

Green is Beautiful

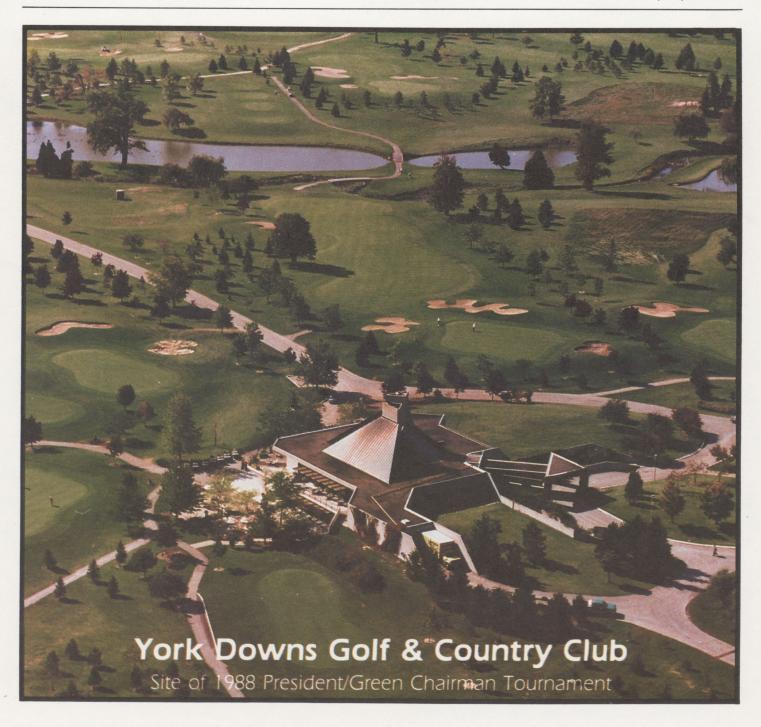
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COVER PHOTO CREDIT

AERIAL VIEW OF YORK DOWNS GOLF &
COUNTRY CLUB by Porus Dinshaw

From the President

Well, here we go again. It appears, at least at the time of writing, that Rod Trainor's predicition (Green is Beautiful – February) of hot, dry summers becoming the norm, will be upheld in 1988. Hopefully, measures were undertaken at your course to make turf growing easier this year. If not, you would be wise to refer to your 1987 records to determine what practices you employed last year, noting their impact and the time of implementation. In this way you may be able to dodge the summer bullet.

On the subject of record keeping, if you don't have good historical material to draw from, start compiling pertinent data <u>today</u>. Being able to refer to a diary may prove to be helpful somewhere down the road.

Of course we're all busy, striving for perfection on our courses, but remember that one very important part of your job is to play your course. Seeing it from the player's perspective is not only helpful but also demonstrates to your players that you are looking at things from their angle. Play during prime time, because it is almost as important to be seen playing as it is to play.

We should be at the point in the season when a little holiday may be in order. A four-day weekend in the middle of the summer is like a two-week holiday in the winter. Get away, unwind a little and return to work with your batteries recharged. You cannot go through the entire season without respite, unless you are intent on burning yourself out. Even if your work isn't suffering, your family is likely wondering, "What's wrong with Daddy?"

Enough preaching. Good luck for the balance of the summer, and remember to be on the look out for innovative practices that can be presented at our January Symposium.

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From the Editor

Summer is here. Like last year it came overnight with hot dry temperatures and almost no warning. Spring was a mixed bag across the province with temperatures generally on the low side and not much moisture. Southwestern Ontario was cool with the prevailing winds coming out of the North across Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron making things all that much colder. All this made for very tough conditions to grow grass and the normal spring flush of growth to fill all those areas that were thinned out by winter didn't really happen. Seed was very difficult to germinate as the ground remained cool. Those Susperintendents with covers were able to use them to warm things up and get some small projects underway.

Now that summer is here the main item affecting golf courses and number one on your local news cast is the lack of rain. Last year's dry conditions followed by an open dry winter has left ground water supplies and lake levels seriously low. Water for irrigation purposes is becoming a valuable commodity and as more homeowners are told they can't water their lawns more focus will come on the golf courses. Water restrictions and rationing conditions are inevitable in the very forseeable future, and the time to prepare is now. Golf Course Superintendents have always been efficient water users and have led the way in water conservation through proper irrigation practices. This is evident by the large amount of automatic systems presently being installed, and if they are not in the process of being installed they are on the drawing boards or being lobbied for. The advent of computerized systems shows how precise the Superintendent wants to be when it comes to watering.

