "buried in snow"!

To a lot of Wisconsin golf course superintendents, winter is ice fishing and hunting. Some love skiing, both downhill and cross country. This year winter meant playoff football with our great Green Bay Packers and a bowl game for the Wisconsin Badgers. The season is a good time to get caught up on your reading. There is nothing like a good book, a winter apple and a crackling fire in the fireplace. And winter will always mean Christmas. For me, I always like winter up through the national conference. Once the conference is over, I wish winter would end. It seems lately we've had too many winter seasons that approach six months. It becomes a little too much when they are that long.

Wisconsin winter, in the final analysis, is like most things in life — it is what you make of it. Golf course management, even in the winterlude, has its compensation. To those of us seemingly born to it, it is the counterbalance to the too busy summer months. It is a respite we need, we earned and we deserve. It was also meant, for the most part, to be enjoyed. 🍷

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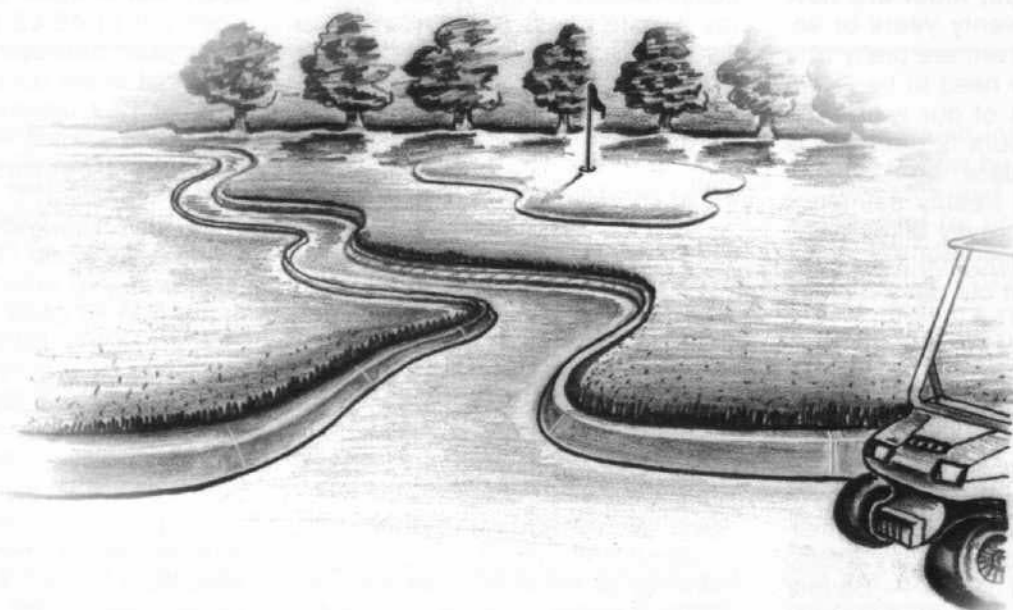
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# WGCSA Votes to Affiliate; Board Creates Loophole to Allow Continued Access to All Wisconsin Superintendents

As expected, the WGCSA voted to continue its affiliation with the GCSAA. The voting took place at the annual meeting and election at the end of the first day of the 1996 Wisconsin Golf Turf Symposium. The only surprise was the relative closeness of the vote; about one-third of the members present were opposed.

In a related move, the WGCSA board designed a special category of membership that will allow any

Wisconsin golf course superintendent full participation in the state chapter, with one exception — no voting privilege. The legislation, passed unanimously, reads:

*The WGCSA will make available an Unaffiliated Superintendent Mailing List at an amount equal to the current WGCSA dues. The persons on the Unaffiliated Superintendent Mailing List will have no standing or voting rights in the WGCSA until they attain*

*full membership status. This position will also be used as a recruitment tool for full membership to WGCSA and GCSAA. All applicants will be approved by the WGCSA Board of Directors.*

Although clearly a compromise, the approved motion seemed the best and easiest way to insure any state superintendent full participation regardless of financial or resource status. 🌱

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## *An Observer's View of the NCTE*

By Pat Norton

Over 2,000 Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin turfgrass professionals gathered back in early December at the Pheasant Run Resort & Expo Center in St. Charles, IL for the annual North Central Turfgrass Exposition.

