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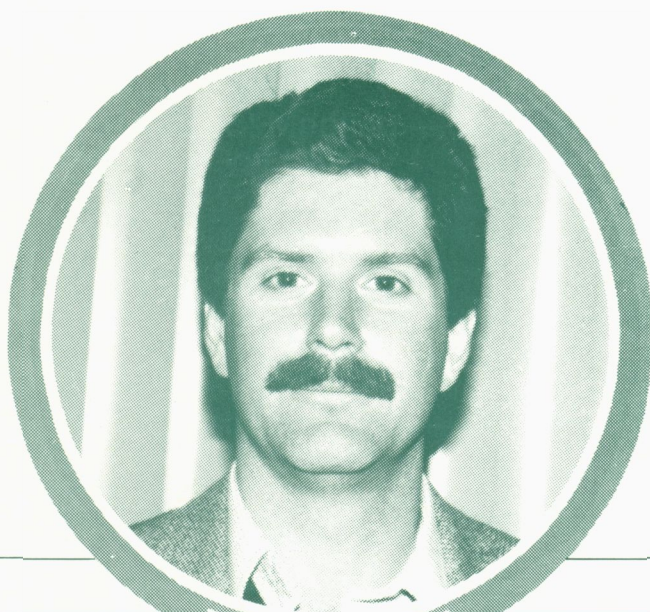
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CINDI CHARTERS

Dedication / Sacrifice

by Bob Klingensmith, Superintendent, Hi Level G.C., Kossuth, Pennsylvania

In our profession some, indeed many, might find it very hard to separate dedication to the job and sacrifice for the job. It must be done for personal and family survival. For some, in their present job at least, it is already too late.

I am just several months short of my sixtieth birthday. I have spend about fifty of those years on and in golf course work. There is nothing like being the only one on a golf course at the break of day with the long shadows casting patterns on the sparkling dew covered fairways, perhaps a mist wafting up from the lakes, and the singing of the early rising birds before the sounds of progress (?) drowns them out.

This is especially true if you have been the one responsible for the first class condition of the course. Gazing out across a well groomed course gives me a tremendous satisfaction.

I have always liked the work. I may not have always like the working environment, but always the work. Carrying out stupid projects or orders issued by a committee chairman whose only "qualification" for the job is his 2 handicap, can grind one in so many ways.

One will find the golf course to which he has become in charge, existed in more or less playable condition and will continue to do so after he has moved on to another. One can only per-versely hope it won't be in quite as good condition as when he was there.

I was told one time that being a salaried superintendent meant that I had to do what ever the job required. This is fine as far as it goes. The problem is that so many of us have carried out our job far beyond what is required in order to have ourselves seen in a better light. The problem with this is that the condition then snow-balls — the more you do the more they expect.

Oh sure. You'll get patted on the back, you might even get a raise, at a dinner the gathering might be told they couldn't have such a good course without you, but for the next week the humidity is 83 percent, the daily temperature 92 and the night time temperature 76 and you are looking for another course to go to. The years you might have spent extra nightly hours hours and extra hours on weekends and even holidays are completely forgotten. You have been suckered in!

Take time for your wives and families. Be at home and **help** your kids grow up. Be there when your wife and family need you and **communicate!** Treat it as a regular eight hour working day with a few hours on Saturday and a couple of extra hours thrown in now and again. You'll get the job done — today or tomorrow.

You think it can't be done that way? You think mother nature throws you too many curves? Just stay ahead of your job. Your brain can be on the job twenty hours a day without your being there. That is why you have a crew. That is why you have an assistant. That is why you have a night water man. Use them. You don't have to do it all yourself. If you don't have all this help then the job is even less demanding, except in your own mind, and you actually have an easier time.

CREDIT: THREE RIVERS GREEN

* * * * *

Feedback! That's right — feedback. I'd like you to write me and give me your thoughts concerning the above article and we'll print them in the next issue of "Green is Beautiful".

ON THE MOVE

Stuart Mills — From Ancaster to Essex

Don McFaul — From Glen Abbey to Ancaster

Steve Stasnya — From Beach Grove to Owen Sound

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Ontario

... Raking around his shelves during an idle moment, Ross Haines came upon the following article. Perhaps some of our older members can enlighten us at a future meeting ...

Reprinted from The Bulletin of the United States Golf Association Green Section, February 1931.

Ontario Greenkeepers' Association

by W.J. Sansom

In October, 1924, on the invitation of C.H.L. Knuth, then Secretary-Manager of the Weston Golf Club, a meeting of representatives of various other golf courses was held at that club, and the Ontario Greenkeepers' Association was then organized. The original membership was 11, but it has since increased to 27, all of whom belong also to the National Greenkeepers' Association of America. The officers and executive committee of our Association have remained the same since the date of organization, and are as follows: President, W.J. Sansom, Toronto Golf Club; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Hawkins, Lakeview Golf and Country Club; Executive Committee: H. Lloyd, Rosedale Golf Club; A. McCullum, Scarboro Golf and Country Club; William Kirby, Lambton Golf and Country Club. The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday of January.

