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HOLE NOTES

Official Publication of the Minnesota Golf Course Superintendents' Association

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From Your President's Desk

Successful MGCSA Scramble Raises Over \$4,000 For Scholarships



Rick Fredericksen, CGCS MGCSA President

Dan Hanson and his staff had the St. Cloud Country Club in great shape for the June Scholarship Scramble. It takes time and commitment to host an event and even more so when it is for your peers. Thank you Dan and all the superintendents who volunteer their clubs.

The Scholarship Scramble raised approximately \$4,000 this year and supports the scholarship program for our state association. The people that participate in this event are superintendents and their staff who are in the industry or are considering getting into it. Each year we award 2-3 scholarships to students that are members of the MGCSA. Without the support of our members, including the vendors, the scholarships would not be awarded. A special thanks to Plaisted Companies, Hydrologic, Bracketts Crossing Country Club and Simplot Partners for helping sponsor golf holes and the dinner.

The TROE Center continues to materialize with work beginning on the research green. The Drive for the U program that is operating under the guidance of Paul Eckholm is helping in the process of constructing this research green at the new TROE Center in St. Paul. Each green will be 100 feet by 220 feet and will represent two soil mixtures common to this region – a USGA greens mixture and a typical 'push-up' greens mixture. Turf varieties for the greens have not been selected but contact Brian Horgan if you have a selection that you would like seeded in the research green.

Brian has informed us that along with variety trials on the green, they will do trials for nutrient and pesticide leaching, disease biology and control, weed management and fertility trials. Also, the USDA/ARS scientists have agreed to donate eight lysimeters and data loggers to be installed in the USGA green to be used in a post doctoral position to study pesticide fate.

Mark your calendar for July 25, and plan to attend the Turfgrass Field Day at the University of Minnesota - St. Paul Campus. There will be three different sessions to attend: Grounds and Arboriculture, Low Maintenance Turf or High Maintenance Turf. You will also have the opportunity to tour the area where the TROE Center will be built and to discuss the facility with Brian and Jon Powell. The program begins with registration from 8 - 9:30 a.m. and will finish by 2 p.m.

CORRECTION -- reprinted from last month's column: Only those golf courses located in the 7 county metro area need to be licensed to apply phosphorous. They are Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington.

With the Governor's signature, the Phosphorus Bill will become a law effective January 1, 2004. Paul Eckholm, Brian Horgan, Bob Fitz, Larry Vetter and Doug Carnevale (MGA's Lobbyist) helped facilitate this bill. The bill addresses the application of Phosphorus in the 7-county Metro area. Golf courses that apply fertilizer that contain Phosphorous will be required to be certified. Out state governing bodies can also adapt this legislation to their local ordinances. The MGCSA has formed an Ad-Hoc Committee of five members that will help draft the certification course for licensing. Paul will chair this committee along with Brian Horgan.

- Rick Fredericksen, CGCS r_fredericksen@msn.com

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Thursday, July 25
U of M FIELD DAY

Host: Jon Powell University of Minnesota Campus St. Paul, Minnesota

Monday, August 26
MGCSA CHAMPIONSHIP
Host: Tom Kientzle, CGCS
The Legacy Course at Cragun's
Brainerd, Minnesota

Monday, September 23 STODOLA SCRAMBLE Host: Rick Fredericksen, CGCS Woodhill Country Club Wayzata, Minnesota



A Blast From the Past

A Series of Articles From 1927

(Editor's Note: The following articles have been reprinted with permission from the USGA.)

January, 1927 Water Hazards By Maynard M. Metcalf

Water hazards are of value only as' mental hazards. As such they are legitimate, but they should be used sparingly. One or two is enough on any course. It is important to have one so that players may become accustomed to playing over water and may overcome the fear and uncertainty such a hazard causes. Otherwise they would fall down on other courses when playing over water.

One great purpose of hazards is to inspire a player in trouble to rise to super-golf and overcome the difficulty. A playable hazard is a spur to special effort and overcoming it gives a satisfaction that compensates for the initial disappointment of getting into the trouble. Without numerous such hazards a course is a tame affair. But a ball in a water hazard is generally unplayable and must be lifted-a depressing rather than exhilarating thing.