As I am now an Illinois citizen, taxpayer, parent, golf course superintendent, and amateur writer/reporter, my editor felt it was critical...and of the utmost importance that I attend the NCTE and report back to you all on the state of the turfgrass/golf course industry in the state... that 'all Wisconsin citizens love to hate'... the 'flatland state'... the state where farmers still can make a pretty decent living(good farmland here in Grundy County has been selling for \$3600-4000 per acre)...the state that has given the world the great American president Abraham Lincoln, the beloved Chicago Cubs, the legendary Michael Jordan, and the ever humble, always likeable Dennis Rodman!!

I speak, of course, about the great state of Illinois! And, let me tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that the turfgrass/golf course industry down here is very vital, very successful at raising \$\$\$ for turfgrass research & scholarships, seems very cohesive and united, and puts on a pretty darn good turfgrass conference!

Here then is an observational summary of the NCTE from one average golf course agronomist...likes and dislikes...touching on the hot topics...and relaying back to you what's important to Illinois golf course agronomists...

- There are over 300 golf courses in greater Chicagoland alone, so take a guess who has the clout and the power when it comes to generating the money for turfgrass research and education. 'The Midwest', or MAGCS, has about 500 members of all classes...the Chicagoland GCSA consists, I think, of the more premier private clubs...while the Central Illinois GCSA and the NW Illinois GCSA, although smaller chapters, are very active at NCTE and throughout the year.

- All of these GCSA's, the ILCA, the Sod Growers Assn of Mid-America, and the many suppliers, distributors, and manufacturers combine their forces to strongly support the granddaddy organization of them all, the Illinois Turfgrass Foundation.

- The setup of all of these organizations is so similar to your collective situation up in Wisconsin that I have to smile a bit as I reflect back on the last three days. The big difference, though, is the immense size of the ITF, which permits it to contribute big money to the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, and lesser amounts to Southern Illinois University at Carbondale.

- The fact is that the ITF does contribute big amounts to these two institutions...but the fact is also that the turfgrass research effort here is a bit diluted with two universities having turfgrass undergraduate & research programs...SIU concentrates on transition zone turfgrass in a seemingly low key way...they received \$19,500 from ITF in 1996,

while the U of I received a whopping \$103,500 from ITF for turfgrass research this year alone!!

- What would the UW-Madison, which has definitely achieved so much more in the way of turfgrass facilities & research due to the efforts of the WTA and the WGCSA, do with that kind of cash??? And I'm pretty sure I've got these facts straight ...since 1959 the ITF has contributed \$1,500,000 to the U of I, and \$250,000 to SIU!!! Serious money, I'd say...

- And although they've received such huge amounts of money over the years, U of Illinois seems to be just now awakening to the fact of their great potential! The interest and loyalty to the U of Illinois by the citizenry of the state is tepid at best, which rubs off onto all of the golf course superintendents. But the good news is that the turfgrass program there is heading in the right direction, has tons of fuel courtesy of the ITF, and like young Skywalker... is 'going to fulfill its destiny'.

- A big problem down here, as I see it, is simply that the U of I campus is so far away from so many of the golf courses, and for a number of years, not enough unity

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existed throughout the green/golf course industry. The Chicago area golf courses having been desperately wanting 'Chicago based research' to address their problems...I think for quite a long while...and really should have a Chicago based turfgrass research and education center, just like yours in Wisconsin!!

I'll bet Dr. Randy Kane of the Chicago District Golf Association would definitely think he'd died and gone to heaven should such a center be proposed and constructed. If Wisconsin can do it, there's no reason why it can't be done in the Chicago area!!

There is a really nice research green at Cantigny Golf Club that's been built in the last few years, but it's an entirely modified sand base, which I don't understand, given the number of native soil greens everywhere in Chicagoland....

Other observations from the NCTE conference and show itself...

