

CLASSIFIED ADS

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Used Toro Irrigation Heads.
Electric Valve in Head preferred.
Both 1" and 1 1/2" bodies needed.
Contact: Jeff Normandt
Maple Grove CC.
608.786.1508
507.459.7730

FOR SALE

1984 Jac F-10 used for Fwys
Reels and Bed knives ready for use.
New brakes 2008, New tires 2006.
Asking \$1,100
Contact: Sean Mc Donagh
Roseville Cedarholm GC
651.792.7156

FOR SALE

1995 Clubcar Carryall II--\$2,500 obo
(ebay item # 140231117509)
Contact: Guy W. Leach
Spring Valley Golf Course
715.928.0405

FOR SALE

2005 Club Car Cafe Express / Carryall
II Beverage Cart. NEW but
Used with ONLY 12 Hours on this Unit
! We bought this cart new and then the
intended program changed and we no
longer needed this cart. Why pay
\$15,000 for a new one at the dealer
when this one is going for only
\$12,000 This cart is showroom new /
never been used. Hours on it are
just from moving it to and from
storage area.
Contact: Tom Fischer, CGCS
Edinburgh USA, Brooklyn Park
763.315.8575

FOR SALE

01-1995 Cushman UTV-MAX Elect. 4
seater. VGC. Elect.problems. \$/offer
02-1986 Little Wonder Blower.
8hp B&S, engine weak. \$/offer
03-1988 Toro Blower/Vac 5hp B&S.
engine weak. \$/offer
04-1986 Toro GM4 Walk Greensmowers.
(Qty 6) All complete/for parts. \$/offer
05-19?? Ryan Spikeaire. 3hp B&S.Looks
complete/for parts. \$/offer
06-19?? Ryan Ren-O-Thin. 3hp? B&S.
Looks complete/for parts. \$/offer
07-1985 Toro 21" commercial walk
rotary. Complete/for parts. \$/offer.
08-1987 Toro 21" self-propelled walk
rotary. Complete/for parts. \$/offer.
09-1991 Toro 21" self-propelled walk
rotary. Complete/for parts. \$/offer.
10-1984 Trailer. 4x7 Home built. Fair
shape. Not for highway use. \$/offer.
11-1985 Trailer. 6x10 Home built.
Frame rusted through. \$/offer.
12-1991 Trailer. 4x4 Home built for walk
mower hauling. Bent axle. \$/offer.
13-Tire & rim for Toro GM228. Brand
New, 23x8.50-12 (Qty 2) \$60 Ea./offer.
14-Tire & rim for 1986 Toro GM52.
Used, 20x8.00-10, \$/offer.
15-Cushman front tire & rim.
Used, 8.00-6, \$/offer.
16-Cushman front tire. New, 8.00-6
(Qty 5). \$20ea./offer.
17-Cushman Rear tire &rim.

Used, 18x9.50-8. \$/offer.
18-Jacobsen HR5111 tire & rim.
Used, 26x12.00-12. \$/offer
19-Baskets for Toro RM5300. #104-8219,
Brand New, (Qty 5)\$250/offer.
20-1987 Toro Greens Aerator. Runs Ok.
Coring head needs work. \$250/offer.
Contact: Tom Fischer, CGCS
Edinburgh USA, Brooklyn Park
763.315.8575

FOR SALE

Vermeer 44 in. tree spade - \$10,000
7 ft. vetidrain - \$9,000
Toro Fwy topdressor - \$3,200
Toro Spikers (new) - \$1,000
Toro Light wgt. fwy reel - \$650
Contact: Scott Wersal
Ridges at Sand Creek
952.492.2644 Ext. 24

FOR SALE

TORO Irrigation controllers
- Network LTC 1.0
they all worked when removed
in the spring of 2007
- 16 available @ \$150 each or best offer.
Also 1 Vari-time II central controller
\$400 or best offer.
Contact: Jason Ruhoff
Koronis Hills GC, Paynesville 56362
320.493.2604

WANTED

Ransomes 350D for parts
Contact: Cecil Audorff
Lake Wissota Golf
715-382-4959

FOR SALE

2000 John Deere 2653 triplex
900 hrs, good condition - \$1,000
Contact: Matt Rostal
Interlachen Country Club
952-924-7420

WANTED

Ransomes 350 fairway mower.
Any condition is fine.
Contact: Gary Gill
Rolling Oaks Golf Course
715-637-0128

FOR SALE

4 Hunter G800 G70 fully top serviceable
1-1/2" ACME thread sprinkler heads.
They are all brand new and have never
been installed. \$50 each.
Contact: Jeramie Gossman
Southview Country Club
651-451-1666

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1989 Gandy Sweep Master w/
Hydraulic lift, very little use: \$700
Contact: Ben Just
Midland Hills Country Club
651-631-1545