The purpose of the organization is to advance the science of greenkeeping, maintain a closer fellowship among the greenkeepers in the district, accumulate practical knowledge on the problems of greenkeeping with a view to promoting more efficient and economical maintenance of golf courses, and serve as an agency through which members may obtain employment. We hold educational meetings from time to time in which specialists from the agricultural college at Guelph assist; also regular monthly meetings during the summer on the various golf courses, at which discussions of turf problems yield very helpful results.

The different clubs are very generous in providing us with a room and luncheon at these meetings. We are often called upon for advisory service, from which the smaller clubs especially profit. We are also often asked for advice through the mail, and the inquiries are always given prompt attention. Our winter meetings are held at the Sons of England Hall, Toronto, the second Tuesday of each month. These are very helpful from an educational standpoint. A greenkeeper is invited to prepare a paper to be presented at the meeting, and this serves as a basis for discussion. We do not issue any publication of our own, but the local papers and occasionally the Canadian Golfer lend publicity to our activities. Once in two years a machinery demonstration is held, our last having been in September, 1930, at the Royal York Golf Club (*presently St. George's Golf and Country Club — Ed.*) where everything in the way of tractors, machinery, and equipment for the upkeep of a golf course was represented. As few of our greenkeepers play golf, we have not had occasion to hold any tournaments.

Our membership is confined to greenkeepers and greenkeepers' assistants (*Ed. note: please note that assistants were also members*) while at the same time we strive to enlist the cooperation of green committees, secretary-managers, professionals, and stewards in the various clubs in our activities, as it is quite essential that all work in close touch with one another if the best interests of the clubs are to be served. After all, we are all working towards the same ends, namely, to give the players the best course possible, the steward in the clubhouse the best service, the professional the best assistance in his shop, the secretary-manager the best help in his office, and the green committee the utmost economy possible. Our territory covers the Province of Ontario

FROM JULY 1972 OGSA NEWSLETTER

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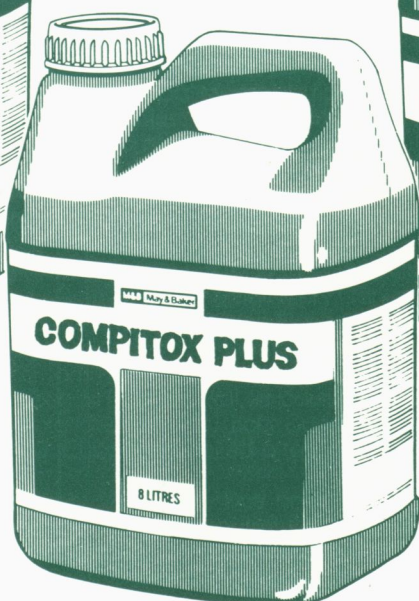


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Management on the Edge

by James F. Moore, Mid-Continent Director, USGA Green Section

"Management on the edge of what?" you ask. Unfortunately, many superintendents are on the edge of failure. A rapidly growing number of superintendents find themselves in situations where they are under excessive stress, in constant fear of losing their jobs, and truly only a step away from failure. On the other hand, a small but growing number of superintendents know their work, and have a great deal of justified confidence in themselves and in their positions.

What are the primary differences between these two groups of individuals? What do the successful superintendents do differently? Although the answer may be complex, the overriding common ingredient is that these superintendents avoid putting themselves into situations where failure is a greater possibility than success. They are basically sound in turfgrass agronomics and the requirements of golf. At least four agronomic trends in the industry of golf course management have greatly increased the chances of failure.

Turfgrass Selection

In a backward sort of way, the tremendous success of breeders has also brought about a new set of problems. With improved varieties of nearly every type of grass used on the golf course, there is a growing tendency to ignore the regions of adaptation for each species. Without question these regions have stretched quite a bit, providing greater flexibility in grass selection. Unfortunately, consultants, golf professionals, architects, and even superintendents are convinced you can grow anything you want, anywhere you want, as long as you spend enough money and hire the right superintendent.

One notorious example is the broadscale planting of bentgrass greens in climates far better suited to bermudagrass. Certainly those rare clubs with limited play, excellent construction and large budgets may do just fine. In truth, however, very few clubs have such an ideal set of circumstances. In most instances, the greens end up under severe stress for four to six months of the year. Such greens are susceptible to failure due to pests, weather, and excessive traffic. Minor problems normally become major losses of turf. This failure is almost always attributed to mistakes by

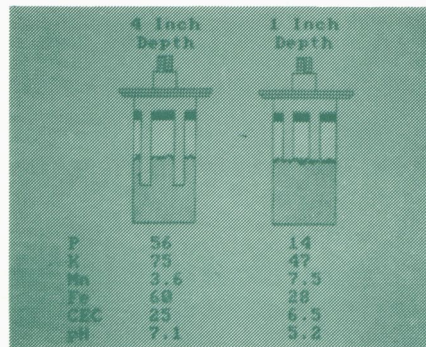
the superintendent, and the inevitable parade of one superintendent after another begins.