- A super hot idea over the last year has been the introduction of biological fungus disease suppression/control using the BioJect System. The Bioject is basically a bacteria fermentation system that utilizes *Pseudomonas aureofaciens* as an antagonist to suppress, prevent, and somewhat control common turfgrass diseases such as dollar spot, brown patch, and even pythium. This system is set up in an irrigation pumphouse, utilizes the fermentation process to ever multiply and create more beneficial *Pseudomonas* bacteria, and then basically downloads it into your irrigation system for nightly delivery to all of your irrigated areas.

The Bioject also has available other bacteria fermentation processes utilizing the *Azospirillum* bacteria for better soil nitrogen fixation.

The entire premise is really interesting, really cool, and definitely the wave of the future. The cost for 1997 is \$17,000, which seems like a bunch of money, and it is...a bunch of money. About twenty golf courses have signed on as of this writing here in the Chicago region, and certainly more will follow.

I am very interested also, but am maintaining a healthy bit of skepticism until there is more proof that this system really does work...there have been some very mixed results so far of those units already on golf courses here and in the St. Louis area. I am certain that in two-three more years we'll be much more informed as to its effectiveness...

The big selling point is that it's supposed to dramatically reduce the reliance on chemical fungicides...thereby paying for itself every year...and it certainly does fit in with the trend towards environmental consciousness.

- Excellent talks given on all of the new creeping bentgrasses hitting the market...definitely makes me wish that little old Nettle Creek didn't have Pennncross all over the place...Pennncross, by the way, comes in way, way down on everybody's quality ratings, from Dr. Kane at the Cantigny research green to the U of Ill NTEP trials...also the management techniques with these new bents are way different than the old tried and true methods of Pennncross management, according to Patrick O'Brien of the USGA Greens Section...who also strongly advocates entire and complete regrassing of greens with the new bents rather than trying to overseed into existing greens and gradually shift the bent/poa populations...others on the 'panel of experts, such as Dr. Milt Engelke of Texas A&M, felt as

strongly that the gradual shift approach would be very feasible...Bruce Williams of Bob 'O Link Golf Club explained the regrassing of two problem greens utilizing 'A-4'...and stated that within weeks after opening these new greens for play that his members felt that these new greens were by far the best putting greens on the course...there'll be lots of older greens converting to the new bents in the future...utilizing lots of different regrassing methods.

- Both USGA regional agronomists in attendance, Paul Vermeulen and Pat O'Brien, gave just outstanding, very helpful talks...Vermeulen stated strongly that he's seen great success with the Verti-Drain in conjunction with Primer 604, LescoFlo, or Precisions' Cascade wetting agents...on helping older, native soil putting greens attain decidedly better water infiltration and percolation...which was absolute music to my ears as we have native soil greens that tend to hold way too much water...oh baby, I am on the right track after all!!

- The Thursday morning 'golf course pot pourri' session finished up the conference in just a very nice way...Bob Lohmann gave a very good leadoff talk on course redesign and renovation...which was then followed by four Chicagoland superintendents giving some really outstanding talks on;

- USGA putting green grow-in
- Improving rough areas on a highly trafficked course
- New irrigation system installation
- Extensive renovation/redesign/reconstruction activities at a private club
- New course construction and prairie establishment

Three out of the five superintendents speaking that morning had worked with Lohmann on their projects, which prompted a few wags in the audience to ask, "Is this the Lohmann Golf Designs Variety Hour, or what?"


Truthfully, hearing from fellow superintendents about their projects, their triumphs and failures, their do's and don'ts...when presented in an interesting, humorous manner...made for a very interesting, educational morning.

Overall, the NCTE was a great experience for me...I met quite a few more people and learned a bunch, especially from the USGA agronomists with their solid tips and experiences, and from fellow superintendents who took the time to take good pictures of their projects in progress, develop an interesting presentation, and deliver it in an 'easy to relate to' manner. 🍷