FOR SALE

6" Muesco pressure
reducing valve. \$200
Contact: Lynn Richert
Angushire Golf Course
320-252-9208
FOR SALE

5-1998 Toro fairway cutting units
(8 blades)
Mod. 03509 in excellent shape,
used as spares.
Fits Toro models 5100 or 5200
Asking \$1,250
5-1998 Toro fairway verticut heads
Mod. 03516 in excellent condition
Fits Toro models 5100 or 5200
Asking \$1,250
Contact: Keith Scott
Oak Ridge CC
952-938-6900

FOR SALE

Nema open motor starters.
Size 3 - 240 volt coil.
Size 4 - 120 volt coil.
\$450 each obo.
Contact: Lynn Richert
Angushire golf course
320-252-9208

FOR SALE

GA 30 Ryan Aerifier (1990) - \$3,500
(2) Ryan walker Aerifiers
(1984) - \$1,500/ units
Jacobsen GK IV Triplex (Groomers)
(1991) - \$3,500
Jacobsen GK IV Triplex (Diesel)
(1989) - \$1,500
Jacobsen GK IV Triplex (Gas)
(1987) - \$1,000
Toro Fairway Mower

Reelmaster 5300-D (1999) - \$5,000
Toro Groundsmaster (2000) - \$3,500
Jacobsen Rotary Turfcat (1999) - \$5,000
Contact: Tim O'Driscoll
Rochester Golf & Country Club
507/536-4487

FOR SALE

(3) 2005 Toro Reelmaster 5500
Verticut Units,
Model 03872, New-still on pallet,
New price: \$1,450 each
Sell all 3 for \$1,000
1994 Toro Reelmaster 5300, serviced,
fresh ground cutting units,
recent paint job, ROPSw/suntop,
basket kit, nice condition. \$4,500
Contact: Mitch Fossey
Troy Burne Golf Club
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Myth Busted?

A New England Superintendent tests flag sticks to see how they react when golf balls hit them

By RICH GAGNON

Superintendent, Segregansett Country Club, Taunton, Massachusetts

One of my first jobs after accepting the superintendent position at Segregansett Country Club in Taunton Mass., was to sit down with my green chairman at the time, Chris Ryding, and figure out which pins/flagsticks the members wanted on the golf course. I had three full sets of completely different style pins and no idea which one they preferred.

Par Aide manufactured all three different style flagsticks, which are listed in the company's catalog as:

- the half-inch solid regulation fiberglass flagstick,
- three-quarter-inch tapered tournament flagstick, and
- one-inch Aluminum/ fiberglass tournament flagstick.

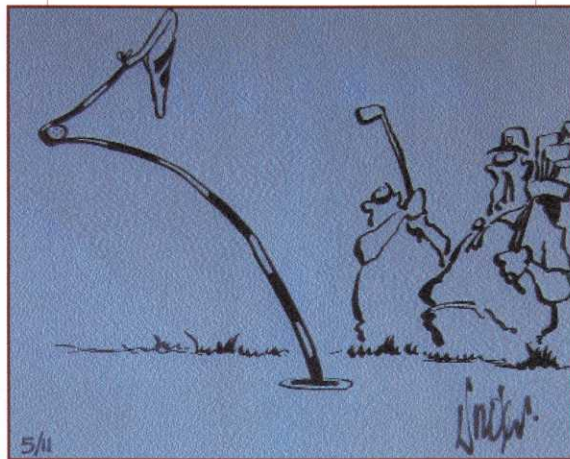
Ryding and I agreed on the three-quarter-inch tapered tournament flagstick, which seemed to look better and would be more durable because of its weight and thickness. We didn't give it much more thought than that.

That is until a complaint rolled in from a member that changed our way of thinking a bit. The complaint was that we needed to get rid of the "metal" flagsticks because the ball bounces off them too hard and is less likely to fall into the hole. I was told we needed to go back to the half-inch, solid regulation fiberglass flagsticks. I assured the chairman the flagsticks were made of fiberglass and the only metal component was the ferrule on the bottom and the screw threads on the tip, which hold the flag on. I was told that regardless of what the flagsticks were made of, fewer balls go in the hole with the flagsticks we were currently using.

A couple years passed. The same three-quarter-inch tapered tournament flagsticks were being used, but now I had a new chairman, Earl Dion. The old complaint had resurfaced with a new set of ears to listen, and I was asked if it was a legitimate complaint once again. It seemed that if all the flagsticks were eight feet tall and had a half-inch-wide base made of fiberglass that it wouldn't affect the ball dropping into the hole or kicking to the

side. After hearing this complaint yet again, I figured I'd try to put the myth to rest - that the flagsticks we were using were reducing the chances of the ball dropping into the hole.