Chemical Usage

Just a few years ago, it seemed like the turfgrass industry was losing chemicals faster than new ones were being introduced. Today, it seems like a new chemical is unveiled in a trade journal every month. If you collect all the labels available at a turf conference, you can find claims to solve every turf problem in existence. With so many cure-alls, you would think *Poa annua*, *Pythium*, and mole crickets would all be on the endangered species list. There is a trend to substitute chemicals for good judgement, good construction, good management, and properly designed and maintained irrigation systems.

Combine excessive chemical use with improper turfgrass selection and superintendents find it necessary to make more and more pesticide applications a year. On these courses, it is only a matter of time until resistant organisms develop or the turf overdoses on the chemicals. Too often it is a combination of the two.

Another trend in the industry that concerns chemicals is the use of recently introduced products in a manner prohibited by the label. All good superintendents should experiment with new products, and often their work leads to changes in the manufacturer's original recommendations. However, such work should be carried out on the nursery and in a controlled manner, not on the greens, where unpredictable results often lead to disaster — and usually a change in superintendents.

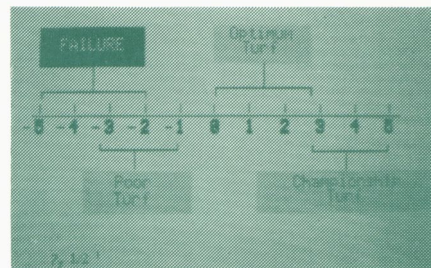
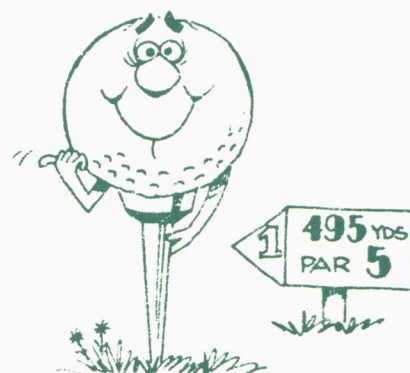


Layered greens brought about by a change in topdressing practices can significantly alter soil fertility.

Fertility Practices

The third trend concerns fertility practices. In the interest of putting green speed, nitrogen has been reduced to bare minimums. In our efforts to discourage *Poa annua*, phosphorous fertilization is often completely eliminated. In spite of significant research that indicates the value of potassium, too many greens remain well below recommended levels. There is a tremendous difference between greens that are lean and mean and those that are undernourished to the point that they are unable to carry out vital plant functions, such as photosynthesis.

Such undernourishment often occurs when there has been a significant change in topdressing practices. After prolonged sand topdressing over a soil base, it is common to see major changes in nutrient availability. When the bulk of the plant's roots are confined to a sand zone of very low CEC (cation exchange capacity), fertility practices must be increased accordingly.



There is a middle ground between championship conditions and poor turf. Strive for it for daily play.

Player Demands

A final trend involves the players themselves. Think of how the game has changed in the past 15 years. Many players demand on a daily basis the same type of conditions normally reserved for championship events. Too many self-appointed experts base their assessment of a course strictly on the speed of the greens. These individuals demand greens that measure 10 feet or higher on the Stimp meter, ignoring the fact that 8½ feet is considered fast for member play. Speed is demanded regardless of the budget, amount of play, climate, or construction of the greens. These same factors that make it difficult to maintain healthy turf at ¼ inch can prove insurmountable at ⅛ inch, and often result in major losses of turf and putting quality. The parade of changing superintendents grows longer.

Today, Green Section agronomists seldom see major losses of turf from a single cause. Usually a whole spectrum of events must be recognized and corrected individually. When the four trends discussed above are combined, it is easy to see how the superintendent may be in the high-risk category for failure.

How can a superintendent avoid "Management on the Edge?"

1. Examine and document all the factors that must be considered when choosing a turf for your course. These include the irrigation system, budget limitations, green construction, type of membership, your ability, and, of course, the grasses' zones of adaptation.

2. Avoid looking for chemical solutions to every problem. Although chemicals are some of our most valuable tools and as yet we cannot avoid using them altogether, they are not a substitute for good agronomics. By far the best chemical pest control programs are those that are as simple as possible. Also, far too many superintendents rely strictly on systemic fungicides and fail to include in their spray regime contact fungicides that have proven effective for years. Rotation of pesticides is still a must in any pest control program.

3. Utilize the unbiased services of the Green Section to help you and your membership identify and reach your course's maximum potential. A second opinion is simply good business. The Turf Advisory Service is available to all USGA Member Clubs.

