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HOLE NOTES, official publication of the MINNESOTA GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

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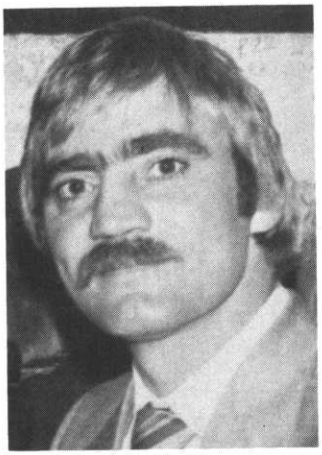


Dick DeSplinter

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

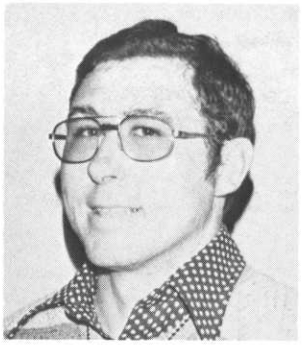
Over the course of the golf season the superintendent is faced with many problems. One problem I'm experiencing this spring is severe compaction. More severe than most fall compaction problems. There are many contributing factors. Lack of moisture, low humidity, heat and heavy spring play are a few examples. To alleviate the problem, aerification seems inevitable. Most seasons the superintendent can get by quite nicely by slicing the green weekly. Not true this season; at least not at my course. "Caution", over watering or saturating the greens will only add to the compaction problem.

Also very important is to eliminate the compaction without interrupting play. I believe the only answer is to aerify with small tynes, remove plugs and recut the green as quickly as possible. With some of the equipment available today, this can be accomplished in 20 min. per green with two men and two machines.

The entire membership thanks host superintendent, Dick Toupal and host professional, Ray Vennewitz for the splendid day of golf last month. North Oaks was in terrific shape and we all enjoyed every stroke. Some took so many strokes, they ended up over-joyed!

Congratulations to Mike Klatte of Elm Creek. His April article, "Automatic Irrigation for Disease Control", will be reprinted in the Carolinas' GCSA monthly newsletter. They recognize some great information when they read it.

I hope to see all of you at the Daytona Golf Club in June.



National Exhibition Preparations

BY NICK DUNN, SUPERINTENDENT
HAZELTINE NATIONAL GOLF CLUB

On July 1, 1980 a special P.G.A. event will be held at Hazeltine National Golf Club. The Grand Slam of Golf is a one day exhibition match between four of the top ranking champions to benefit the P.G.A. Junior Golf Foundation. The day starts with the 1979 champions of the P.G.A., U.S. Open, Tournament Players' Championship and the Masters presenting a one hour clinic and shot making demonstration at 11:00 a.m.

At 1:30 p.m. David Graham, Lanny Wadkins, Hale Irwin and Fuzzy Zoeller tee it up for 18-Holes of head to head excitement for the spectators.

Following the day of golf a dinner will be held at the Carlton Celebrity Room where many outstanding celebrities will be in attendance. Dinner ticket holders will have the opportunity to visit with the supporters of Junior Golf including the day's players.

The P.G.A. created the Junior Golf Foundation to support a program to help juniors develop their skills and knowledge of the game. All tickets for the golf event and the dinner are tax deductible with all proceeds going to the Junior Golf Foundation.

The golf course will be set up as if the club were hosting a national championship. We met with the P.G.A. officials last fall and discussed the course set up and reviewed the P.G.A. Tournament Manual. The course will be completely roped tee to green. The following cutting specifications have been set up: Greens will be cut at 3/16 inch or less; a 30 inch collar around the putting surface will be maintained at 3/8 inch; tees will be cut at 1/2 inch or less. An intermediate rough 6 to 10 feet wide will be cut around the entire fairway and green at 1 1/2 inch. The fairway will be at 1/2 inch. All rough except for the intermediate rough will be at 5 to 6 inches. All cutting specifications are currently being followed except for the 5 to 6 inch rough. The P.G.A. is allowing us to maintain a 3 inch rough until one to two weeks prior to the event, depending on weather, and then discontinue cutting to achieve the deep rough desired. You can imagine the questions and complaints about rough depth that I am receiving.

Hosting this event is not a great problem but when you consider the winter we have experienced, the areas of no turf cover and the construction that was started last fall and is yet to be completed before the event, my staff and I have been kept very busy.

As of May 20 we were just completing the sodding of the 18th Fairway and still had 10,000 square yards of bluegrass sod to lay in rough areas and around eight newly constructed fairway bunkers.