Of course the chief purpose of hazards, as of the rough, is to re-quire accuracy of play in both direction and distance in order to avoid them. The ability to place one's ball with a good degree of accuracy is of the greatest importance whether on the tee or through the fair-way and especially in approaching. Hazards, both natural and artificial, are used to emphasize accuracy and as accuracy is of most importance near the'green, it is here that one finds hazards most abundantly supplied on well constructed courses.

Of course water hazards are as good as any other from the stand-point of penalizing inaccuracy. But the fact that they are unplay-able would properly interdict their use were it not for their value as mental hazards. Their presence in considerable number on any course is a defect, really a serious defect. Water hazards may often be so treated as to add to the beauty of a course. This is equally true whether the hazard be a pond or a stream. But if the pond or stream is off the fairway, outside the playing area for any but an egregiously bad shot, then it can be used far more effectively to beautify the course. Planting along its edges can be far more free and with thought only of the beauty.

May, 1927 Municipal and Public Golf

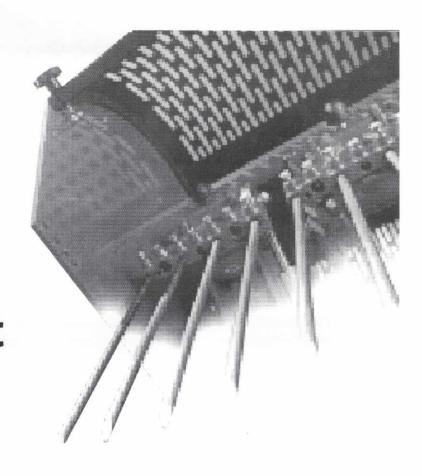
Just how Municipal Golf has expanded since the first public golf course was opened at Van Cortlandt Park in New York City in 1895 is forcefully presented in a booklet just issued by the United States Golf Association. One hundred and forty-eight cities maintaining 208 Municipal and Public Golf Courses are presented, distributed through 3'7 States and the District of Columbia.

Statistics supplied by 120 courses giving the number of g-hole rounds played during the year 1925 show a total of 5,744,104 rounds. Ninety courses furnished information as to the cost of maintenance in the amount of \$1,298,241, an average of \$14,425 per course. Individual course maintenance costs range from \$2,000 to \$40,000 per annum, the lower figures applying to courses with sand greens. Playing fees are as low as 5 cents per round of 9 holes and as high as \$1.00 per day. A majority of the Municipal Courses are similar in their charges, 25 cents for 18 holes, with this charge doubled on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, where on a good many courses the patronage is tripled. Eleven courses listed are maintained free from playing charges. A large majority of the courses are self-sustaining, exploding the old theory that a Municipal Golf Course is a charge on the taxpayer.

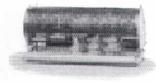
Probably the longest Municipal Course is maintained by the city of Denver, Colo., known as the City Park Municipal Course, which is 6,767 yards in length and a par of 74. Rockford, Ill., enjoys a g-hole course of 3,511 yards with a par of 35. The shortest course appears to be the one located in Jermain Park, Toledo, Ohio, which is only 815 yards long, par 27. Municipal Golf Courses that have been maintained by cities for twenty-five years or more are: Franklin Park Course, Boston, Mass., opened in 1896; Ottawa Park Course, Toledo, Ohio; Riverside Course, Indianapolis, opened 1898; Lake Golf Course, Milwaukee; Cherokee Park, Louisville; Wing Park Course, Elgin, Ill., opened 1900; Burnet Park, Syracuse, N. Y.; Waveland Course, Des Monies, Iowa, opened 1901; Genesee Valley Course, Rochester, N. Y., opened in 1902. Savannah, Ga., park officials have started constructing golf courses on a most pretentious scale, and in December, 1926, dedicated an 18-hole course, the first of four to be built on a tract of 714 acres.

