were not selected under conditions of high fertility, irrigation, or pest management. Costs associated with breeding and marketing of new varieties results in higher prices compared to common varieties. Common varieties tend to have high seed yields, mature early in the seed fields, and produce abundant seed without irrigation, all factors which help to keep the cost low (Stier, 1998). Many of the common types currently on the market have been available since before WWII. With the increased interest in low maintenance turf, some new varieties have been released which perform similarly to older common types under low maintenance conditions. These cultivars are fairly insensitive to nitrogen or mowing inputs and generally do not provide a high quality turf regardless of the maintenance conditions (Table 1). Common types

Table 1. Quality ratings of selected Kentucky bluegrass varieties from the low input trial of the 1995 Kentucky bluegrass National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (1996). <sup>a</sup>

Cultivar	lb N/1000 ft <sup>2</sup>		mowing height (in)	
	0-1	2-3	1.6-2.0	2.6-3.0
Baron	5.7 <sup>b</sup>	4.7	5.0	5.4
Baronie	6.4	6.0	6.2	5.9
Bartitia	6.0	5.4	6.4	5.6
Blue Star	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.6
Canterbury	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4
Eagleton	6.5	5.0	5.5	5.9
Kenblue	5.6	4.8	5.3	5.2
Lipoa	5.3	4.7	5.5	4.9
South Dakota	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.2

<sup>a</sup> Source: 1996 Progress report, national Kentucky bluegrass test-1995, low inp <sup>b</sup> Quality was rated visually on a one to nine scale; 1=dead turf, 9=ideal.

\_\_\_\_\_

are characterized by an upright growth habit, early spring greenup, and good environmental stress tolerance. They are extremely susceptible to leaf spot diseases, however, particularly under high nitrogen fertilty. The upright growth habit does not allow for close mowing and it is difficult to achieve high turf density with common varieties.

#### **BVMG** types.

BVMG is an acronym for Baron, Victa, Merit, and Gnome. These four



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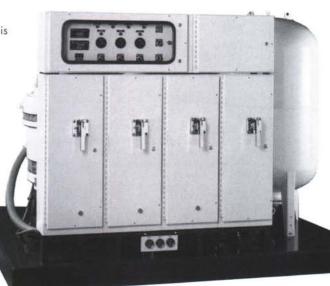
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varieties were the first in this group to be released commercially. Widely used in the turf industry, these cultivars have medium leaf texture and form a turf of medium density with a moderately low growing height. They have good disease resistance to leaf spot, dollar spot, and rust diseases but are susceptible to stripe smut. Other varieties in this group include "Abbey", "Baron", "Kelly", and "Crest".

#### Elite types.

Elite Kentucky bluegrass contains five well-characterized subgroups and a six subgroup of unrelated cultivars. Blends composed of elite cultivars are best suited for use as fairway turf because they can include fine textured, disease resistant, low growing, aggressive types that can form dense, uniform turf at a relatively low growing height (Table 2).

#### New releases.

Tremendous advancements continue to be made in Kentucky bluegrass breeding practices. A large number of new varieties have been released in recent years which have not been characterized into the previously mentioned groups. In plots I have seen at breeding stations in the Northwestern U.S., the quality of the new and forthcoming varieties is dramatically superior compared to what we now think of as a good variety. Table 3 lists newly released varieties which can provide excellent turf quality at fairway mowing heights and/or high traffic situations.

#### Conclusion.

The best blend for your fairway will depend on factors including anticipated use rate, level of maintenance, leaf texture. For the same reasons listed previously, a blend of Kentucky bluegrass using genetically distinct cultivars should be used even when the turf is a mixture of two or more species (e.g., perennial ryegrass). An example may be a blend composed of four Kentucky bluegrass varieties: a Bellevue type for its late fall color