Needless to say, the rest of the golf course has suffered some in general maintenance in our attempt to use all of the dry weather working on course construction. Hopefully, we can pull it all together prior to the deadline of July 1.

Following the exhibition on July 1 the last phase of the Hazeltine reconstruction program will begin. The 16-Hole, now a Par 3, will be changed to a 390 yard Par 4. Tees have already been constructed below the 15th Green on the shore of Lake Hazeltine. The tee shot will have to carry 210 yards of open water to a narrow fairway with the lake on the right and a creek on the left. From there the hole will bend slightly right where a new green will be constructed to the right rear of the present green out into the lake at the level of the water. The 17-Hole will then become a Par 3 with a new tee being built about 180 yards from the present green. Both holes should be in play in the spring of 1981.

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Conserving Energy With Plants

A well designed tree transplanting program can do a great deal to add character to a golf course. Properly placed, trees and shrubs can direct traffic flow, insulate the course from surrounding homes, and provide eye-pleasing vistas, not to mention welcome shade for weary golfers.

However, a good planting program should not stop with the golf course. Trees and shrubs placed strategically around course buildings such as the clubhouse and maintenance shed not only make these areas more attractive, they also can result in a considerable energy savings.

Large deciduous shade trees on the southern, southwestern and western sides of a building will shade it during the hot summer months while allowing full penetration of the winter sun. A recent study showed that an 8°F. difference between shaded and unshaded wall surfaces was equivalent to a 30 per-dent increase in insulation value to the shaded wall. Recommended trees are oaks, lindens or ash planted approximately 15' apart and 15' from your building.

Deciduous trees can also help cool outdoor activity areas such as patios and picnic areas. They should be planted on the southern, southwestern and western sides of these areas to provide maximum effect. Deciduous vines, which also lose their leaves in winter, will also help cool a brick or masonry building when planted on its southern or western walls. However, vines can contribute to the decaying process in wood, so wooden buildings should be shaded with vines trained to climb a trellis.

A double row of evergreen trees planted on the north and northwest side of a building can help shield it from winter winds. Properly designed, a windbreak can reduce winter energy consumption by as much as 30 percent. Dense evergreen shrubs placed on the northern and western sides of a building can provide additional insulation.

Deciduous and evergreen trees also can give your air conditioning system a hand. Placed on the eastern, southern and western sides of the outdoor condenser, they can save as much as three percent in the system's efficiency simply by shading it. Trees and shrubs can be placed to act as a wind tunnel, channeling summer breezes into a building. However, plant masses should be designed to allow the natural downhill flow of cooler air, avoiding pools of cold air near your buildings in winter.

Writing Effective Reports

As an executive in what is, after all, a business organization, you may be called upon to write periodic reports on your operation or current and future projects. The art of writing clear and effective reports is one each executive should master. Here are some things to keep in mind as you write:

Remember your reader. Generally, reports are written for one specific person, such as the green chairman, general manager or other club official. Write as though you were speaking to that person, keeping in mind his likes and dislikes.

Organize your report. Don't make the reader have to dig for the important points. State your case in 1-2-3-order, with headings, if possible to bring out important facts.

Make it objective. Don't spend so much time telling how you feel and what you think that the reader misses the facts. Avoid exaggeration, extravagant statements and generalities.

Get to the point. Edit out everything which does not serve some informative purpose in your report and tell your reader immediately what he needs to know. Then fill in the details.

Document your report by attaching copies of clippings, letters or price schedules that support your conclusions.

Develop a writing style that is interesting and easily read. Keep your paragraphs short and avoid long and involved sentence structure. Indent or underscore important points to make them stand out.

Reprint FORE FRONT

ALL ABOUT SPRAYERS

BY O. W. "RED" KROMER

A sprayer for application of chemicals is one of the most essential machines for golf course maintenance. Many courses have two or three sprayers, using one exclusively for herbicides and another for fungicides. This means, each sprayer is supplied with the proper nozzles and calibrated to apply the correct amounts of spray mixtures. If it is not economically feasible to own two or three machines, then one good commercial type sprayer should be obtained and be adaptable for both hi and low pressures.

Chemical weed control requires exact amounts of chemical, uniformly applied. At first it may seem complicated to apply a specific amount of chemical per 1000 sq. ft. However, it is quite simple if taken a step at a time. The components of a sprayer and their functions should be thoroughly understood, as well as the variables, which must be controlled to give an accurate spray application.

