Election Results-

(Continued from Page 25) will be raised from \$105 to \$125.

Dues represented less than 18 percent of total association revenues in fiscal year 1996-97. The increase will raise that to 22%, matching the association average from 1985-95. The last dues increase was in 1990.

To keep the dues of other membership classifications in line with Class A, B and C dues, the board of directors established the following levels: Affiliate \$250, Retired \$70, Student \$55, Educator \$55 and Inactive \$30.

Three of four proposed bylaw amendments also were passed:

• Class AA-Life members were exempted from annual dues by a 99 percent vote (5,984 to 66). Class AA-Life members must have retired as superintendents or assistant superintendents and must have been GCSAA members for 25 years, of which a minimum of 20 were spent as superintendents. Previously, this group paid annual dues of \$15.96.

• The electorate was unanimous in approving a bylaw amendment allowing retiring members with 20 years of service in a membership classification to retire in that classification.

• Passing with 99 percent of the vote (5,998 to 52), was a technical change requiring all Class A and B members who join GCSAA after July 1, 1997, and reside in the United States (except Alaska) to be members of affiliate chapters and *maintain* membership in affiliated chapters thereafter.

• The bylaw amendment not approved was a proposal to create a voting classification for professional assistant superintendents (Class C-V). The issue failed to receive the required two-thirds vote as 49 percent voted to approve the new class.

Members of the 1996-97 election committee, which was charged with overseeing the election and its procedures: Randy Nichols, CGCS, chairman; Robert U. Alonzi, CGCS; Michael R. Bavier, CGCS; Alan G. Culver, CGCS; Robert M. Dillinger Jr., CGCS; Michael David Elrod; Sean A. Hoolehan, CGCS; Howard W. McDonald Jr., James J. Nicol, CGCS; and Robert Schoen.



CORRUGATED POLYETHYLENE PIPE



Turfgrass Review-

(Continued from Page 30)

replicates on two rating dates. All other ratings showed little statistical difference between the varieties in the test.

1995 Kentucky Bluegrass Test (med.-high maintenance)

The Kentucky bluegrass test was seeded in September 1995. One hundred three different varieties are included in this test. With 3 replicates per variety, there were a total of 309 plots seeded. Ratings are conducted on a monthly basis throughout the growing season and then compiled for statistical analysis.

During the establishment of the Kentucky bluegrass, *Poa* annua was a major competitor that reduced the Percent Living Ground Cover rating of many of the varieties. Those varieties with the highest Seedling Vigor rating tended to be the ones with the highest Percent Living Ground Cover rating. This is because they didn't give the *Poa* annua a chance to become established as a major competitor in the stand. There are, however, some varieties that had a low Seedling Vigor rating but a good percent Living Ground Cover rating. These varieties may have the ability to outcompete *Poa* annua as the stand matures.

For Overall Quality, HV 130 was the top rated variety; however, it was not statistically different from 12 others: Wildwood, NJ 1190, Unique, Allure, PST-A418, Chateau, PST-P46, Glade, Ba 81-058, PSt-638, Bartitia, or NJ-54. (See Table 2)

Genetic Color differences were significant and an important component of overall quality. The variety with the darkest color was PST-A418. Although it was not statistically different from six other varieties, it was the only one to consistently receive a rating of nine for all three replicates. Only five other plots received a rating of nine and no other variety had more than one plot rated a nine. Although a dark genetic color is what is often sought, we observed some varieties that might be too dark, appearing at times to be wilted or in drought stress even when they were not. One interesting observation in regard to the color ratings is that 13 of the top 16 are not as of yet named. This may show the heavy selection for and advance in dark color that has taken place since the last test.

The top rated for Seedling Vigor, Kenblue, was not significantly different than Haga, Baronie or Nimbus. However, Kenblue is also of interest because it was rated near the top in all but two categories, Genetic Color and Overall Quality, the two areas probably most used in choosing a variety for planting. Under our conditions, if quality or color are not important, Kenblue may be a good choice. However, previous studies indicated that Kenblue might be less cold hardy than other varieties.