Elite subgroup	Characteristics	Cultivars	
Aggressive	Rapid lateral growth, can dominate seed blends at high percentages	Touchdown, Limousine, Fairfax, Princeton 105	
Mid-Atlantic	Long rhizomes, early spring greenup, heat and drought tolerant, moderate leafspot damage, medium mowing height, medium maintenance	Eagleton, Livingston, Monopoly, Plush, Preakness, SR 2000, Vantage, Voyager, Wabash	
Bellevue	Good fall, early spring color, medium low growth, medium density, medium texture. Good resistance to leaf spot, rust, dollar spot, summer patch, stripe smut; susceptible to billbugs	Banff, Classic, Columbia, Dawn, Freedom, Georgetown, Haga, Parade, Rugby, Suffolk, Trenton	
Compact	Dense, low growing turf with slow spring greenup. Dark color, good leaf spot resistance.	Alpine, America, Blacksburg, Glade, NuGlade, Indigo, Midnight, NuBlue, Unique	
Julia	Leaf spot resistant, susceptible to dollar spot	Julia, Ikone	
Other	Diverse characteristics, most are probably genetically unique with characteristics intermediate of above subgroups	Adelphi, Aspen, Bristol, Challenger, Chateau, Cheri, Coventry, Eclipse, Liberty, Lofts 1757, Merion, Nassau, NuStar, Ram I, Shamrock	

<sup>a</sup> Adapted from Murphy, J. 1996.

Table 3. Performance of newly released Kentucky bluegrass varieties intended for closemowing, high traffic areas. Turf was maintained at 0.5-1.0 inch height at Illinois (Urbana) and Indiana (W. Lafayette) locations as part of the 1995-2000 NTEP Kentucky bluegrass trial (1998 data).

Cultivar	Illinois	Indiana
Absolute	4.5	6.5
Arcadia	3.6	5.3
Award	4.0	6.6
Blue Chip	3.9	5.4
Blue Moon	no data	no data
Fairfax	no data	no data
Kenblue <sup>b</sup>	3.5	3.1
NuGlade	5.2	6.0
Rambo	4.3	6.3
Rugby II	4.6	5.9
Total Eclipse	4.4	6.1

<sup>a</sup> Quality was rated monthly on a one to nine scale, 9=ideal turf. Ratings shown are the yearly average.
<sup>b</sup> Standard entry (common variety)

and early spring greenup, a mid-Atlantic type for its heat and drought tolerance, an aggressive type for its recuperative ability, and a compact type for its leaf spot resistance.

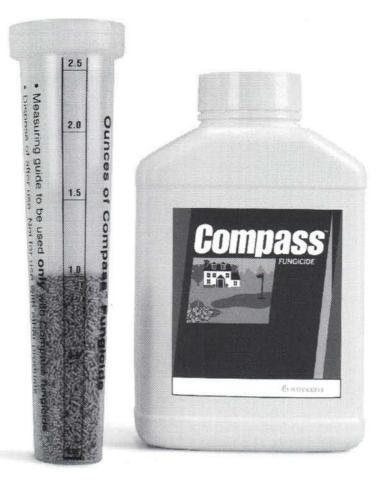
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# He Just Never Stopped

It's inevitable. Someone on the list for a future *Personality Profile* column passes away before we get around to contacting him. Such was the case with Charles Shiley, superintendent at North Hills Country Club in Menomonee Falls from 1951 to 1972 and a WGCSA president from 1956 to 1957.

What do you do? Call the person who knew him best, his wife of 60 years, Mary Shiley. What do you get? A story about a man whose job was his life, who was still tending flowers and trimming trees at his retirement community when he turned 90. It's safe to say that Charles Shiley outlived and outworked his contemporaries. His death marks the passing of an era when golf course superintendents were known as greenkeepers who retired from the job at a much later date than today's generation of much younger superintendents.

#### The early years...

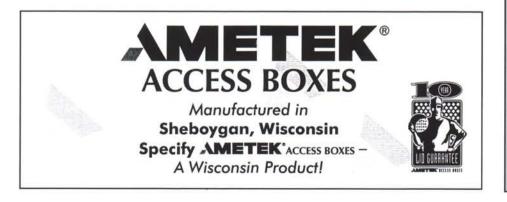
Charles worked on golf courses for 57 years. Born in 1909, he was raised on a farm near Elgin, Ill. In the early 1930's, he began working as a laborer at Rolling Green Country Club in Arlington, Ill. Three years later he became the greenkeeper at Bon-Air Country



Charles and Mary Shiley at their wedding in 1939.