First, the sprayer. The tanks should be corrosion resistant, have a large filler opening for cleaning and have jet or mechanical agitator. The pump can be low pressure - roller, gear, rubber impeller, centrifugal or turbine - with a capacity in gallons per minute at least 50 percent greater than the nozzle and jet agitator requirement (if a jet agitator is used). This allows for pump and nozzle wear. The ideal machine would have a multiple piston pump with a mechanical agitator. A piston pump machine can be used for hi-pressure machinery cleaning, tall tree spraying or fire fighting and is easily repaired when worn. A sprayer should have an accurate gauge, preferably brass, glycerin filled with not over 100 p.s.i. calibration for accuracy around 30 to 60 lbs. - the low pressure spraying range. If the machine is also a hi-pressure unit, the low pressure gauge can be replaced with a hi-pressure gauge or a valve installed below the gauge to shut it off for hi-pressure spraying.

The pressure regulator should have sufficient capacity so that low pressure can be obtained and be sensitive so it controls the pressure accurately. A dual low and hi-pressure system can be installed on a hi-pressure sprayer, allowing the low pressure regulator and gauge to be used for boom spraying. When the boom is shut off, the hi-pressure system with its regulator and gauge can be used for hand spray gun work. With a dual system, the hi-pressure regulator should be made so it can be triggered to relieve the hi-pressure for low pressure work.

Nozzles must be chosen for size, from the nozzle chart, to give the gallonage rate desired at the recommended pressure and travel speed. Most nozzles are rated at 30 p.s.i. and 4 m.p.h. and 20" spacing. A 20" nozzle spacing is preferred over 10" spacing because it has a larger orifice, therefore, it is more difficult to clog. Also it is more accurate and produces larger droplets for herbicide work-larger droplets give better weed kill and are less affected by wind. The matching screen can have coarser mesh allowing fine particles to pass thru the screen and nozzle. The deflector or flooding type nozzle, as it is called (a misnomer), is preferred because it has a cylindrical orifice, which retains its accuracy at least ten times the life of the original fan type nozzle. In addition to this, it continues to spray a broad fan throughout its useful life, where with the

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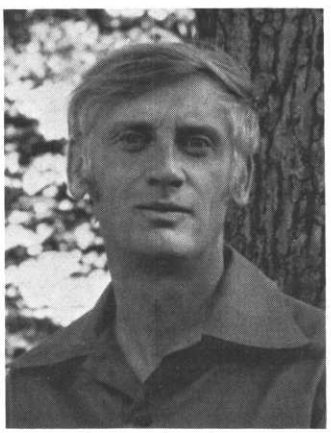
conventional fan nozzle, the spray pattern gets narrower and narrower as the discharge orifice wears, finally shooting a solid stream of much greater volume.

The deflector type has the added advantage of producing larger droplets, which produce better weed kill (by University test) and are less affected by wind.

The boom we prefer is a smooth, stainless tube of sufficient size - 3/4" I.D. or larger - so the end nozzles receive the same pressure as the one near the feed hose. It is also preferable if the nozzles come out of the side of the boom instead of the bottom, as this allows dirt particles and precipitated chemical, by passed by the main screen, to settle to the bottom of the boom rather than going right into the nozzle screen.



SECRETARY'S UPDATE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING MAY 5, 1980

1) Treasurer's Report: $3,537.03 Checkbook; $2,706.24 Research.
2) Membership Committee Report: Approved: LaMonte Swift of Fox Lake G.C. as a Class B Member. Change of classification for Larry Thornton of Interlachen C.C. from Class D to Class BII.
3) Annual Conference Committee: Donavan Lindblad will schedule CPR classes for the Annual Conference.
4) Annual Tournament Report: Approved that all voting members be allowed one guest at the Annual Tournament and that non-voting members will not be allowed a guest. However, there will no limit on the number of dinner guests for any member. The tournament will be held at the Wayzata Country Club.

Traditions Are Important At Baltusrol

Baltusrol Golf Club in Springfield, N. J., site of the 1980 U.S. Open, is steeped in history and has hosted more championships of the United States Golf Association than any other club. The 1980 Open marks the sixth time the prestigious event has been contested at Baltusrol.

Additionally, three U.S. Amateur Championships, two Women's Championships and one Women's Open have been played on outstanding Baltusrol courses.

Little wonder, then, that there is tradition in the background of the Golf Course Superintendent, Joseph R. Flaherty, CGCS. Flaherty grew up in the area. His father was superintendent of Manasquan River Golf Club, Brielle, N. J. for more than 30 years prior to his death in 1973. Baltusrol's long time Golf Course Superintendent, Ed Casey, hired Flaherty as an assistant in 1964 right after he had received his B.S. degree in plant science from nearby Rutgers University. When Casey retired on January 1, 1963, Flaherty was promoted to the position of Golf Course Superintendent.