Segregansett has 20 members who have a USGA handicap index of 2 or lower, 12 members who qualified for the Massachusetts Amateur Championship in 2007 and two members who played in national USGA events last year. The members have the reputation of being one of the best playing memberships in the state. I wasn't about to win any debate with any



of them about what a ball does or doesn't do when it hits a flagstick. That is unless I had data to back up what I said.

Set it up

To conduct this test, I used all three sets of pins. I set a regulation cup into a green mowed at one-eighth inch on a flat surface and set up a transit tripod several feet away from the cup. Then I cut a 10-foot section of PVC irrigation pipe, set it on the tripod and raised the entry point of the pipe two feet off the ground, with the exiting end of the pipe 14 inches from the hole resting on the green. All the flagsticks had flags on them, the ferrules were all the same, and the Par Aide cup was set at regulation depth.

Assistant Superintendent Tate Asselin and I rolled 100 balls through the PVC

pipe at each of the flagsticks. We removed a ball from the cup every time one landed in it to make sure the balls leaning against the flagstick didn't have any effect on vibration or stability. We wanted to simulate a chip shot as it hits the flagstick but wanted to make sure all balls hit the flagstick dead-on at a normal pace to see how the ball reacted.

We understood that, in the real world, any perfect chip shot that just drops in the hole wouldn't be affected by which flagstick was in the cup and any ball skulled or off center wouldn't be impacted either.

What we wanted to avoid was the ball traveling too fast, too slow or too off center. The 10-foot pipe set up at two feet off the ground on one end and 14 inches from the hole on the other end seemed to be the perfect combination for simulating a direct hit at a medium pace.

As the flagstick test was under way, Asselin thought it would be a good idea to take the test to another level and use the exact same make of ball to assure consistency and accuracy. I'm sure some balls might react differently than others based on their individual characteristics, and the idea was a great one, but our final decision to use 100 random golf balls, not 100 of the same kind. This was based on one factor: I wanted to duplicate what is actually happening on the golf course when my membership hits the flagstick on a chip shot. What better way to test for this than having 100 random balls that were hit by the membership at one time, picked up by me after they were lost and eventually used in this experiment?

Results that matter?

After 300 balls were sent through the pipe, the results were in. With the flagstick we were using (three-quarter-inch tapered), 67 percent of the balls fell into the cup. With the half-inch flagstick, 72 percent of the balls fell into the hole. The complaints were valid, but barely. At a

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Myth Busted—

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5% difference in the members' favor, it appeared that for every 20 chip shots that hit the flagstick dead-on, one more fell into the cup with the half-inch flagstick compared to the three-quarter-inch tapered flagstick. Although not a major difference, there still was a difference.

"If I hit the flagstick with 100 chip shots this year, I want the five birdies—there's a difference!" Dion says. "If I go up against a good chipper in the club championship, I want the three-quarter-inch flagsticks in. Who wouldn't?"

Most golfers would say there's no difference which flagstick was in the cup. And, statistically, the 5% difference in our results would probably hold true for 100 coin tosses. But one flagstick had to win the race and the results would never turn out 50/50 anyway. There might not seem to be a difference between the half-inch and the three-quarter-inch flagsticks, but when the two pins were matched up against the one-inch flagstick, the results proved there can be a significant difference between flagsticks and the percentage of balls falling into the cup. The biggest shock of all was that with the one-inch flagsticks, no balls fell into the hole. That's right, none. It's hard to imagine there would be such a big difference, especially since the bottom 12 inches of all three flagsticks is exactly the same width (half-inch) and made of fiberglass.

Weigh in

I took things a step further and wanted to see if weight had any effect on the results since the area that the ball was hitting was exactly the same on all the flagsticks. The three-quarter-inch flagstick was heavier than the half-inch one, but the one-inch flagstick was lighter than the three-quarter-inch flagstick. Weight, materials and width in the impact area all have no effect on the results.

Is 5% difference enough to change the flagsticks at Segregansett to the half-inch ones? It's still debatable, but I can assure you that after reading the results of our experiment you'll never see the one-inch flagsticks in our cups again. That is, until my chairman goes up against a good chipper in the club championship.

Flag Sticks

By STEVE GARSKE, *President, Par Aide Products Co.*

I am pleased to have the opportunity to comment on Rich's article regarding the different flag sticks. The article is well written and to the extent of his testing and based on his testing method, we are quite certain his results are undeniable.

Some history: What Par Aide has always called its Tournament pole, was originally brought to market in the early '60s. For many years it was commonly found in use for PGA Tour events.