When all evaluated ratings are taken into account, the top varieties for 1996 include Wildwood, HV 130, PST-P46, Glade, Limousine, America, Ba 81-058, Unique, SR2109, Classic and Bartitia. Seven of these were also among the top rated for overall quality. (Continued on Page 25)

(Continued on Page 35)

Table 2 – 1996 Kentucky Bluegrass Mean Quality

Name		Quality Mean		
HV 130	6.9	ZPS-21283	5.9	
Wildwood	6.7	Pick 8	5.9	
NJ 1190	6.7	Coventry	5.9	
Unique	6.7	Ba 81-227	5.9	
Allure	6.7	Livingston	5.9	
PST-A418	6.5	Ba 77-102	5.8	
Chateau	6.5	Classic	5.8	
PST-P46	6.5	J-1567	5.8	
Glade	6.4	Jefferson	5.8	
Ba 81-058	6.4	Fortuna	5.8	
PST-638	6.3	Pick-3581	5.8	
Bartitia	6.3	Haga	5.8	
NJ-54	6.3	BAR VB 233	5.8	
MED-1497	6.2	LTP-621	5.8	
SR 2100	6.2	Raven	5.8	
Limousine	6.2	Award	5.8	
ZPS-2572	6.2	J-1576	5.8	
Ba75-173	6.2	Baron	5.7	
Blacksburg	6.2	Ba 70-060	5.7	
Ba 81-270	6.1	PST-A7-245A	5.7	
Midnight	6.1	ZPS-429	5.7	
SR 2109	6.1	Baronie	5.7	
Ba 73-373	6.1	NuGlade	5.7	
Shamrock	6.0	Abbey	5.7	
Eclipse	6.0	Sidekick	5.7	
J-1936	6.0	PST-A7-60	5.7	
VB 16015	6.0	NuStar	5.6	
PST-B3-180	6.0	J-2582	5.6	
America	6.0	Ba 81-220	5.6	
BAR VB 3115B	6.0	Conni	5.6	
Marquis	6.0	Nimbus	5.6	
MED-18	6.0	Ba 75-490	5.6	
TCR-173B	6.0	A88-744	5.6	
Pick-855	6.0	Lipoa	5.6	
SR 2000	6.0	SRX 2205	5.6	
Ba 79-260	6.0	Ba 76-372	5.6	
PST-B2-42	6.0	BAR VB 5649	5.5	
Platini	6.0	Cardiff	5.5	
Princeton 105	6.0	DP 37-192	5.5	
Caliber	6.0	HV 242	5.5	
J-2579	6.0	Baruzo	5.4	
Ba 87-102	6.0	LKB-95	5.4	
H86-690	6.0	J-1555	5.4	
PST-B0-141	6.0	J-1561	5.4	
ZPS-309	6.0	Ba 76-197	5.2	
NJ-gd	5.9	PST-BO-165	5.2	
MED-1580	5.9	BAR VB 6820	5.0	
Ascot	5.9	MED-1991	5.0	
Ba 81-113	5.9	Compact	5.0	
Ba 75-163	5.9	LTP-620	5.0	
Sodnet	5.9	Kenblue	4.7	
Challenger	5.9			
		LSD Value	. 0.6	

Renaissance Man Ben Crenshaw Called 'Friend of Superintendents'

By KIT BRADSHAW

(Editor's Note: This article is a reprint from the GCSAA Showtime magazine published during the national conference and show. I had the opportunity to sit in on the press conference with Ben Crenshaw. He is very laid back and what I would call a regular guy, who, I might add, is very, very good at what he does, play golf!! He was very sincere when he stated that the superintendent is the most important person on the grounds. He called superintendents "unbelievable practicioners." He was very humble regarding his design efforts and praised his partnership with Bill Coore. He said that when designing he uses the principles of Old Tom Morris with regard to playability. He said he tries to design from a strategic point. He much prefers to work with a natural site rather than move soil, saying "the piece of ground must fit."

When asked if the PGA has ever discussed funding any research projects related to turf, he said that the PGA had not talked about it. However, he did say that he hoped for more cooperative work along these lines. When asked about "new equipment" and how a course can be built to match it, his response, "Saint Andrews was the test character of ground to keep technology in check." He was also quick to point out that the idea of the game does not change, just the instruments, and golf's "self policing code of ethics has stood the test of time."

* * * *

Ben Crenshaw was described as "one of the most popular players, whose interest in golf's history and memorabilia, and support of the GCSAA is well-known."

The description of Crenshaw, who received GCSAA's Old Tom Morris Award at the '97 National Convention,



was given by fellow Texan, Tommy D. Witt, CGCS and GCSAA director. Sharing the podium was out-going GCSAA president, Bruce R. Williams, CGCS.

"Ben has always considered golf course superintendents to be important. We have a true friend in Ben Crenshaw," Witt said.

Crenshaw agreed that his interests are widespread, but recalled when he played in the national junior golf tournament at The Country Club in Brookline, Mass.

"For a young boy from Austin, Texas, this was a real eye opener. It was here that I first became interested in the history and architecture of a golf course. It was here that I fell in love with golf."