Club, which later was named Windsor Country Club, in Barrington, Ill. And from 1938 to 1943 he was superintendent at the Illinois Country Club in Northbrook, Ill.

"Having grown up on a farm, he just loved working outdoors," says his wife, Mary, whom he married in 1939. "The only time he worked indoors was during World War II. He was too old to go into the service, so they asked him to work at a war plant for two years. But he went right back to the golf course after the war. He just loved working outdoors."

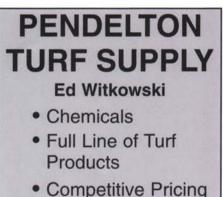


#### The move to Wisconsin...

After the war Charles joined the staff at Tam O' Shanter Country Club in Niles, Ill., as assistant superintendent. Then he and Mary and their four sons made the move to Wisconsin. From 1951 to 1972, Charles was superintendent at North Hills Country Club in Menomonee Falls.

"I don't think there was anything he disliked about his job," Mary says. "He just liked working, being outdoors. That was his life. He really didn't talk too much about his work. But he never complained about it. He enjoyed working with the young folks (employees). In fact, his sons even worked for him.

"He always wanted to improve things on the course," she continues. "After he left North Hills, when we came back for visits they would always compliment him on how well he took care of the grounds and the improvements he



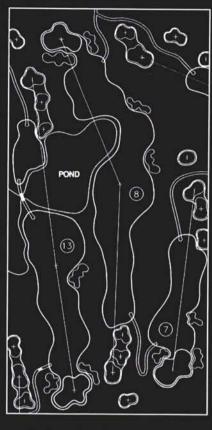
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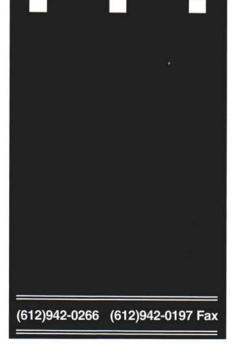
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#### PERSONALITY PROFILE

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Charlie had sons Tom, John and Steve on the golf course for a picture, probably North Hills CC.

Charles and Mary with sons Chuck, Tom, John and Steve at Christmas in 1993.



made there."

Charles left North Hills in 1972 when he was 63 years old. "He was doing his job. Most of the members thought he was doing a good job. But one member decided that they needed a younger man," Mary explains. "So Charles decided to look for another job because he didn't feel like retiring yet. Through the superintendents organization, he got a job as superintendent at Plum Tree National Country Club in Harvard, Ill."

#### Not ready to retire...

At an age when most people would retire, Charles found himself working as a superintendent for another 10 years, from 1972 to 1982. He was 73 years old when he retired from this position. But he didn't stop there. "After a year of retirement, he decided he just had to be busy. He liked working. He just didn't believe in sitting back and doing nothing," Mary recalls. "So he went back to Plum Tree and asked if he could work in the nursery, things like that."

And so he continued to work at Plum Tree until the Shileys moved into a retirement community back up in Menomonee Falls in 1996. Charles was 87 at the time - and still not ready to stop working. "When we first came here to Tamarack Place (the retirement community)," Mary explains, "he said to the administrator, 'Sharon, would you mind if I went out and trimmed a few trees? Looks like they could use a little trimming.'

"And so he went around trimming trees," Mary continues. "Then he started planting flowers around the building in different spots. Everybody enjoyed it so much. In fact, they were just saying, 'I wonder who's going to do the planing now that Charles is gone.' He also had a vegetable garden out back so people could have fresh vegetables.

"He used to start the plants from seed in the wintertime in our apartment," she points out. "And then

#### PERSONALITY PROFILE

This classic photo, taken in mid - to late 1950s, probably at a WGCSA meeting, shows (Front row) H. Hannaman, Irv Bertran, and Les Verhallen; (Back row) Jack Fram, Paul Jensen, Charlie Shiley and John Stampfl.





he'd put them out in the summertime. He was always busy with planting or making something. People couldn't get over how he was always doing something. They'd see him out there at 5 o'clock in the morning checking on his plants or checking the rain gauge to see how much rain we'd had the night before."