It was made of a heavy gauge, wedged aluminum which gave it the tapered top section. The bottom was a steel shank inserted on one end into the aluminum and had a ferrule on the other. The steel shank was exposed about 8" to conform to the USGA regulations for a flag stick. Needless to say, a chipped ball was all but hitting a solid wall upon impact and the ball did indeed bounce off, irritating the low handicap golfers. Likely due to this issue our sales declined in the early '80s to where we were phasing it out. Then Bay Hill in Orlando insisted on using them at their course in spite of my warning. Within a couple months, the issue was at the forefront and the flag sticks removed. However, it didn't end there. They liked the look and wanted to continue with this flag stick style. We re-engineered it with the lighter aluminum body and the fiberglass top and bottom

shanks. Apparently it was acceptable as the Palmer courses used them with their distinctive striping pattern on their courses around the world. The popularity of this flag stick grew and is growing today.

I believe that this flag stick has a place in golf. It is commonly chosen by Superintendents who have a membership who appreciate the greater visibility it provides. Others like the ability to custom paint, and repaint, and others just like the look. I would, however, generally agree with Rich Gagnon and would not choose it for use on a country club that has a high number of low handicappers.

What a long, strange trip our 1" Tournament Pole has taken. While it wouldn't impact the relative results, Rich found, it does make me wonder when the golf ball itself, forever "improved" for greater distance, etc., will react in a similar manner to all flag sticks.

Please allow me to reiterate our appreciation of Rich Gagnon's interest and effort on this issue. It's this kind of feedback that drives us to constantly look for improvements and to innovate. Thank you, Steve Garske, President, Par Aide Products Co.

(Editor's Note: Steve Garske was asked to respond/comment on the original test by Superintendent Rich Gagnon.)



DRAGON DANCE

By RANDY WITT, CGCS
Courses Manager, Hong Kong Golf Club

Dragon Dance.

What does the term Dragon Dance have to do with a country club? The Dragon Dance is the official coronation ceremony for the Captain and Lady Captain as leaders of the Hong Kong Golf Club for a year. The political structure of a private country club in Hong Kong is somewhat similar to a traditional private club in the United States but with varying differences. The Captain of the club is similar to the President of a club in the USA. The HKGC has a president also, but is basically a position of title only. The president has no real leadership duties such as the duties carried out by the Captain. The Captain oversees the General Committee, which is composed of the Conveyor or committee chairman from each of the various sub-committees of the club. The Club has sub-committees of finance, golf, courses, buildings, membership, and legal. The head of each committee or Conveyor along with the Captain and Vice Captain compromise the General Committee. The Captain chooses the conveyors, and the Captain along with each of his chosen conveyors selects individuals for each particular sub-committee. The past captains committee meets regularly to discuss matters of the club, and has the responsibility to choose the vice-captain. The vice-captain usually has served on one or more sub-committees over the years. It appears that generally the captaincy is rotated between a European and an Asian mem-



A previous Captain and the new Captain.

ber on an alternating yearly basis. At the Annual General Membership Meeting in early May, the nominated leadership positions are pretty much given a rubber stamp unanimous vote of approval by the membership in attendance. With the Captain being a candidate of the previous captains' choosing, the political structure is maintained. One of the final acts of the acting Captain reign is hosting of the Captains Dinner. This is a black tie affair that is attended by the previous captains to honor the outgoing captain and the incoming captain, and also a time for the current Captain to show his appreciation for the help and support of the previous

captains. Although a black tie affair, I thoroughly enjoy the experience of the evening. I find it very interesting and educating to be able to speak to previous captains to learn about the history and political happenings of the Club.

Back to the Dragon Dance. The Dragon Dance is a Chinese custom to honor the new, incoming captain with a wish of good luck and a dance to ward off potential evil spirits. The event is such that a mid-morning brunch is served, the Dragon Dance takes place then Captain hits a drive off of the first tee to officially begin his reign in office. Prior to hitting the drive, many of the club's caddies spread across the first fairway. The lucky caddy that retrieves the Captains drive is rewarded with a Lisee envelope containing \$500HKD. After the Ceremonial drive, a golf tournament is played on one of the golf courses, followed by a social evening of drinks, food and awarding of prizes. The Captain's Drive-In is held on a Sunday, the Lady Captain's Drive-In is held on the proceeding Tuesday which is Ladies Day. The Captain's reigns are usually for one year, with an occasional instance of a Captain serving a two-year captaincy. The club structure and position titles are very much European with the dragon dance very much an Asian cultural tradition. In the Asian culture, dealing with spirits both good and bad is very



The dragon dancing for the new Captain.