Crenshaw admitted that it is thrilling to be a professional player and have the opportunity to travel around the world, playing on the world's best golf courses.

But everyday play by the amateur golfer is the backbone of the game," he said. "It is amateur play that is the basis of the strategic design of golf courses. And hand-in-hand, glove-inglove with the design are the people who take care of the golf courses."

He praised both Harvey Penick and Old Tom Morris for their vision and their love of golf, noting that both these individuals had a significant impact on the game.

Old Tom Morris, Crenshaw said, "was a fountainhead of information on the game, as was Penick. As a greenkeeper, Old Tom Morris took care of the course, but let nature take its course. But he did so much more. His life was unbelievable.

Crenshaw said that the book, *Life* of Tom Morris, is one of his favorites.

Crenshaw said that he has seen golf course superintendents do incredible things to maintain the standards of a course, adding "the most important man or woman on the grounds is the one taking care of it."

The golf course architect, golfer and golf historian can see that there will be challenges ahead for golf course superintendents and for golf designers as well.

"Designers are doing incredible creations on what can be called (Continued on Page 34)

Mini-Seminar-

(Continued from Front Cover)

manufacturing and 65% in service. In the Minneapolis area 82% of the jobs are service related!!! This brought about the first question: What is the real goal of service?? To build trust and rapport as soon as possible!! We then started to work on defining terms and statements such as: Customer and moments of truth. Very simply, a customer is anyone that you build trust and rapport with and that moment of truth is anytime you communicate with a customer or anyone. It really came down to information (your ability) and emotion (your willingness) related to service. Are you willing and able to serve??? Not just customers but your employees and others?

The communications module focused on getting your message across. We all took a test to help us determine our own unique communication style. Are you visually-oriented, verballyoriented or kinesthetically (doing) oriented? What this told us was that we all communicate (send and receive) information just a little differently and when it comes to training employees or a grounds meeting, we need to make a special effort to "cover all the bases" in our communication. We can all relate to this very easily if we think



109 attended the Mini-Seminar but we had room for more!

about the job of trimming trees. This would be quite difficult to train someone with only verbal instruction. It may be a bit easier with a drawing (visual) but we all know that to really get the message across you just have to get out there and try it.

The day was well worth the time spent. I always gauge a seminar by the "real world take home stuff" that I get out of it; this one was a 10 out of 10. Unfortunately, we had plenty of room for more participants. I think we tend to take for granted the education we have available to us as a professional association. This may lead to apathy and nonparticipating by some, which is a terrible mistake. This seminar was absolutely top drawer, as good or better than anything we have ever offered in recent years. It's just too bad we didn't have a full house.

THANK YOU to Steve Young, Tom Parent, Pat Walton, James Gardner and Jim Nicol for the assistance you provided in bringing us this opportunity to learn and grow.

- Rob Panuska, Editor

Ben Crenshaw Receives Old Tom Morris Award -

(Continued from Page 33)

throwaway properties," he said. "We are returning to a more classic design, which I like. I feel the timeless architectural designs are the best."

Crenshaw said that he and his partner, William Coore, do a couple of golf course designs a year because they like to spend time on each project and want to keep their small crew together for each project.

"I was lucky enough to have a partner who is an agronomist," he said, "and he has taught me so much about this field. In turn, I try to work on the playability of the course design."

Crenshaw said that the move of golf professionals into design may give the public the impression that a golf professional can automatically become a golf course designer, but said that perception is wrong.

"I think this perception does an injustice to the golf course architect, who has spent so much time and energy learning how to design courses," he said.

Water will be a challenge to both the architects and the superintendents because water resources will be sorely depleted in years to come, Crenshaw said. On a practical side, that means the standards on the golf course may be changed when it comes to green. For golf course superintendents to overcome their members' objections to these conditions, the green committees must be well-informed.

For everyone involved in golf, the increase in performance equipment is presenting a challenge as well.

"I know this question about the impact of equipment on design drives Pete Dye nuts, but it is a good question," Crenshaw said. "We are at the critical, red line when it comes to equipment, and I'm beginning to agree with Jack (Nicklaus) that we must do something about the golf balls that are played in professional tournaments."

Turfgrass Review—

(Continued from Page 32)

Adjacent to the NTEP Kentucky bluegrass, Dr. Nancy Ehlke has planted some selections from her Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass breeding program. This enables comparison of her selections to many of the best varieties available.