#### Age finally creeps up...

"He just never stopped. Until about July (of 1999)," she continues, her voice beginning to choke. "He just couldn't do it anymore." Finally, age got the best of this man who, like the Energizer bunny, just kept going and going for 90 years with no major health problems to slow him down. He had suffered from arthritis. He had some prostrate problems. He was being treated for skin cancer on his head and ear. And then he started to have trouble breathing. It was his heart. He also had diabetes. And his kidneys were failing. He spent much of

Charlie and Mary with grandson Nick playing Bocci Ball at Tamarack Place in Menomonee Falls.

his time in bed and in the hospital.

"The doctor wanted to put him on dialysis, but Charles said 'no," Mary recalls. "He didn't want to live this way. Being confined to bed was unusual for Charles. He had to be busy every minute. Like he said to his son, 'I won't have dialysis so I can lay around like this for two more months. It isn't worth it. Just let God take over now."

And so he died on October 28, 1999, after five days in a hospice center. "The last two days he couldn't even speak," Mary points out. Her voice still shaking, Mary starts looking for the positive. "But I have to go on. That's life. He lived a good life. He was a good husband and father. He enjoyed his work. He enjoyed living. His work was his life. He never stopped until he just couldn't go anymore."

#### Professional involvement...

While at North Hills in the 50's and 60's, Charles served as president



Charlie and his friend Lorren Button playing golf in 1983. Notice the Harley Davidson golf car.

of the WGCSA from 1956 to 1957. "He enjoyed those meetings," says Mary. "He always wanted to learn more things and better things." He also enjoyed traveling to the GCSAA conventions each year. And, after the kids were grown, Mary joined him on those trips.

"He enjoyed driving. He never wanted to take a plane because he loved looking at the scenery," Mary recalls. "One year we took the train to California to see our children. He enjoyed that very much because he could just look; he didn't have to worry about driving. We took one route going and another route coming back."

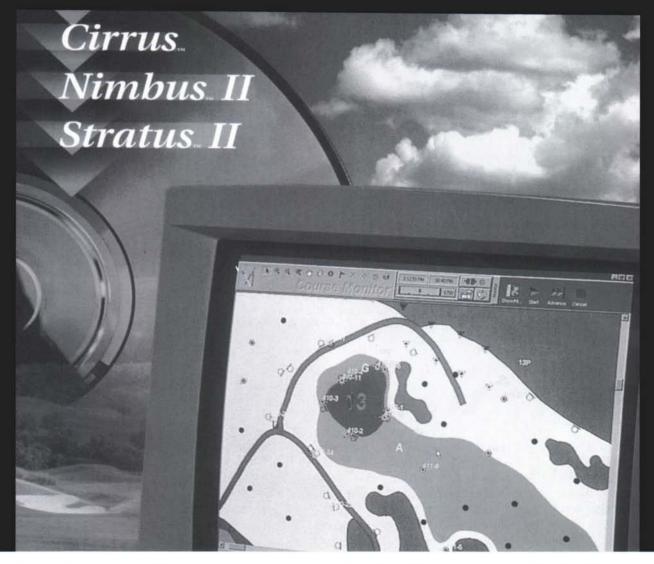
They did fly a few times, once on an extended tour to Hawaii when the GCSAA meeting was in San Francisco. "I had always wanted to go to Hawaii because my brother was killed at Pearl Harbor and buried there," Mary points out. "Twenty-five years after he died I finally got to go and see his grave."

The highlight of GCSAA meetings came in New Orleans in 1992 when Charles received his 50-year pin from the association. "That really meant a lot to him," Mary says. "I really can't describe how much it meant. It was thrilling for me, too."

(At the 2000 convention, when eight more superintendents receive a 50-year pin, the total number of superinten-



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dents who were GCSAA members for 50 or more years will be only 39. Charles truly is part of an elite group.)

#### Family life...

As the wife of a golf course superintendent, Mary was used to the long hours and hectic summers. She knew the family couldn't take long vacations because Charles was busy in the summer and the kids had school in the winter. But she was grateful that, as a superintendent, he was home every night unlike those in many other careers. And she enjoyed the chance to travel to GCSAA meetings. She herself worked in the home most of her life, except for a few years when she worked in a department store at nights, "Just to get out of the house," she says.