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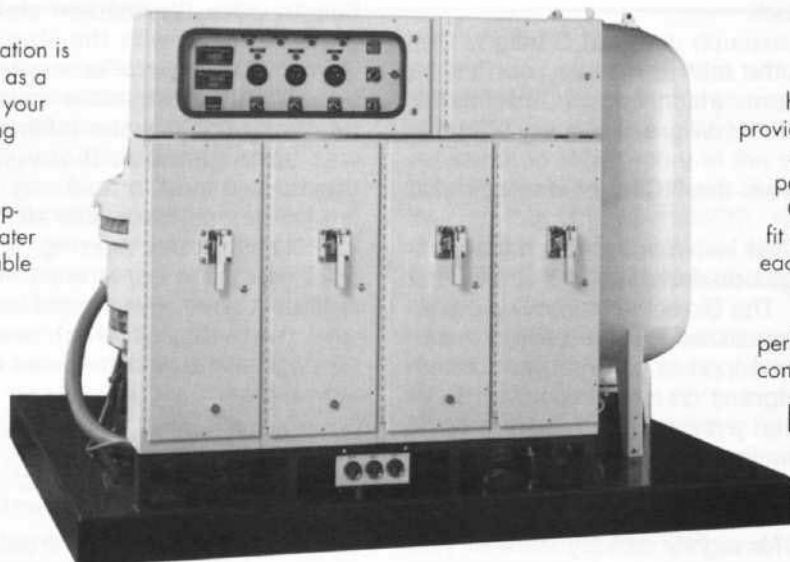
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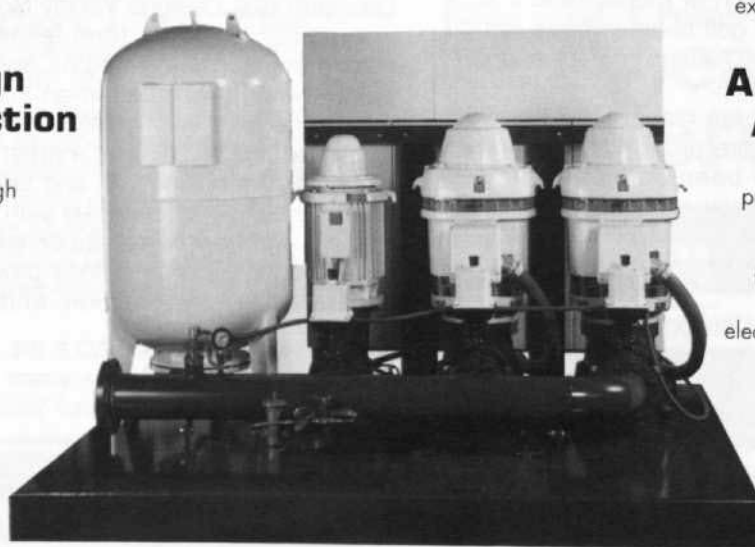
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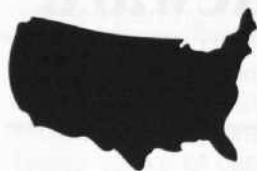
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## Reducing Our Fears: Pesticides Are Medicines, Too

The Turf Resource Center

*Editor's Note: The Reinders Turf Conference is around the corner, and as I read a note Ed Devinger sent me about the dates, I got to thinking about the conference two years ago. One of the most interesting lectures was given by Michigan State's Dr. Joe Vargas. In that lecture, he pointed out some interesting facts about pesticides and medicines. After that lecture, I noticed his remarks appeared in a number of publications. I have decided to do that here, sharing with you an article with that information from the Turf Resource Center in Rolling Meadows, Illinois.*

If your child's school informed you that there was an incidence of head lice in the classroom and suggested that you treat your child's hair, you would probably go to the drug store, buy a shampoo containing an insecticide and wash your child's hair. There would be no hesitation or second thoughts. You wouldn't consider whether you or your child should wear protective clothing. It's a medicine.

If you suffer from athlete's foot, a common treatment is to rub the affected area with a cream that contains micotin or miconazol, medicine know to relieve the symptoms. Again, few people would hesitate to use the ointment because it's known as a medicine.

To protect your family dog from fleas, you might put a special collar on the dog that will ward off fleas. While we may not think of the collar as a form of medicine, neither do we hesitate to play with the dog, nor do we have a serious concern about the effects of the collar on the dog's health.

Miticides, fungicides and insecticides used to treat people or pets are generally thought of as useful, beneficial and helpful. We call them medicines.