Thirty-two years ago the City of New York, through its Department of Parks, authorized the construction of a ghole golf course in Van Cortlandt Park. This appears to be the pioneer movement in the United States for the establishment of Municipal Golf Courses. In the first four years the attendance had grown to such an extent that the Park Department felt justified in enlarging the course, and it was rebuilt and extended to 18 holes. In November? 1899, the new course was formally opened with a tournament in

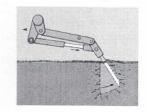
(Continued on Page 7)



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A Blast From the Past-

(Continued from Page 5)

which 120 players competed. A. G. Hamilton is recorded as the winner, and the news-papers of that period state that he "Lived within a stone's throw of the grandest public golf course in the world." It was also stated that he had been identified with the Baltusrol Golf Club in New Jersey for many years. Pictures of scenes during that event bear little resemblance to the attire worn at the present time by golfers, and it is quite doubtful if a contestant of today would have the courage to appear on a course wearing a Derby hat.

In September, 1896, the Van Cortlandt Park Golf Club was organized at a meeting held in the Vanderbilt Building, Nassau and Beekman Streets, New York City. Twenty-one members were enrolled and the entrance fee was fixed at \$2.00 with annual dues of the same amount. The officers elected were: President, C. S. Jensen; vice president, A. Owles; secretary, A. P. Meyer; and treasurer, W. E. Kingsbury. In 1922 the United States Golf Association inaugurated and conducted the first Public Links Championship at Ottawa Park in Toledo, Ohio. During the five years that these cham-pionships have been held 44 cities have been represented, three of this number being Canadian cities. Not more than 30 cities have been represented at any one tourney. The annual staging of this competition has served in no small way to arouse the interest of municipal authorities throughout the country and set them planning for the construction of public golf courses, especially in those localities where the recreation officials have been backward in providing facilities for the playing of the game. The number of Municipal Golf Courses opened each year since 1922 has been most gratifying, and

In 1823 nineteen courses were opened; in 1924, fifteen courses; in 1925, the banner year, twenty-one courses were ready for the public golfer, and this number was duplicated in 1926. This year nine more cities are preparing to dedicate

Municipal Golf Courses. A large number of Municipal Golf Courses have regularly organized golf clubs and associations which, serve to promote the interest of the members in the playing of the game, its etiquette and the proper enforcement of the rules. Only a small proportion of the courses listed in the booklet, sixty in all, have supplied information as to membership in each club. These 60 clubs have enrolled 15,842 players, but this total does not include clubs identified with the various New York City courses.

When the late Hon. Warren G. Harding was President of the United States in 1923, he donated a trophy for competition between cities, and this is now known as the Inter-City Team Championship. Four players are nominated by each city that enters a team, and the trophy is retained by the city returning the winning team for one year, and each member of the team receives a gold medal. Whenever the players from the city of Chicago win the Harding Trophy it is placed on exhibition in the City Hall, so that all may see that the humble public links player has at last been recognized and afforded an opportunity to journey forth and match his skill against brother golfers from all sections of the country.

June, 1927 A New Power Putting Green Mower

This machine weighs 165 pounds, and the weight is evenly dis-tributed on the large aluminum rollers, reducing the pressure per unit of surface to a minimum, thereby eliminating the danger of packing the soil of the greens excessively. The large rollers are operated direct from the motor through an expanding ring clutch and are separated by an auto type differential which eliminates any danger of scuffing dr scarring of the turf in turning.

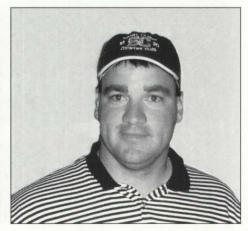
The machine cuts a 19-inch swath. This narrow cut and the compactness of the machine, together with the guard roller in front, enables it to cut undulated greens without scalping the high points. The speed of this machine and the ease with which it is operated enables one man to do approximately the work of two men with hand mowers.



DAN HANSON, Superintendent at St. Cloud CC had the course in terrific shape for the Scholarship Scramble on June 17.



JACK MACKENZIE, CGCS, addressed the MGCSA group after golf at the Scramble.



CRAIG THOMPSON, head golf pro at St. Cloud CC had all bases covered.

Julie Sprau Resigns Post At Minnesota Golf Association

The Minnesota Golf Association (MGA) has announced the resignation of Julie L. Sprau as executive director and chief operating officer, effective Aug. 30, 2002. Sprau, who lives in Chanhassen, Minn., with husband Joe Kelly and their two children, cited a desire to spend more time with family as the reason behind her decision to

leave the MGA.