4. Finally, remember, you are dealing with Nature, and your turf is subject to stresses beyond your control,

regardless of your education or the maintenance budget. Attempting to maintain today's championship quality on a daily basis is an invitation to disaster. Select a level of maintenance that provides a good playing quality and addresses the agronomic needs of your turf.

What is the difference between the successful superintendent and the one who is on the edge? The successful superintendent has found the proper balance between two powerful and unpredictable forces — the demands of the players and those of the turf. He can shift his efforts to correspond to a temporary increase in need by one without abandoning the other, because his programs are consistent and based on sound agronomic principles. He, too, is always on the edge — but of success rather than failure.



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Managing Anaerobic Soils

by Dr. Roy L. Goss, Western Washington Research & Extension Center, Puyallup, Washington

Editor's Note: In the following article, Dr. Roy L. Goss discusses the much-publicized black layer issue in a clear and forthright manner and from a position of experience and fundamental/basic agronomics. His original article appeared in the April, 1987 Northwest Turfgrass Topics.

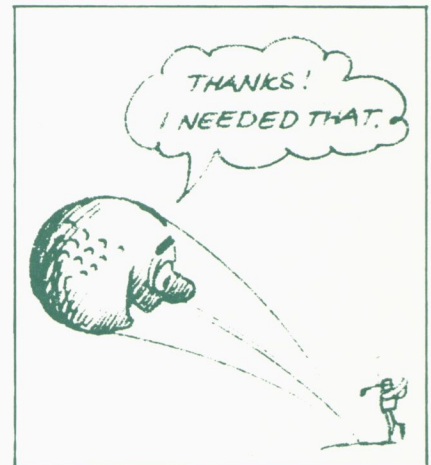
An article entitled "The Black Plague" appeared in the November 1986 edition of *Golf Course Management*, and a similar article entitled "An Update on the Black Layer" appeared in the February 1987 edition of *Golf Course Management*. Unless I am badly mistaken and being misled from what I read, we all should be embarrassed to admit to the world that we have forgotten the fundamental concepts of managing soil and grasses. Isn't this problem of black layer or black plague simply one of an anaerobic condition developed through neglect of one or several management practices?

Soils in the coastal areas of northern California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia commonly develop anaerobic conditions between October and April of each year, unless they are properly managed. This time frame is characterized by heavy winter precipitation, low evaporation, low light intensity, and continued use of turfgrass facilities throughout the winter.

When soils become compacted, particularly under saturated or near-saturated conditions, the oxygen diffusion rate into these soils is near zero. Organic materials, which have accumulated in the surface few inches of these soils, may break down anaerobically, and many of their components are not oxidized, but are reduced. There have been comments from some writers alluding to the fact that sulfur applications are part of the problem. It should be common knowledge to these people that most of the soil's sulfur is held in reserve in organic matter. Regardless

of whether we apply the material as elemental sulfur or if the plant gets it from breakdown of organic matter is irrelevant from the standpoint of oxidation and reduction. Under anaerobic conditions, sulfide ions are formed instead of sulfate ions, and one of the end products is hydrogen sulfide, which is a very foul-smelling substance. Usually, the resulting color is also black.

There isn't much question that under this total neglect of soil drainage and aeration, additional sulfur will cause problems. However, hydrogen sulfide can be produced without the addition of any elemental or extraneous sulfur applications. Sulfide ions can also interact with iron and other micronutrients to form insoluble sulfides. It is also common knowledge that most of these insoluble metal sulfides are usually black.



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The reports from areas of the country affected by black plague indicate the soils are somewhat compacted, whether they be sands or heavier textured soils, wet, no roots on the turfgrass, and eventual death of both *Poa annua* and bentgrass on putting greens. It is generally conceded that *Poa annua* dies first, followed by bentgrass. It was also alluded to by some of these people that the condition was significantly improved following intensive aerification. I think now we are getting down to the real root of the problem.

Many superintendents have been obsessed with developing the fastest greens in town, and the other superintendents have been forced to follow suit because their neighbors' greens were faster than theirs. The usual methods of developing fast greens are 1) cut the grass as closely and as frequently as possible, including double and triple cutting, 2) verticutting, 3) elimination of aerification.

Reduction in irrigation water will also make the green surfaces firmer and increase ball speed. What do we do, however, when the surfaces are hard and compacted and excessive rainy periods occur? We should all remember that the respiration rate of turfgrass roots increases with increase in temperature. In the summer, when we get higher temperatures and rainfall, added to compacted soils, I think we are spelling doom unless we have extremely good drainage and gaseous exchange with the soil.

The algae factor has also been mentioned. It is not at all uncommon to see thick algae scums that are slimy and slippery when wet, leathery and hard when dry, and literally impermeable to water or air. Algae usually follows thin turf and bare ground. These algal scums can definitely produce anaerobic conditions if the surface is not properly managed.