Why then, when a product with the same active ingredient is used to treat mites, diseases and insects on grass or trees do many people think of it as dangerous, health-threatening pesticides?

Are medicines good for us and pesticides bad for us?

That's the perception held by many people, yet according to Dr. J.M. Vargas, a professor of Botany and Plant Pathology at Michigan State University for the past 25 years, the reality is that many "medicines" and "pesticides" use the identical chemical ingredients. He is concerned that the word "pesticide" attaches unfounded fears to products that are as useful and beneficial to plants as "medicine" products are to people. Dr. Vargas points out, "The drugs that we call medicines are really human pesticides. It doesn't matter if a bacterium or fungus is attacking a human or a plant; if you are going to control it, you have to use a chemical to kill the pathogen. Whether you call this chemical a medicine or pesticide technically doesn't matter, but it does as far as the public perception is concerned."

Some of his surprising examples of ingredients that are common to medicines and pesticides include the common

use of a cream to control athlete's foot that contains mycotin or myconasol, the same active ingredient that is used to control fungal diseases in turfgrass. Lindane is the medicine used to control human body lice and it is the same ingredient used to control spider mites in plants. Another of Dr. Vargas' examples is the widespread use of dog collars containing carbaryl to control fleas, yet some pet owners have a fear of exposing their pet to a yard treated with the same chemical used to treat the lawn for insects. Pneumonia, strep throat and tuberculosis are controlled by antibiotics such as streptomycin and oxytetracycline, yet according to Dr. Vargas, while we will put these materials into our bodies through our digestive tract and veins, we would be required by law to wear a respirator and protective clothing to apply them in our yards.

While not suggesting that pesticides are always safe, Dr. Vargas believes that some in the media have unnecessarily scared the public through a lack of scientific understanding and accurate reporting. 🍀

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# 1996 SYMPOSIUM: Risk Worth The Reward

by Rod Johnson

Planning and making big changes is never without apprehension. A great deal of thought went into this Symposium and inherent changes. The changes included a move to the suburbs, to the Brookfield Marriot. All previous Symposiums, 30 years' worth, had been held at a downtown Milwaukee Hotel. Simple economics made the move a "no brainer". As important as we may think we are, downtown hotels do not share the view of the economic impact of 200 or so golf ball farmers.

Added to the move was a break in the normal turf topic. This year's symposium was appropriately titled, "You Can't See The Trees For The Turf." The topic was well received and extremely well presented by a superb line up of speakers. The note taking was fast and ferocious as 190 plus attendees covered new ground.

Golf course superintendents are guilty from time to time of not seeing the trees for the turf. The turf is our main concern and we seem to have our noses to the ground and eyes on the turf at all times.

A buddy of mine, of whom I will spare the name to spare the pain, is a perfect example of how we view or don't view trees. While diligently going about his turf duties, head down carefully examining every blade of grass, ran his golf car full steam into a tree. This mind you, was in broad daylight, reportedly on a Ladies Day.

**Mark Keinert**, WGCSA President and no stranger to the Symposium podium, began with a descriptive discussion of the role of trees on Wisconsin golf courses. Mark described trees as "the jewelry of our golf course." His observations hit a bulls eye welcoming attendees while lighting a fire with questions to be answered.

Symposium opening speaker was **Dr. Bruce Allison** of Allison Tree Care, Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Allison explained scientifically why trees and people need each other. "People seek out trees to build their houses among, with houses built in

wooded settings enjoying an elevated real estate value of 20%. In our love for trees we want to be close to them. Therein often lies the problem. Trees are amazingly capable of recovering from above ground damage but are vulnerable to root system damage.

**Dr. John Ball**, South Dakota State University, filled the next 90 minutes on Plant Health Care For Golf Course Trees. The time flew by like 5 minutes at the Comedy Cafe. What else would you expect from a tree expert from South Dakota? Dr. Ball used humorous analogies to describe people and trees. He noted phone calls from people demanding to know, "what's killing my trees and what can I spray." Ball stated people and construction kill trees.