Even with all these great tools at hand we are still at the mercy of the weather which always keeps you guessing and trying different things. By the time you read this an abundance of rain might have fallen and your thoughts will change to drainage.

Whatever happens, it's the great outdoors that makes our jobs the most enjoyable.

Rod Trainor, CGCS

Annette Anderson

Turf Extension Specialist Plant Industry Branch

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Projects supported by OTRF and OMAF

Use of zeolite clays as amendments to sand root-zone mixes -P. Voroney

Studies on managmeent of abiotic winter-kill of turf

— J. Eggens and K. Carey

Evaluation of growth regulators on turf

— J. Hall and K. Christensen

Evaluation of methods for overseeding golf greens, fairways and home lawns — $L.\ Burpee$

An assessment of dose-response relationships between ammonium chloride and dollarspot disease — *L. Burpee*

Assessment of methods for control of black layer

— L. Burpee and A. Anderson

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Competition and allelopathic effects of turfgrasses on broadleafweeds — J. Alex and C. Hall

Studies on the fate and persistence of 2,4-D on turf

— G. Stephenson

Studies supported by Ont. Pesticide Adv. Comm. and OMAF

Biological control of dandelions in turfgrass swards
— G. Riddle and L. Burpee

Evaluation of dissemination procedures for a biocontrol agent for gray snow mold — M. Lawton and L. Burpee

Studies supported by OTRF, the turf industry and OMAF

Studies in the production of perennial ryegrass seed in Ontario — E. Gamble

Studies supported by the turf industry and OMF

Evaluation of sports-field mixtures and cultivars of coolseason grasses — K. Carey, N. McCollum, J. Eggens

On The Move

Greg O'Heron started his new position at the Peterborough Golf and Country Club this spring and taking over for him at Markland Woods is **Vince Dermott.**

Butch Middleton, former Superintendent at Ottawa Hunt Golf Club has joined G.C. Duke Equipment Ltd. as a sales representative for the Peterborough/Ottawa District. **Mike Smith** goes from Glen Abbey to join Duke in the Toronto area and **Rick Appel** in the western part of the province.

New Members January to March, 1988

Classification

		Cicionincello	•
Randy Higgins	Toronto Hunt	F	
Joey St. Pierre	Essex GC	F.	
Hugh Shields	Talbot Park GC	В	
Blair Rennie	Unionville GC	В	
Leo Daigle	Carrying Place	F	
Hughie Smith	Thornhill GC	F	
Mark D. Young	Muskoka Lakes	F	
Dan Mayzik	Essex GC	F	
John Kinch	Muskoka Lakes	F.	
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Phillip T. Dickie	Fast Forest Inc.	· E	
Josh Brown	Glendale G & CC	F	
Robert T. Cresswell	Pleasant Valley	В	
Mark McClure	Burford Golf Links	В	
James R. Monkman	Uplands GC	F	
Aart Van Veld	Simoro Golf Links	DD	
Gil Edwards	Sault Ste. Marie	В	
Art Maw	Evergreen GC	В	
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Some Ideas to Improve the Superintendent's Image

by Rob Shultz

Standing behind a one-way mirror, the GCSAA's Bob Still couldn't believe what he was hearing as several golfers involved in a focus group talked about golf course superintendents.

"Very few people understand the superintendent's role or his education level," said Still, the GCSAA's media director, who helped conduct the three focus groups in Los Angeles, Atlanta and New York. "They understand the superintendent's importance and almost all agree they're important to the golf course . . . But they don't understand the profession it's becoming."

"They understand they need the degree nowagays to be able to do what he's doing. But they don't understand the

complexity of the job."

The whole idea for the focus groups came from the GCSAA's desire for a new advertising campaign to better promote the image of the nation's superintendents. The GCSAA hired an advertising agency to develop print advertising and it is planning to change its TV ads that were done before Still came on board last January. The advertising, in a quandary concerning just how to set up its campaign, hired a research company to set up the focus groups to find out

where the problems lie.