The Shileys raised four sons together. Chuck is 60 and living in Greenfield. Tom, 56, has lived in California and now Mississippi. John, a bachelor, is 53 and living in Albuquerque, N.M. Steve, the "baby," is 48 and living in Menomonee Falls. Between them there are five grandchildren, three step-grandchildren, and five greatgrandchildren. One grandson died of melanoma cancer when he was only 26.

As much as he loved life on the golf course, it's not surprising that Charles also liked to play golf. "When we were in Harvard (III.) he had one friend who he'd play golf with once a week," Mary recalls. "Then his friend was killed in a car accident, and that hit him very, very hard. After that, he lost interest and never played golf again."

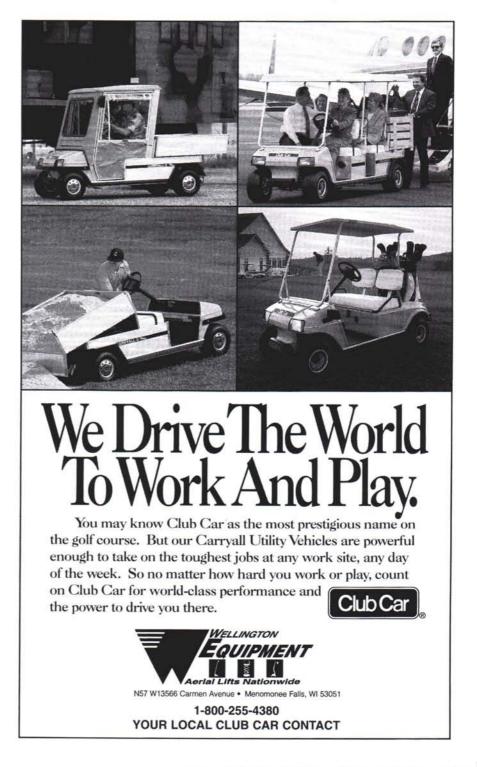
Charles did have one interest not linked to the links: woodworking. "He used to love to do woodworking," Mary explains. "He made a china cabinet for one son when he got married. He made storage cabinets for the kids. He made a dining room table for one son, with a card table top to put on it for playing cards."

#### Author's conclusion...

As the author of the *Personality Profile* for nearly 10 years, I've learned about and celebrated many lives. But this is the first time my column has celebrated a life that is past. It's the first time my questions have brought the interviewee to tears as she told of the death of her husband, her grandson, and her husband's good friend.

"I hope this hasn't been too hard on you," I say to Mary as we finish the interview. "I hope I didn't ruin your day."

"I'm just glad someone cared enough to do this for my husband," she answers.





By Monroe S. Miller, Golf Course Superintendent, Blackhawk Country Club

The phone in my office rang almost the very minute I got to work; it was Bogey Calhoun.

"Well, one week has gone by since the deadline for the contest. I think we should meet and decide on a winner," he said excitedly.

I wasn't hitting on all cylinders yet and hadn't had any coffee, so I didn't quite get what he was talking about. "Contest?" I asked.

"You bonehead," he replied with some obvious irritation. "The contest we came up with at Mom's Cafe over coffee last December. Don't tell me you do not remember."

Of course, by now I did recall. "Go ahead and convene a meeting of the "judges", Calhoun. As long as it is first thing in the morning and most of the guys can make it, I'll be there. Let me know."

"Okay, " he said. "I will."

I should probably explain. We were in our somewhat

irregular winter routine of coffee and a treat at Mom's Cafe on Main Street near mid-morning. It was early winter. Most days of the week would find at least a couple of the area golf course superintendents in a booth in the early morning. If there were more than four, we occupied the big round table near the back of the restaurant.

Most of us had a big mug of Nordic coffee - black, of course - and those of true Wisconsin heart and soul also had a big piece of apple pie. It was good pie; Mom (we all called her Mom) baked them fresh every morning with pure lard and from scratch and with apples she had picked and frozen herself. None of the frozen pie crust or canned filling for her; these pies had the edge of the flaky crust finger pinched and the careful lattice work of baked dough across the top. There was apple pie and then there was Mom's apple pie. Hers was the perfect complement to strong black coffee.

The conversation was always predictable: politics,