Dr. Ball discussed the relationship of shade to turf and the quality and not always the quantity of light passing through trees canopies. "Shade is not shade. Trees and turf are like cats and dogs; they don't get along but we keep putting them together."

Ball introduced a repeated message that trees are often planted too deep. He also presented a starch storage test, potassium iodide based, to evaluate a tree's ability to survive nearby construction as well as a radial trenching method for root aeration of trees in compacted soil areas.

Luncheon speaker, **Melinda Meyers**, was a voice familiar and a face unseen. Melinda is better known to us as the "Plant Doctor" on WTMJ radio. She reinforced discussions of proper plant selection and proper planting techniques. Proper pruning and pruning with a purpose were empathized. Melinda shared humorous stories on plant care calls from the public. She reminded us that in our dealings with people keep in mind their limited plant care knowledge base.

**Niel Diboll** of Prairie Nursery in Westfield, Wisconsin opened the afternoon session with *Prairie: A Rough Alternative*. "Prairie needs to be viewed not as no maintenance but lower maintenance," according to Diboll. Prairie requires burning or cutting. Fire is nature's way, but a well-timed spring cutting can do the job. Diboll stressed, "A properly planted native prairie will outlive the person doing the planting." He offered great ideas with a slide show to match.

"Taking off" on the 18 holes on a golf course, **Dan Trass** of Ranger Tree Services in Appleton, Wisconsin presented his 18 holes of trees. His 18 holes included: planning for priority tree care and getting rid of hazard trees and hazard conditions. He challenges us to maintain the trees we have. "Don't plant more trees if you



Another large audience at the Symposium.



can't maintain those you have. If you do plant a tree work with a proven species and spend more than 20 minutes planting it."

The highly respected Medinah Country Club Superintendent, **Danny Quast** spoke of Golf Course Tree Programs—the Membership and You. Danny spoke of capital improvement budgets where the largest single line item is for tree purchases with no money set aside to maintain an extensive existing tree inventory. Danny has had an Arborist on staff since 1973, the height of Dutch Elm Disease. Danny showed his wisdom regarding the proper training of mower operators declaring, "one hourly employee can single handedly set your tree program 10 years in one afternoon. Good trees are not an accident."

**Randy Miller**, forester for Pacific Power in Roseburg, Oregon, wrapped up a full day with Understanding Golf Course Trees. Randy, who was previously employed by Danny Quast at Medinah, continued the thought that people are the most serious pest of trees. A tree's biological system was explained as being perfectly engineered by nature. A "take it home and use it now" tip was the information on the need to clean cut roots after trenching to aid in the tree's recovery.

Day two, which sometime starts out slow, was anything but with **Ron Forse**, Golf Course Architect from Uniontown, Pennsylvania speaking on "To Tree or Not to Tree." Forse observed, "the two most controversial items in master planning improvements to existing courses are women's tees and trees." The famous architects of America's classics including Harry S. Colt, Milwaukee Country Club Architect, have made judgments of trees on golf courses. According to Forse, Colt considered trees "fluky and obnoxious on golf courses."

Forse stated, "In reality we deal with forested inland golf courses. Trees should not restrict the golfer on the tee ball by forcing a hook or slice. Ground features should dictate how a hole is played, not trees." Forse advocates the avoidance of evergreens and the cultivation of groves of quality hardwoods. "There is nothing wrong with a tree intervening with a golf shot as long as it isn't a good shot."



Symposium speaker  
Marla Briggs.



USGA Green Section Agronomist Bob Vavrek.

The Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary System and Enhancing Your Golf Course Wildlife was presented by **Marla Briggs** of Audubon International, Selkirk, New York. Briggs opinionated, "the general public's perception of golf course is of fence to fence highly maintained property, while the truth is it's diversity." Golfers include in their five reasons for playing golf is that it puts them in touch with nature. Briggs encouraged the naturalization of course areas using native plants. Educate golfers that they are playing on a plant. A great first step towards cooperation and coordination with golfers is the Audubon Program.



Session chairman Mike Berwick.

The 1996 Symposium scored excellent marks due in no small part to **Bob Vavrek**, USGA Green Section Agronomist. Bob spearheaded the topic selection and nursed it through a skeptical committee. In his customary Symposium Roundup he gloated on the topic's excellence as judged by the second day attendance and diligent note takers.