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Dragon Dance-

(Continued from Page 24)

important. As you may recall from a previous article about Chinese New Year, spirits are an important part of the Asian world. The entrance into my home has a large evil mask mounted on the wall that is suppose to scare off any potential bad spirits from entering into my home. So far it must be working, as no evil spirits have been apparent to my knowledge! While the change of captaincy signals the start of a new year in the political structure of the club, it also signals the beginning of the off-season for golf due primarily to the transition into summer weather. The warm, humid, wet summer weather has the affect of sending many of the European club members back to the cooler summer weather of various European countries with many of the remaining members forgoing golf during the summer months. While golf does continue, the amount of club competitions and events is drastically curtailed for the months of June, July, and August. For me, this pattern has been a drastic change to what I have always been use to. This year I will be returning to the United States for the first summer vacation in the month of June since I started in the golf course business. Just as the days and nights are opposite between Hong Kong and Green Bay, so are the golf seasons switched. I do look forward to a relaxing break away from golf in June. Fortunately or unfortunately, depending on one's view point, this summer will be much busier than normal and my vacation a bit shorter as the preparations for the Olympics swing into high gear beginning June 2nd. The 2nd signals the first lock down period leading up to the Olympics in August. Beginning June 2nd, the membership will have the Old Course and the Hong Kong Open composite course available for play. The non-composite holes on the Eden and New Courses will be closed to play due to infrastructure construction for the Olympics. Viewing marques, refreshment areas, media installation, security installations, etc will be started. The maintenance staffs are looking forward to maintaining the non-composite holes without golf play for a period of at least three months. The somewhat slower pace of the off season will this year be compromised by the Olympic Preparations, a period of time I'm sure will encompass both satisfaction and frustration. For us, the real critical period will be as soon as the Olympics are completed. I'm sure there will be members ready to tee off at 6 am the day after the Olympics! Tentative plans are to hopefully bring the courses back into playing condition by mid-September, but this timeframe will be dramatically affected by the weather during and after the Olympics. Generally the summer season is marked by periods of abundant if not very excessive amounts of rainfall with a typhoon sprinkled in for a bit if excitement. The summer of 2007 was rather dry by Hong Kong standards, so I'm anticipating this summer to be much wetter. My first year in Hong Kong was marked by rainfall totals in excess of 750mm for each month of May through August. Hopefully that will not be the case this year with all the Olympic preparations to be undertaken. As was the case in Wisconsin, in Hong Kong one also just learns to cope with the weather, accept it, and move on as best as you can. Such are the challenges of working in the golf course business in whatever country. Just another experience and challenge in the Adventure of Life.



Heat Stroke Quiz

(See related article on Page 27)

True or False

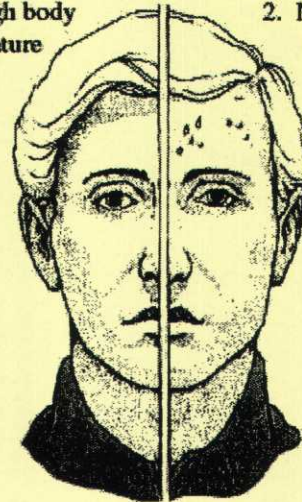
1. The illness caused by heat stress is very real. T F
2. Heat stress may result from the buildup of muscle generated heat in the body. T F
3. Exposure to heat stress is not a problem with children. T F
4. The most serious heat related illness is heat stroke. T F
5. Over 20% of those who suffer a heat stroke die. T F

Heat Stroke

1. Dry, hot skin
2. Very high body temperature

Heat Exhaustion

1. Moist clammy skin
2. Normal or subnormal temperature



Signs and symptoms of heat stroke and heat exhaustion

Answer Key

1. T, 2. T, 3. F, 4. T, 5. T

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Now there's a better way to keep your turf and your revenue in great shape. The PlanetAir aerator actually improves turf health for long-term rewards. Our patented earth-shattering technology allows you to aerate in one pass and play immediately.



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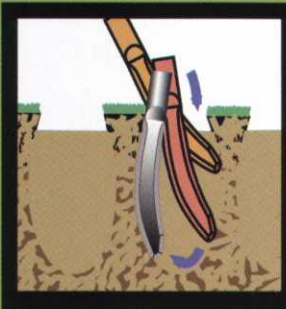
Sealed off greens create a number of problems including: fungus growth, algae growth, isolated dry spots, over heated surfaces (due to ponded water), and oxygen depleted root zones that cause summer root decline.

PlanetAir allows you to control these problems on your schedule and to actually increase root mass during summer stress periods without upsetting your customers or members.

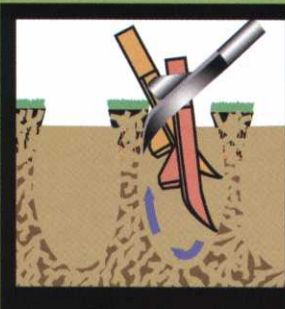
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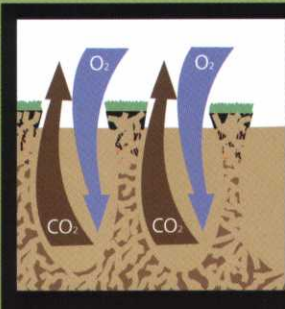
Our shatter knife technology - combined with our patented planetary motion - creates pore space throughout your root zone, eliminating compaction.