"Julie has done a great job for the Minnesota Golf Association. While we support her decision to spend more time with her family, we will miss the skills she brought to the association," said Cal Simmons, president of the MGA. Simmons will lead an executive search committee to identify a replace-



Founded 1901

ment, to be named by mid-August.

Sprau, 40, assumed the executive director and chief operating officer role in January 1999 and led the MGA's professional staff through a critical period in the association's history. Included among her accomplishments were guiding the volunteer-led organization through a strategic planning process; re-branding of the MGA image, mission statement and Internet presence; and celebrating the association's centennial anniversary, included recognition by proclamation from Governor Jesse Ventura and culminated in a gala dinner, hosted by New York Times foreign correspondent and St. Louis Park native Thomas Friedman.

"Julie did a phenomenal job and is a great person," said Rick Soskin, vice president of the MGA. "We're excited that she is going to continue to work with the MGA as a volunteer," he added.

The MGA is a non-profit association dedicated to upholding and promoting the game of golf and its values for all golfers in Minnesota. The association includes more than 93,000 golfers at nearly 440 public and private golf facilities throughout the state. In 1998, the MGA ranked as the largest trade and professional association based in Minnesota, according CityBusiness. In addition, the MGA is recognized as among the top state and regional amateur golf associations across the country.

As recently as 1998, Minnesota led the country in golfer participation, according to the National Golf Foundation. The state is regularly ranked at or near the top in golfer participation.



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8 HOLE NOTES JULY 2002

ON THE ROAD WITH THE USGA

By BOB BRAME, USGA Agronomist

The first few weeks of May resulted in wide-spread wet. Virtually every course visited in recent weeks (throughout Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio) has been very wet; too much rain, over too short a time frame. The last week to ten days of the month offered some minor relief for certain courses, while others got even wetter. Three straight days with morning frost throughout the lower North Central Region during the last half of May also has been a stumbling block for golf turf conditioning.

The weather combination has resulted in some root decline. The root loss has been most intense where the weather pattern has been combined with aggressive fertilization. Less than consistent growth has prompted a few to push feeding in an attempt to stimulate growth and wear recovery. Aggressive feeding in the spring is never a good idea, and even more so with the weather pattern experienced this past May.

Pink snow mold disease activity sightings continued throughout the month of May. Red thread also has been a common occurrence over the last two weeks. Some dollar spot disease has been observed the last few days of May as far north as the Cleveland area. There is no question that golf turf conditioning is a challenging task as Mother Nature is very good at throwing curve balls. Just when you begin looking for the curve ball, then comes the heat. Hopefully, there will be some drying before temperatures begin climbing.

As you would expect with the wet weather, mowing has been less than consistent. In fact, a few courses have switched to lighter-weight equipment on fairways and approaches to get through the wet weather, and the eventual ability to go back to their larger equipment. Despite the challenges with mowing and manicuring, there have been minimal complaints from golfers. It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize that wet weather makes it virtually impossible to mow a course like everyone would prefer.

The biggest concerns that exist as we move into early June is the loss of roots, and the fact that many courses have not been able to topdress and aerify as they would like. Foliar feeding at very light rates can aid in strengthening the turf in advance of summer heat. In fact, foliar feeding should be continued right on through the summer. While temperatures are a bit cooler a slightly higher rate can be utilized to safely offer some strengthening.

If it has been impossible to core aerate greens this spring, keep summer opening and venting tools handy for the season ahead. Cross/shatter tines, or water injection aeration have become the most commonly used tools for summer opening and venting. Anytime moisture is holding in the upper profile and Mother Nature turns up the thermostat, open and vent. As for making up for missed topdressing, not much can be done other than kicking in more consistency as soon as weather conditions allow. Some courses have been able to get back on schedule over the last seven to ten days by carefully working around the weather.

Remember, play the course the way you find it and the ball where it lies. Equally, to the extent applicable variables allow, maintain the surface and upper profile as dry as possible.

(Editor's Note: Bob Brame may be reached at bobbrame@usga.org or 859-356-3272.)

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