Symposium 1996 set marks which will be hard to beat in the future. Rest assured the committee will try. With the continued support of Milorganite, how can we go wrong? Mark your calendars now for November 4 and 5, 1997 at the Brookfield Marriot. Subject T.B.A. ♣



# Where do turfies come from?

By Jon Thronson

It's hardly a rhetorical question. However, just like you, we all have our own story of how we came into the profession. Although as every version is unique, they begin to sound alike; "I like being around grass and people."

Meet the Badger Turf and Grounds Club. Members were asked:

1. your hometown
2. briefly describe yourself
3. grass related experience
4. expected graduation date
5. your dream course or area

This should give you some idea of who we are and who your future colleagues are.

• **Sheri Barlow**, Waupaca, WI. *After graduation I want to be an assistant on a private golf course in WI, IL, or MN. Eventually I want to be organized enough to be a superintendent at a championship course as well as have a family.* Waupaca CC, Kris Pinkerton, Brett Grams, Blackhawk CC, Monroe Miller. Graduating in Dec. '97. Dream course is anywhere.

• **Jeff Beauvais**, Madison, WI. *Upon graduation I hope to procure an assistant position at a reputable golf course in the midwest. I enjoy golfing, hockey, skiing, and traveling.* Westmoor CC, Jerry Kershasky, Blackhawk CC, Monroe Miller. Graduating in Dec. '97. Dream course is anywhere near Jon Thronson.

• **Amy Bevington**, Madison, WI. *I am interested in the maintenance of trees, shrubs, flowers and the utilization of native plants in the golf course.* O.J. Noer Turfgrass Facility, Bishops Bay CC, Mike Semler. Graduating in May '97. Dream Course is in the Madison or south-central WI area.

• **Jenise Boehlke**, Germantown, WI. *I plan on working at Conway Farms in Lake Forest, IL in the summer of '97. After that I plan on working as an assistant in the midwest.* North Hills CC, Chad Ball, Randy Dupont, Bishop's Bay CC, Mike Semler. Graduating in Dec. '97. Dream area is the midwest.

• **Eric Bradley**, Randolph, WI. *I'm fairly new to the turf world, but find the area very interesting. My plans are to continue and find employment somewhere.* Blackhawk CC, Monroe Miller. Graduating in May '97. Dream course is somewhere warmer.

• **Emily Buelow**, Raleigh, NC. *I'm a graduate student working for Dr. Frank Rossi working on the winter hardiness of annual bluegrass. I'm looking forward to joining the work force after finishing my master's.* Blackhawk CC, Monroe Miller, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Facility, McKay Nursery Co. Graduating in Aug. '97. Emily has no geographical limits.

• **Tim Cherwin**, Bartlett, IL. *After graduation I plan to enroll in the San Diego Golf Academy for two years. After SDGA I plan to stay in the San Diego area and work on*

*an area course.* Prairie Landing GC, Tony Kalina. Graduating in May '98. Dream area is southern Cal.

• **William Hart**, Appleton, WI. *My plans are to continue building towards and achieving my goal of becoming a professional and successful person in life.* Reid Municipal GC, Doug DeVries, Blackhawk CC, Monroe Miller. Graduating in Dec. '97. Dream course is anywhere I'm happy.

• **Toby leuter**, Boulder, CO. *I plan to end up living and working somewhere near home. Last summer I worked at Estancia in Arizona and learned a lot and enjoyed my time there. I have traveled extensively and hope to see more places after graduation.* Estancia GC, Carl Rygg,



Steve Millett, Brad Smith, Jon Thonson, Tara Zabkowicz: club officers.



Brad Smith, Bill Hart, Jeff Beauvais, Tim Cherwin, Joel Peterson, Amy Sausen, Doug Schoch, Eric Bradley, Jamie Johnson, Scott Wendells, Toby leuter, Jon Thronson, Dave Rappold, Emily Buelow, Jenise Boehlke, Raechal Sager, Steve Millett, Tara Zabkowicz, Sheri Barlow.