There was also comment about sand layering over slower draining, finer textured soils. To my knowledge, this condition has never been observed in the Pacific Northwest, where we probably have as long a history or longer than any other part of the country in sand

topdressing putting greens, tees, fairways, sports fields, and other areas.

If you place one to four inches of sand through topdressing programs over slow-draining, fine-textured soils, you will achieve greater surface stability during most of the year, but it may not necessarily always be dry. Wet sand is generally considered to be more stable than wet fine-textured soil, since we can destroy the structure of normal soils containing silt and clay, and sands have no structure, since they are single grained. If anaerobic conditions develop at the interface between sand and heavier textured soil, it is obvious we need to improve our drainage situation. Since it is nearly impossible to drain deep, fine-textured soils on flat grades through artificial drainage techniques of drain tile, it is important that we try to practice subsoiling, deep aerification, or other methods of relieving the saturation, or simply build deeper profiles of sand. I would ask you, how else can it be done on a practical basis?

Tom Lubin wrote an article for *Divot News*, from the Southern California Golf Course Superintendents, a few months ago describing similar conditions in southern California, generally in August of each year. The symptoms on greens are yellow, especially the *Poa*. After a period of time, if not treated, the *Poa* will die, but the bent still has a healthy look. The root system is shortened, and there is a black or dark brown colour to the soil, sometimes in bands. The soil samples have the smell of a stagnant pond. The symptoms do not respond to fungicide applications.

He also indicated that in areas of poor water quality or high salt content in the soil, salt levels were found to be high enough to cause severe problems, due to lack of drainage. We all know that good infiltration and permeability and good subsoil drainage are most essential to the reduction of salts to a level where plants can survive. Lubin also points out that good aerification and water management programs can shift the equilibrium to one of the oxidation over reduction and create healthy conditions frequently as early as one week.

I hope this will help to clear up questions our readership may have in mind, and I would hope that turf managers remember to practice good management of soil aeration, compaction reduction, and good internal drainage to prevent these problems; there is no mystery here.

CREDIT: USGA GREEN SECTION RECORD, JULY AUG. 87



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Ten Years Ago Today

by Barry Endicott

The directors of the OGSA in 1977 were as follows: Alan Beeney (pres.), Paul Scenna (vice), Stewart Mills (sec.), Paul Dodson (treas.), Paul Dermott (past pres.), Bill Bowen, Ron Allan, Paul White, Ken Nelson, Hugh Kirkpatrick and Bill Hynd (editor).

The 7th Annual OGSA Symposium was held at the Rosedale Golf and Country Club hosted by John Grightmire. 112 Superintendents, assistants and guests attended. Al Beeney was the chairman and Keith Nesbit and Jack Eggens conducted the speakers for the day. The speakers were Bob Kennedy, Bernie Macdonald, Paul White, Doug Hoskins, Paul Dermott, Dennis Pellrene and Helmut Kopp. Dan Ardley made comments on Regionalization because of the geographic problem of Ontario being such a big province.

The Annual Turf Managers Short Course was held at the University of Guelph with 31 students attending. Top students in the class were Merv Mill from the City of Burlington, Doug Meyer, Superintendent at Val des Lacs in St. Sophie, Larry Peakock, Assistant Superintendent at Parkview, Bill Hale, Superintendent at Puslinch, Henry House, Streetsville, Howie Schnarr, Chelmsford, Ivan True, Alliston, David Wray, Tam O'Shanter, Gib Dow, Ironwood Golf Club and Ed Hendricks from Kitchener.

The CGSA held their 28th Turfgrass Show at the Calgary Inn from March 14th to the 17th. The president of the CGSA was Larry Brown. The 48th GCSAA Turf Conference and Show was held at Portland Oregon on February 6th to 11th. Jim Wylie was not elected as a director but he will try again next year. Gord Witteveen was retiring from the board after 4 years of service.

The Canadian Open was held from July 21-24 at Glen Abbey. Dennis Pellrene was the Superintendent. Glen Abbey is now the permanent home of the Canadian Open. Dennis was previously the superintendent at Erie Downs Golf and Country Club for 3 years and prior to that assistant to John Piccolo at St. Catherines.

The 9th Annual Field Day — University of Guelph Turf Plots was held at the Galt Country Club on June the 9th hosted by Paul Scenna. 91 people participated and the low Superintendents were George Garner 76, Bill Bowen 76, Bob Heron 77 and Bill Glashan 81.

The President, Green Chairman, Superintendent Tournament was held at the Islington Golf Club on July 8th hosted by Thom Charters. 40 teams competed and the winning teams were as follows: Bayview Golf and Country Club, Ed Ortleib; Aurora Highlands, Whitey Jones; Glen Eagle Golf Club, Bill Calhoun; Glen Abbey, Dennis Pellrene; and Dalewood Golf Club, Hugh Kirkpatrick.