Each year that a test is conducted, NTEP compiles a report for that evaluation year. At the completion of each test, a final report is published which compiles all evaluations over all years and gives a much more accurate picture of how the varieties perform over time. If you would like more detailed information on these tests or others, reports can be purchased from NTEP.*

* * *

*Kevin Morris, NTEP Beltsville Ag. Res. Center-West, Bldg. 002, Room 13, Beltsville, MD 20705. Phone: (301) 504-5125. E-mail: kmorris@asrr.arsusda.gov

The monthly MGCSA meeting in October 1997 is scheduled to be at the Les Bolstad University of Minnesota Golf Course. We hope to include a field day at the University Research Fields and Demonstration Gardens where these tests and other areas of research can be observed. We hope that many of you will be present and look forward to seeing you in October.



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Who's Using All The Water?

• Why do golf courses get to 'waste' so much water?''

That's what some casual observers are wondering out loud when they see an irrigation system at work on fairways, tees or greens.

As with many things having to do with managing often scarce resources, people just driving by a golf course have a tendency to jump to conclusions — very often, the wrong ones.

These often well-meaning, but misinformed, citizens could do well to look at their own backyards, and those of their neighbors, before pointing an accusing finger. Residential and commercial (business places, industrial parks and corporate offices) irrigation has expanded more than 30 percent in the last 15 years and, according to the Irrigation Association of America, more than 20 million acres of residential and commercial landscape are irrigated today. Golf courses account for only 1.3 million acres.

And, these figures consider just the fairly sophisticated irrigation installations found in residential areas (albeit they may be do-it-yourself systems) and not the friendly neighbor with his lawn sprinkler and garden hose who puts as much water on driveway and sidewalk as he does the lawn.

Since 85 percent of this residential market gets its water from public sources or private water agencies, the cost of putting water on this property is substantial. The Association estimates that residential and commercial installations use about 20 million acre feet of water each year. If an acre foot (325,000 gallons of water) costs \$400, the value of the water applied by these systems would be in the neighborhood of \$7 billion. (According to the American Water Works Association, the average cost of public water to residential users is \$572 per acre foot.)

By contrast, the golf course industry uses fewer than 2 million acre feet of water each year — less than 10 percent of what's used by homeowners. And, many golf courses draw irrigation water from wells on the property, or ponds and impoundments built just for that purpose. They don't rely on public water sources for irrigation

Since the first automatic landscape irrigation systems were invented, nearly a century ago, residential irrigation has often been considered a luxury rather than a necessity, but that's no longer the case for many people. Next time a well-intended, but shortsighted neighbor questions your "wasting" water, share some of these figures. Billions of dollars can be saved by homeowners and business owners making better use of irrigation technology — the kind of technology golf course superintendents use every day!

(Editor's Note: This article was reprinted with permission from JD Approach on behalf of John Deere Golf & Turf Division by Royle Publications.)





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Mini-Seminar a Hit: For those who attended our Mini-Seminar on March 10th, the speaker Jack Mateffy of Mateffy and Company did an outstanding job of leading us through a process of hiring excellence in employees and communciation and service.

* * * *

The Big Melt-Down of 1997 is well underway in southern Minnesota as I write this column in early March. The sun is basking through my office window and the water is running down the driveway. (Look to Page 11 for more comments from superintendents around the state.)

* * * *

Don't forget the April Meeting, to be held at The Lafayette Club on Tuesday, April 29 starting at 4:00 p.m. with a social hour. Host superintendent is John Harris. Bob Vavrek, USGA, will speak at 5:00 p.m. and dinner will be at 6:00 p.m. This meeting is a change in format with no golf because of snow-outs the past several years.

* * * * Pesticides in the news, again!!! Board member John Queensland from Cedar River Country Club in Adams sent me a clipping from the Rochester Post Bulletin entitled "Pesticides Linked to Frog Deformaties." Then in small print it states that "parasites and other factors may also be involved." This deals with deformed frogs found by schoolchildren in a southern Minnesota wetland in 1995. They also state that more research is being conducted and that no definitive cause has been determined at this point. The article came off the Associated Press wire and is very well written and informative but at first glance the impression you get is that pesticides are THE cause. Why didn't the title say "Parasites Linked to Frog Deformaties"!!! We all know why!! Then we wonder why people get upset and excited??? Keep your eyes and ears open for this type of reporting in your communities. You need to be prepared to respond to questions that your members and others may have about the products you use on the course. Are you prepared???

A big "Thank You" to Scott, Jeff and Ralph Turtinen, for the outstanding job they do on our publication "Hole Notes." As I learn "what it takes" to put together a monthly publication with the quality of ours, I have realized very quickly what an important role they have. You guys really do a terrific job for us!

Remember, publication deadlines for *Hole Notes.* If you wish to submit articles, please have them to me for review no later than the 10th of the month preceding publication. Thanks!



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