While there have been no U.S.G.A. championships at Baltusrol since 1967, maintaining the course to championship standards is not new to Flaherty. That is just another Baltusrol tradition. Club members expect championship conditions at all times. They are proud of the reputation which the Club has received from hosting so many U.S.G.A. championships.

"We are not doing anything differently to prepare for the Open," says Flaherty. "Our members and I want the course to be in peak condition for the Open. If the weather continues to cooperate, we are sure Baltusrol will live up to its reputation as a fair but challenging test of golf."

The only changes in regular maintenance procedures for the Open will be double-cutting of the greens. Baltusrol's greens are regularly cut at 3/16" and fairways at 5/8" heights, and that is about what they will be during the Open. Double-cutting immediately prior to and during the Open will assure the fast but true greens that are a trademark of USGA competitions. The large greens have subtle contours and three putts will not be uncommon.

Baltusrol is located just 22 miles from New York City and but minutes away from U.S.G.A. headquarters, Golf House, in Far Hills, N. J. It has an Upper Course and a Lower Course and both are considered excellent enough for U.S.G.A. championship standards, a rare tribute to the club. To many, they represent the ultimate of the many outstanding courses designed by the renowned golf course architect, A. W. Tillinghast. The Lower Course, which stretches 7,000 yards through heavily wooded terrain, will provide the test for the 1980 Open as it did in 1954 and 1967, and for the Women's Open in 1961. Robert Trent Jones redesigned several holes on the Lower Course in preparation for the 1954 Open.

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The course will be much the same as when Jack Nicklaus set the U.S. Open scoring record of 275 in Baltusrol in 1967. His closing 65 is considered one of the great rounds in Open history. Several championship tees have been enlarged, but players will not notice any great difference. "About the only change golfers will notice will be the practice area. We have made significant improvements there and have a new 30-foot x 180-foot, two level practice tee," says Flaherty.

The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America is another tradition important to Flaherty. His father was a long-time member of the Association. Ed Casey, a former national director, has been a G.C.S.A.A. member for nearly 40 years. Baltusrol's Superintendent himself joined G.C.S.A.A. in 1965, achieved Class A status in 1971 after serving as Golf Course Superintendent the required three years, and became a Certified Golf Course Superintendent in 1975.

In order to become certified, Flaherty had to pass a rigorous six-hour exam testing his knowledge of the rules of golf, practical turf management, and the history, purposes and procedures of G.C.S.A.A. and his profession. He is one of more than 500 members of G.C.S.A.A. who are entitled to use the letters "CGCS" after their names.

G.C.S.A.A. is a professional association of Golf Course Superintendents, founded in 1926 to promote the art and science of golf course management. Its 4,700 members are located in the United States, Canada, Mexico and 17 other countries. Headquarters for the Association is in Lawrence, Kansas.

HOW TO REPAIR BALL MARKS

THE TROUBLE WITH BALL MARKS: The ball landed with a thud. The green was soft and as the ball bounced forward it left a deep little crater in the turf exposing brown earth at the back and grass blades pushed together at the front. Ignoring the little crater, the golfer walked up to his ball, cleaned it, holed his putt and glowed with self-satisfaction. Some hours later after the exposed earth in the ball mark had dried out, another golfer found the damaged area in his line of putt. He attempted repairs, but the result was not very satisfactory. An unflattened bit of turf twisted his putt off line. Next morning an inexperienced greenkeeper mowed the putting surface without repairing ball marks. The result was a putting surface pocked-marked, untrue and covered with bare spots where the mower scalped the grass from the turf.

WHAT HAPPENS: What actually happens when a ball mark is not promptly and properly repaired? 1) Soil is exposed and so the area immediately surrounding the ball dries up faster than it would if the ball marks were repaired; and thus a blemish is left on the green. 2) There is a chance that the raised turf caused by the ball will dry quickly and may die out. 3) The open soil invites weed invasion, such as crabgrass, silver crabgrass, POA ANNUA, dandelion, plantain or Pearlwort..seed of which could be brought in on the shoes of golfers, caddies or workers or on mowing equipment. 4) The improperly repaired or neglected ball marks leaves a bumpy spot in the green. If not corrected before cutting the next day, then the spot is scalped by the mower and the bruise mark remains for several days.