The Superintendents/Pro Golf Day was held at the York Downs Golf Club hosted by Kimmo Salonen. The winners of the event were Markland Wood, Bob Heron and Ken Duggan, Conestoga G.C., Bruce Vollet and Ron Silver and Glen Shields, Barry Endicott and Fergus Gallagher. Low Superintendent was Bill Bowen 77.

There was a meeting held at the Oshawa Golf Club on February 16th with 45 Superintendents and guests attending. Rusty Warkman was host and after the meeting curling followed. On March 30th there was a meeting held at North Halton Golf Club hosted by Allan Beeney. After lunch 32 curlers competed for the OGSA Curling Championship and the team of Dennis Pellrene, Ron Craig, Doug Heron and Jack Austin were the winners. There was a Western/OGSA joint meeting held at the Dundas Valley Golf Club hosted by Al Schantz on April 28th and a meeting was held at Sunningdale hosted by Ken Nelson on May 12th. Low gross went to Bill Bowen 76, low net Joe Reed 69. In September a meeting was held at Chinguacousy with Henry Guertin as host. This was a Best Ball tournament with Blake McMaster, Brampton, and Scotty Orr, Kleinburg winning in a playoff with a net of 65. Bob Heron, Markland Woods and Gord Putney, Bayview was 3rd with a



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66. On August 25th there was a monthly meeting held at the Wildewood Golf Club hosted by John Smith. Dr. Fustney and Norm McCullum were in attendance from the University of Guelph. 1st low gross was Bill Bowen with a 74, 2nd was Hugh Kirkpatrick 78 and Steve Miller with an 80. An OGSA Turf Equipment Demonstration was held at the Cambridge Research Station on September 8th. On December 2nd the Christmas party was held at St. Georges Country Club hosted by Bill Hynd.

Gord Witteveen scored a hole in one during his vacation in Florida. John Stoughton from the Barrie Golf Club was recovering from a minor operation. Bill Hynd won a trip to Eluethera in the Bahamas for being closest to the hole at LaChute Quebec at the CGSA Annual Fall Field Day. He later had to give up the prize because it was over the \$250.00 allowable for amateurs set by the RCGA. Mr. Elwood McArthur passed away suddenly on June 9th after a brief illness at the age of 64. Elwood was Golf Superintendent at the Scarborough Golf Club from 1956 to 1977 and before that at the Glendale Golf Club. Paul Dermott moved from Islington to Oakdale Golf Club and Helmut Kopp moved to St. Charles Golf Club in Winnipeg. There was a position advertised for a Superintendent at the Essex Golf and Country Club which was filled by Bill Fach.

1987 OTRF Fundraising Toumey

A beautiful, sunny day welcomed participants at this year's annual OTRF fundraising tournament. While the majority of golfers enjoyed the National Golf Club, some entrants played the Board of Trade due to the tremendous response. As usual, the National humbled all but the more talented golfers yet all marvelled at the conditioning of the famed course. Ken Wright and his staff must be commended.

The generosity of Gord Witteveen and the Board of Trade is always appreciated. Gord not only provided his Turf Care Centre for the evening, he accepted the overflow from the National for a great day of golf.

The organizing committee, under Doug Suter's direction, and all the the sponsors deserve a great deal of praise. Their hard work and efforts for the day resulted in \$18,000. being raised for turfgrass research.

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CGSAA News

\$50,000 Contributed to New GCSAA Fund

The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) announced the establishment of the Robert Trent Jones Endowment Fund to support the organization's ongoing scholarship and research programs.

"We have never before made this kind of commitment with any one person or even any single organization," said GCSAA President Donald E. Hearn, CGCS. "But the monumental accomplishments and lifelong service of Mr. Jones and his close working relationship with our association and its members merit prominent recognition."

In addition to Jones' own personal gift, friends and associates contributed more than \$50,000 to establish the initial funding level.

Jones, the 81 year old architect of some of the world's most famous golf courses, said of the honor: "We can build the greatest golf courses in the world, but if they are not properly maintained, they are nothing. To golf course superintendents around the world I owe a great debt, and every architect in America owes a great debt. We can only continue to provide these great facilities with well-educated professionals to maintain them. That education does not come easily to all and must be supported by every aspect of this industry."

The Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association contributed \$2,000 to the Jones Endowment "over and above" their annual scholarship and research donation.

"We're proud to have the opportunity to be the first GCSAA chapter to contribute to this new fund," said Reed LeFebvre, who presented the check to Gerald L. Faubel, CGCS, chairman of the GCSAA Scholarship and Research Committee. "We're also pleased that Mr. Jones and the association would select this site, the PGA Championship in Florida, to make the announcement."

Faubel added: "This fund will enable GCSAA to encourage promising young turfgrass students entering the profession. The long-term impact will be reflected in better conditions for every golfer as our education and expertise continue to grow."