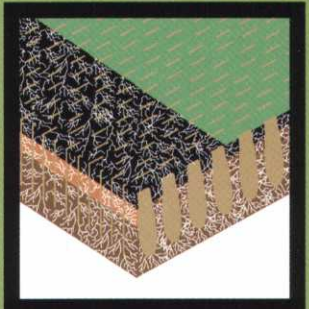
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Heat Stress

Courtesy of Ohio State University Extension

Objective

To be able to identify symptoms of heat stroke and exhaustion, and know the emergency procedures for both.

Trainer's Note

Heat stress is serious. Discuss measures that could prevent farm work-related heat stress. Controlling heat stress is especially important to pesticide handlers and "early entry" workers who must wear protective gear, but heat stress can effect anyone!

Background

Heat stress is a build-up of body heat generated either internally by muscle use or externally by the environment. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke result when the body is overwhelmed by heat. As the heat increases, body temperature and the heart rate rise painlessly. An increase in body temperature of two degrees Fahrenheit can affect mental functioning. A five degree Fahrenheit increase can result in serious illness or death. During hot weather, heat illness may be an underlying cause of other types of injuries, such as heart attacks, falls and equipment accidents. More Worker's Compensation claims for heat illness come from agricultural workers than from any other occupation.

The most serious heat-related illness is heat stroke. The symptoms are confusion, irrational behavior, convulsions, coma and death. While over 20% of heat stroke victims die regardless of health or age, children seem to be more susceptible to heat strain than adults. In some cases, the side effects of heat stroke are heat sensitivity and varying degrees of brain and kidney damage.

Preventing Heat Stress Will:

Protect Health: Heat illness is preventable and treatable before it is life threatening.

Improve Safety: Any heat stress can impair functioning.

Increase Productivity: People work slower and less efficiently when they are suffering from heat stress.

Employers, supervisors and workers all have an essential role to play in preventing heat stress. Each member of the team should use good judgment to prevent heat related illness. A heat stress control program should protect all workers at the operation, from those who can work comfortably in heat to those in poor physical shape.

Controlling Heat Stress

Drink one glass of water every 15 to 30 minutes worked, depending on the heat and humidity. This is the best way to replace lost body fluid.

Read medication labels to know what causes the body to react to the sun and heat.

Avoid alcohol and drugs as they can increase the effects of heat.

Build up tolerance for working in the heat. Heat tolerance is normally built up over a one- to two-week time period.

Take breaks to cool down. A 10 - 15 minute break every two hours is effective.

Adapt work and pace to the weather.

Provide heat stress training to workers and supervisors.

Manage work activities and match them to employees' physical condition.

Use special protective gear, such as cooling garments and cooling vests on "early entry" workers.

Know heat stress first aid techniques.

Heat Stroke First Aid

Move the victim to a cool place.

Remove heavy clothing; light clothing can be left in place.

Immediately cool the victim by any available means, such as placing ice packs at areas with abundant blood supply (neck, armpits, and groin). Wet towels or sheets are also effective. The cloths should be kept wet with cool water.

To prevent hypothermia continue cooling the victim until their temperature drops to 102 degrees Fahrenheit.

Keep the victim's head and shoulders slightly elevated.

Seek medical attention immediately. All heat stroke victims need hospitalization.

Care for seizures if they occur.

Do not use aspirin or acetaminophen. Heat exhaustion first aid:

Move the victim to a cool place.

Keep the victim lying down with legs straight and elevated 8-12 inches.

Cool the victim by applying cold packs or wet towels or cloths. Fan the victim.

Give the victim cold water if he or she is fully conscious.

If no improvement is noted within 30 minutes, seek medical attention.

When possible, schedule heavy tasks and work requiring protective gear for cooler, morning or evening hours.

Prolonged, extreme hot temperatures mandate the postponement of nonessential tasks.

Most protective garments limit sweat evaporation (but not sweat production) and chemical-resistant suits can cause rapid dehydration if sweat is not replaced. One way to slow the build-up of heat when wearing PPE is to use special cooling garments.

If the temperature is above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, cooling vests may be useful when pesticide handlers are wearing chemical-resistant suits and are either doing heavy or moderate work for a prolonged period.

If the temperature is above 80 degrees Fahrenheit, working in chemical-resistant suits for more than a half hour without taking frequent water and rest breaks is unsafe. Cooling garments and frequent breaks are recommended.

