

GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS, FOUNDATION COMBINE ON MAINTENANCE SURVEY

Lawrence, Kan. - A comprehensive, nationwide survey of golf course maintenance activity will be conducted this season as a joint project of the National Golf Foundation and the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America.

Superintendents of every golf course in the nation will be asked to share information on turfgrass maintenance practices, operating and capital budgets, equipment use and needs, and other matters related to the care and feeding of America's 12,197 golf facilities.

More than \$1.5 billion is spent annually to maintain some 1.5 million acres of turfgrass for 17 million golfers.

The survey will result in a major publication, "1984 Golf Course Maintenance Cost Profile." It will be available through GCSAA to its membership and through NGF to the golf industry.

The project is the outgrowth of discussions between David B. Heuber, president of NGF, and James G. Prusa, Associate Executive Director of GCSAA. It is a pilot program in a long range cooperative arrangement between the two organizations.

"We are excited about this research effort," said Hueber, "because of what it will mean to the entire turfgrass maintenance industry. For the first time, we will accurately measure the scope of this important business element in golf and be able to transmit that to manufacturers of turf equipment and materials. Even more, we are anxious to work with the superintendents, whose profes-

sionalism we regard as a major cornerstone in golf." GCSAA President James W. Timmerman, CGCS, echoed his enthusiasm.

"This joint effort between the GCSAA and NGF is an historic undertaking certain to have synergistic results," he said. "This is yet another example of how GCSAA is demonstrating its determination to cooperate fully with other allied golf associations for the betterment of the game and business of golf."

Questionnaires will be developed by the GCSAA and distributed by NGF in June. Data will be analyzed at the University of Kansas and results disseminated by both organizations in late summer or early fall.

CHECKING TURNOVER

People change jobs for any number of reasons. Often it's for a better opportunity or a fatter paycheck. But even with the lure of more money, people who are reasonable content with thier work and their bosses seldom seek other jobs.

Some bosses have higher turnover among their workers than others, sometimes embarrassingly so. And often it's the better people who leave. This can be a costly and frustrating problem.

Sometimes, of course, people are offered opportunities or salaries that are so extraordinary you can't possibly match them. All you can do in such cases is let them go and wish them good luck. However, before you absolve yourself of all your blame when employees leave, ask yourself a few questions and answer them as honestly as you can:

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MILORGANITE



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MILORGANITE ANALYSIS

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Nitrogen	6.25
Phosphorus	2.38
Potassium	0.315
Sulfur	1.02
Calcium	0.69
Magnesium	0.32
Iron	6.40
Aluminum	1.20
Chromium	0.60
Lead	0.046
Manganese	0.018
Sodium	0.136
Zinc	0.144

	Parts Per Million
Cadmium	79.0
Cobalt	5.1
Copper	405.0
Mercury	4.8
Molybdenum	13.0

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1. Did I let these people know how important they were to me and to the company? Or did I more or less take them for granted?
2. Did I give them a chance to be proud of themselves? Did I pass along all the authority I possibly could—or keep them tied to my apron strings?
3. Did I give them the credit and recognition they deserved from me and others in the company? Or did I tend to leave them in the shadows?
4. Was the job a real challenge? Did I do my best to make it so?
5. Did I make their work as varied and interesting as possible? Did I show them the possibilities of a promising future? Or did I simply leave them in a rut and exploit their abilities to my own advantage? Don't be too quick to let yourself off the hook. If you were responsible, to any degree, it's smarter to realize it than to hide your head in the sand. Unless you change your attitude or actions, you may lose more than just good people. You may be on the verge of damaging your company or career as well.

Obviously, the best time to think of these things is before you lose good people rather than after.

ABOUT DORMANT OILS

BY Stanley Rachesky

Dormant oils are designed to be mixed with water. The rates vary depending on the pest in question. In some cases an insecticide is added to the oil to improve the effectiveness of the treatment.

Consider the temperature before applying an oil. It should not be applied if the temperature is below 40 degrees Fahrenheit or will go down to freezing shortly after applying the oil. On some evergreens, injury may occur if freezing temperatures appear within three weeks after the treatment. Oils applied after October 1st may increase cold damage to some trees. An oil may also cause plant burning if applied when the temperature is 90 degrees Fahrenheit plus during or immediately before hot, dry weather or on plants suffering from drought.

Oil sprays should not be used on certain plants because the result will be burning. Sugar maples, hemlock, larch, Cryptomeria, Japanese maples, beech, hickory, walnut, butternut, mountain ash, maidenhair, ferns, Cocos Palms and African violets fall into this category. Oil will also injure Douglas fir flower buds and will remove the blue color from the blue spruce. Oil applied in August or September on fruit trees may effect fruit color and solids content.

Do not use oils with or following the application of certain pesticides: dinitro compounds, sulfurs, captan, Folpet, Pyrene, Karathane, Morestan, lime sulfur, wettable sulfur, Dichlone, Phaltan or Sevin. Read your labels carefully for additional instructions.

Check your oil to see if it is still good before you use it. The mixture of water and oil should be uniform and milky-white after shaking. If it doesn't emulsify, don't use it.

CREDIT: Patch of Green

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