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Toronto ignored, of course

by Lorne Rubenstein

Dan Jenkins is a sharp sports writer, but he made a mistake in the December issue of Golf Digest.

Writing about the best things in international golf, he chose Columbus, Ohio, as the best city in which to study golf course architecture.

He's wrong. Toronto is the best city for such study.

Jenkins wrote that Columbus has courses designed by Jack Nicklaus, Donald Ross, Alister Mackenzie and Pete Dye — all internationally renowned designers.

Metropolitan Toronto, however, has courses designed by eight world-class architects. Winnipeg isn't bad, either. Five top designers have worked there.

The first architects to work in Toronto came from overseas. Scotsman Willie Park Jr., the 1887 and 1889 British Open champion, designed the Weston Golf and Country Club, which holds the annual Willie Park tournament in honor of the designer. He also designed the nine holes of the Toronto Hunt Club that overlook Lake Ontario in the east end.

Ross also worked in Toronto. Born in Dornoch, Scotland, where golf has been played for centuries, Ross is best known for his work in Pinehurst, N.C. But he also did some remodeling at Rosedale, one of Toronto's oldest courses.

Toronto's west end also includes some landmark designs. Englishman Herbert Strong designed the Lakeview Golf Club, while compatriot Harry Colt did the Toronto Golf Club across the street.

Toronto has also seen the work of A.W. Tillinghast, known as Tillie the Terror. Tillinghast is responsible for the way the Scarboro Golf and Country Club looks today. The club will be the host of the Canadian PGA championship in September on its 75th anniversary. Golfers will learn that a Tillinghast bunker is easy to get into and difficult to get out of.

Jenkins may not know it, but there was even a Canadian architect who ranked with the best — Stanley Thompson. In addition to his striking creations in other parts of Canada — Capilano in Vancouver, Banff and Jasper in Alberta and Anne of Green Gables in Prince Edward Island — this architectural genius designed Islington, Ladies Golf Club, St. George's, Thornhill, Uplands and Summit in Toronto.

Thompson was called the Toronto Terror — these architects were a boisterous group — and is one of the most exuberant figures in golf architecture. Robert Trent Jones, who worked with Thompson for a while, said he "was absolutely the most charming guy you could meet."

Thompson had his quirks. He contoured the ninth fairway at Jasper to resemble Cleopatra's ample figure. He built a short course on three acres just south of Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave. in mid-town Toronto.

The short course, called Pinehurst, had frontage on 328 feet on the west side of Yonge. The longest hole was 65 yards and the shortest 20 yards. Hazards included shrubs and flower beds.

Even the great Nicklaus has designed a course in the Toronto area — Glen Abbey, home of the Canadian Open.

Then there's the uncompromising National Golf Course just north of the city, designed by the uncle and nephew team, George and Tom Fazio. There aren't many better courses.

Coming soon is Beacon Hall, a course on the northeast side of Toronto designed by Bob Cupp, who worked for Nicklaus. Also, Cupp remodelled a few holes at Summit last year.

There may not be a Pete Dye or an Alister Mackenzie course in metropolitan Toronto, but there are more courses by more top designers than anywhere in North America — even if Golf Digest and Jenkins don't know it.

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14th Annual President, Greenchairman, Superintendent Tournament at Oakdale Golf & C.C.

by Ron Heesen

On July 27th, 42 three-man teams converged on the Oakdale Golf Course for the 14th Annual President, Greenchairman and Superintendent Day. After the rain out we experienced at our Spring Meeting, it made us appreciate the excellent weather even more. To go along with the perfect weather, Paul Dermott presented a golf course that could only be described as excellent.

Golf was followed by a reception in the main lounge. Following dinner we were treated to a very appropriate speech delivered by Dr. Joseph Duich of Penn State University. He touched on many subjects relating to our work, his most important point being that of how difficult it really is to provide superb playing conditions day in and day out, especially in the fragile environment that we all work in.

Thanks should also be given to Club Manager and Secretary Mr. Alex Walker and his staff, and also to Mr. Ron Montessor, Oakdale's Head Professional.

The golf portion of the day was scored using a stableford system and the top ten point getters receiving prizes.

The Golf Results Were:	Points
1. National Golf Club	106
2. Weston Golf Club	104
3. Bay of Quinte	102
4. Oakdale	100
5. Burlington	96
6. Thornhill	95
7. Westmount	94
8. Pike Lake	93
9. Beach Grove	93
10. Samia	93



OGSA SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT

OGSA President Bob Kennedy (left) is seen presenting the OGSA Scholarship to Ted Bishop of Niagara Falls. Ted graduated from the ODH course at the University of Guelph, attaining the best grades amongst the golf course students enrolled.

Does Golf Ball Compression Make A Difference?

TRUMBULL, CONN. — Consumers who base their golf ball purchase habits on the axiom that 100-compression balls travel farther than 90- or 80-compression balls are in for a shock.