Powered air-purifying respirators and supplied-air respirators generally feel cooler than other types of respirators because breathing resistance is minimized and the airstream has a cooling effect.

Review the Following Points

Heat stress is serious and should be handled as such.

As strain from heat increases, body temp and heart rate can rise rapidly.

Exposure to heat can be serious to children and adults.

Have plenty of liquids available and administer first aid as needed.



Musing the Minutes

By MATT MCKINNON
MGCSA Secretary

The MGCSA Board of Directors met on April 24 at Monticello Country Club.

Executive Director Scott Turtinen reported that 67 out of 661 regular members along with 10 affiliates out of 143 have not paid 2008 membership dues as of this printing.

Turtinen also reported the 'old-style' MGCSA Pocket patch cost \$25 each. The 'new-style' patch, depending on how many we order, costs significantly less. Fifty @ \$9.18 each, 100 @ \$6.90 each, and the price includes the clip. The clip itself costs \$2.30/each. A Motion was approved for the purchase of 'new-style' MGCSA Pocket Patches.

Twenty-three clubs participated in this year's MGCSA Turf Research Benefit Week. The MGCSA advertised the event in the St. Paul Pioneer Press on Sunday, April 27 and also ran the ad on six consecutive Fridays in the Star Tribune. The total cost for advertising the event was under

\$1,000.

President Rick Traver, CGCS thanked Paul Diegnau, CGCS, James Bade and Tom Proshok for all of their hard work. Paul Diegnau, CGCS reported that Dr. Watschke would speak at the Minnesota Green Expo.

David Oberle reported the MGCSA's Hospitality Night in New Orleans will be held at The Embers. The cost will be around \$88/person for open bar and heavy appetizers. Oberle also would like to look at the Sponsorship menu for possible sponsorship levels and what the vendors get back in return. Dave will be looking for feedback at an Affiliate meeting at the Affiliates' Appreciation Day at Brackett's Crossing on June 3.

Mike Knodel reported he has been working on questions for a Membership Survey.

Scottie Hines, CGCS reported the Research Committee approved to donate

\$20,000 for the TROE Center at the University of Minnesota. Hines talked about the new 50/50 raffle to be held at our monthly events. Hines will be looking to have someone from the University help with the 50/50 raffle. A Motion was approved by the Board for the \$20,000 for the Uof M.

James Bade reported that MERGE had a Committee meeting at Somerset. The committee met with the Assistant Administrator from the city to talk about a proposal. At this time the committee is working on a proposal to submit to the city for review.

Under new business, Turtinen will look at the cost of the old 'spiral-bound' Membership Roster and compare to the more recent three-hole punched ones.

Motion was approved to add \$200 for Survey Monkey services and \$300 for gift certificates for *Hole Notes* Columnists to the budget.

The MGCSA also will be looking at using a credit card machine. A credit card machine will make it easier for people to register for monthly meetings, seminars and pay for memberships. MGCSA will survey the Membership to see if this is something we should be doing. The Board will look into the fees for this service.

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MGCSA Membership Report

MAY 2008

NEW MEMBERS

Roger A. Stewart, Jr., CGCS
Class A - GCSAA
TPC Twin Cities, Blaine
(W) 763-785-0696

Travis A. Heifner
Class C
North Links GC, North Mankato
(W) 507-947-3335

Luke Schultz
Class C
Waseca-Lakeside Club, Waseca
(W) 507-837-5956

Matthew Stock
Class C - GCSAA
Northfield GC, Northfield
(W) 507-645-6879

Bryan M. Huinker
Student - Iowa State University
Heritage Links GC, Lakeville
(W) 952-440-6494

Zachary J. Painter
Student - Anoka Technical College
North Links GC, North Mankato
(W) 507-947-3335

John G. Stone
Student - University of Minnesota/Crookston
Heritage Links GC, Lakeville
(W) 952-440-6494

William McRae
Affiliate
Minnesota Wanner Company, Minneapolis
(W) 952-929-1070

Respectfully submitted by Brian Brown
MGCSA Membership Chair
Chisago Lakes Golf Club

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In Bounds: Subtle Differences

By JOHN "JACK" MACKENZIE, CGCS
North Oaks Golf Club

Recently I picked my son Tyler up from college after a triumphant second year. He is still a MacKenzie but now he sports a bit of facial hair and has a new variety of political views thanks to a very diverse course load and an opinionated roommate. He will always be the same great person, but with a few subtle changes. Not unlike the North Oaks Golf Club and its recent improvements.

The wonderful Stan Thompson layout still remains. Risk is rewarded and conservatism, while not penalized, continues to be a longer route around the golf course – typical Thompson craftsmanship. The changes Tom Lehman introduced last year are dramatic, but still in the theme of the original master architect. And the implementation of the plan by Duinick Bros. Inc. Golf was fun to watch and contribute to. The whole experience from architect selection to opening will be remarked as one of the most enjoyable projects of my career.

The process began eight years ago with the budgeting of money necessary to develop a long-range golf course improvement plan aggressive enough to accommodate the changes in today's technology (a longer ball and better clubs) yet adaptable to Stan Thompson's classic park-style golf design. In 2005, four firms were pursued for their architectural expertise and the Lehman Design Group selected. From that point forward the plan took up steam and I found myself in the driver's seat of a rather large project.

Land mapping, permit gathering, material selection and communication were key elements in my participation. True there was a significant amount of "committee" input, but the nuts and bolts were hammered out by the green staff, Tom Lehman and his senior designer Chris Brands, Judd Duinick and his project coordinator Ahren Habicht and me. Together we pulled off a huge coup even though Mother Nature challenged the group with a very, very wet fall.

Politics, politics and more politics. Before any soil was turned seven separate entities had to be contacted to gather permits. And it seemed that each had even more "sub-groups" to contend with and varying time tables for each step of the permit process. I cannot suggest strongly enough that the first step to any large project is to contact your local and the state governmental agencies who might have input into the design and finished product. Also be sure to budget plenty of money for this key step, not to grease any palms, but rather to address the ever-increasing costs of permitting. And you can't get a permit without good maps.

Course layout, irrigation systems current and future, drainage patterns, water volumes and flow, silt fence design, spoil stockpiling, material handling zones and expected traffic impacts had to be mapped out for many of the entities requiring permits. It is critical that the erosion control procedures and plans of implementation are in place well before construction commences to eliminate any delays. Also important is the procurement of each party's meeting dates and times as not every community or committee meets on a regular basis. And don't forget that town hall meetings are often required for public notification purposes and everyone has questions, some requiring answers at future meetings. In hindsight, I realize that every gathering had a purpose

and the detailed maps generated during the process facilitated the project greatly.

Perhaps the most important decision made for the sake of the game at North Oaks was the sand selection used in the bunkers. As a smart manager, after some small suggestions, I left the final choice up to the "committee." They chose Ohio's Best sand products for their consistency of play. And because the faces of the bunkers were to be steep, Kerry Glader of Plaisted Companies recommended the Signature 100 percent manufactured sand for its angular qualities which would limit movement down the sharp slopes. Sod was another important component to the project because the plan called for over 35 acres to be laid, "green side up!"

I cannot emphasize enough the importance of scouting your sod for quality and quantity early in the process. And once selected, be sure to maintain communication with the grower and have a Plan "B" or secondary field should the contracted plot crap out as ours did. Your contactor needs to be diligent in keeping apprised as to the condition of your future playing surfaces. Judd Duinick personally flew many miles to observe and eventually decline much of the sod specifically grown for our project. That is where our Plan "B" came into play.

Our change in sod provider did impact the project and informing the membership of the complications was critical to the success of the plan. This was made quite simple due to the early development of a networking "tree" used to disseminate news both good and bad. On a daily basis I would take my trusty Olympus Stylus 760 All Weather compact camera onto the course for a series of pictures capturing the ongoing progress. Every morning I would download the shots and create short eblasts with pictures and captions for distribution to the Board of Directors, Green Committee, Lehman Committee, Golf Committee, Lehman Design Group, Duinick Bros. Inc. Golf and the North Oaks Golf Club department heads and staff. The daily "message" and pictures were then posted on the club web site and the bulletin boards throughout the club house. Also included in the eblasts would be expanded detail as to the daily occurrences only necessary for committees, designers and contractor.

The electronic format was very well accepted and generated many opportunities for correspondence with my membership. The pictures told a million stories and eventually went into a Holiday CD distributed with music in a slide show format to all of the membership and the new member promotional material. The daily exchange of information with Tom and Duinick Brothers limited many potential issues and led to even more opportunities to send pictures and redesign portions of the course using "paint" tools on the computer. And I have over 2,000 pictures documenting the whole project complete with drain and irrigation lines.

The photo album on my computer details many of the changes that have taken place at North Oaks Golf Club over the last year. Through a cooperative effort the project went very well. The membership and their guests have welcomed the new and exciting facelift of a classic course graciously and with much appreciation for a job well done. With proper planning, material selection and communication the job was completed on time and on budget, despite a change in our sod and the ravages of a record wet fall.

Stan Thompson would be proud of the subtle differences necessary to keep the club a viable destination for today's "flat bellies." Beautiful sand, longer holes and many slight nuances are sure to challenge any level of play. Still North Oaks, only a bit different. Just as my son is still a great kid whom I love tremendously, he is just a little different now that he has broadened his horizons.