According to a series of tests conducted by GOLF DIGEST with the co-operation of the Wilson Sporting Goods Company, the difference in distance between 100-, 90- and 80-compression balls is negligible, less than two yards.

The tests were conducted at Wilson's Palm Beach, Fla. test site, using Wilson's mechanical golfer. Thousands of golf balls were hit at three different speeds: 100 m.p.h. (that of some tour and club pros), 90 m.p.h. (good amateurs) and 80 m.p.h. (slightly less than the average golfer).

All golf balls were tested for compression before being hit, and balls of different construction and cover materials — and only balls of exactly 100-, 90- and 80-compression were used. Shots were hit with a driver and a 5-iron.

The results? The 100-compression balata-covered ball hit with a driver carried an average of one-half yard further than the 80-compression ball. The overall distance benefit of a "100" ball was 1.6 yards more than a "90". These differences were so miniscule they were considered statistically invalid.

The pattern was the same at different swing speeds and launch angles, with Surlyn-covered balls, and with two-piece balls, for both the 5-iron and driver.

"But that doesn't mean that compression is a totally useless measurement," says *Golf Digest* Equipment Editor Lew Fishman. "According to the Darrell Survey in a tournament such as the TPC, 80 percent of the players showed a preference for the 100-compression ball. The reason for this phenomenon is 'feel', that almost indescribable sensory perception that governs a golfer's ability to score and play well."

Terry Melvin, Chief of Research and Development at Spalding, says that consumers should base their choice of golf ball on feel alone.

So, the next time someone quotes the axiom that 100-compression balls go farther than 90- or 80-compression balls, tell him he can "look it up," as Casey Stengel said.

"No matter how hard you swing. No matter how slow," writes Fishman. "There is less than two yards difference between golf balls of the same construction, aerodynamics and cover material."

REPRINTED FROM THE GOLF TRAVELLER





RAINED OUT! The OGSA Michigan Borders Tournament was rained out at Essex yet participants (l-r) Bill Fach, Dr. Reike and Ron Heesen still managed to enjoy the day.

"HARVESTS" HIGHLIGHTS

LONG TERM EXPERIENCE WITH ISODUR AND OTHER SLOW RELEASE NITROGEN FORMS IN INTENSIVE TURF MANAGEMENT

H. Will and E.u. Belger, Limburgerhof/Pfalz

The results of this study are summarized as follows:

- IBDU (isobutylidene diurea) has provided the steadiest source of plant available nitrogen in comparisons with UF (ureaform-based fertilizers) and SCU (sulfur-coated urea).
- Sulfur coated urea did not provide as good color as IBDU.
- Ureaform produced measurably inferior color and growth compared with IBDU and sulfur coated urea.
- Where sulfur coated urea had been used for a five year period, the soil pH was lower. This acidifying effect produced more thatch which caused hydrophobic conditions in the upper soil layer. Unfavorable conditions for germination of turf seed was noted in this layer.

EFFECTS OF NITROGEN FERTILIZER AND FALL TOPDRESSING ON THE SPRING RECOVERY OF PENNCROSS CREEPING BENTGRASS GREENS

N.E. Christians, K.L. Diesburg and J.L. Nus
Iowa, United States

The following summary is presented.

- An application of topdressing in late-fall improved spring recovery of Penncross creeping bentgrass. Topdressing response lasted from 2 to 7 weeks during the spring period depending on the year.
- An application of nitrogen just before the topdressing was beneficial in three of four years. This practice did not increase winter damage and it did improve spring recovery of bentgrass.

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"HARVESTS" HIGHLIGHTS

MINERAL NUTRITION OF BENTGRASS ON SAND ROOTING SYSTEMS

R.W. Sheard, M.A. Haw, G.B. Johnson, J.A. Ferguson
Ontario, Canada

Recommendations may be based on the following:

- Penncross bentgrass grown in sand culture was fertilized with urea, sulfur coated urea, potassium chloride to study relative uptake of nutrients and loss in drainage water.
- Clippings accounted for 60 percent of applied nitrogen.
- Seven tenths percent of the applied nitrogen was lost in drainage water during the growing season.
- Nearly 1 percent of the applied nitrogen was lost in drainage water during the non-growing season.
- The total nitrogen concentration in the water did not exceed 2 parts per million at any drainage event.
- Clippings accounted for an average of 33 percent of applied potassium.
- Drainage loss of potassium was 33 percent in acid sand and only 16 percent in alkaline sand.
- Because of leaching, applications of potassium should coincide with those of nitrogen on a 1 part nitrogen to 1 part potassium ratio.



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COMING EVENTS

December 1st
OGSA & OTRF Annual Meeting —
Wyldeewood Golf Club

December 3rd & 4th
OGSA, GCSAA Seminar —
Board of Trade Golf Club

December 10th
OGSA, WOGSA Christmas Dance —
Tyandaga Golf Club



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