"One of my concerns is: Is it just the superintendent himself who's worried about himself or did the public perceive a problem?" said Still. "As you read position statements where people have to disagree or agree to certain statements, one of the statements is, "Do you think superintendents wear blue jeans and just drag hoses across golf courses?" People immediately think of Bill Murray (who played Carl, the crazy assistant superintendent in "Caddyshack"). And they all agree that isn't the case. The Bill Murray character is the extreme that was done for humor and comedy. They know where to draw the line so to speak; the public understands that part of it."

The trouble is, they don't understand much else.

The focus groups were set up with several golfers of various handicaps – half of whom played at public courses – sitting in a circle with a moderator in the middle. The golfers had no idea that the function was spsonsored by the GCSAA. The discussions began with the golfers talking about their games and what they like about the sport. Still sat behind a one-way mirror so the golfers couldn't see him.

"We found out that people play golf because they love to be outdoors and they love to be in a beautiful setting," said Still, who joined the GCSAA after a long stint with the Kansas City Chiefs' public relations department. "That was the number one thing that was coming out of this. The second thing was the camaraderie they get with their friends."

The moderator then asked the golfers what they didn't

like about golf.

"The country club golfers said it takes too long," Still said. "The public golfers said there is a lack of tee time availability. The public golfers also said that they spend all this money and the courses don't put it back into the golf courses; that they let the courses get all torn up. They say the greenskeepers don't have the money to do their job because the city takes the money and spends it somewhere else and they're not recycling the greens fees money."

Next, the moderator asked the golfers who they felt was the most important person at a golf course. "More than half said the greenskeepers," Still said. "They never call them superintendents. They call him a greenskeeper or a



Rabies — What You Should Know!

by Larry Cummer

Rabies is a disease of the central nervous system. It is an almost invariably fatal acute encephalitis whereby the infectious agent is a virus. The usual mode of transmission is through contact of virus-laden saliva coming in contact with a break in the skin. The virus thus deposited in the tissues of the new victim is able to start its cycle of infection and multiplication. Try the following true and false test that includes some of the facts and fallacies regarding this deadly disease!

- 1. All animals that are infected with rabies wildly and ferociously biting and attacking everything in sight.
- 2. A person has to be bitten by a rabid animal to contract the disease.
- 3. An animal displaying symptoms of rabies may roam at large for many weeks, months or even years.
- 4. The rabies virus travels through the nerve cells in the body eventually reaching the brain.
- 5. The time an animal is infected (usually bitten) with rabies until symptoms begin to show may be as short as one week and more than six months.
- 6. Rabies is a disease found everywhere on Earth.
- 7. Rabies is not a reportable communicable disease in Ontario.
- 8. Bats may live with the disease for prolonged periods of time.
- 9. Vaccination, on a routine basis, of household pets is 100% effective.
- A frequently seen wild animal that becomes less shy is assumed to be rabid.

ANSWERS

- 1. False.. There are two forms that rabies displays itself in animals. The most common and in about three-fourths of all cases is "dumb" rabies where the spinal cord is affected first and paralysis sets in quickly. The animal acts lethargic, weak and disoriented. The second form is "furious" rabies where the animal acts wildly while biting and snapping at whatever is within reach. In this form the brain of the animal is affected first. Death from rabies is due to respiratory paralysis.
- 2. **True.** Although the virus cannot penetrate unbroken skin it can be transmitted through contact of virus-laden saliva to a cut, scratch or open wound or contact the with mucous membrane found in the eyes, nose and mouth.
- 3. **False.** Once an animal exhibits obvious symptoms of the disease death may occur in 2 6 days and usually within 8.
- 4. **True.** As a rule, the further the bite is from the head the longer is the incubation period. Usual incubation

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- 5. True.
- False. Rabies occurs throughout the world except in Australia, New Zealand, Antartica, the British Isles, Scandinavia except Denmark, Oceania, Peninsular alaysia, Singapore, Japan, Taiwan and most other mall islands.
- 7. **False.** In an effort to all incidents where rabies is suspected must be reported to the local medical officer of health. A domestic animal must be quarantined for 10 days for observation of onset of symptoms. A wild animal should be sacrificed and the head submitted to Agriculture Canada, Health of Animals Branch, 10077 Yonge St., Richmond Hill. If there has been animal or human involvement then results may be ready within 24 hours.
- 8. **True.** Bats are capable of shedding the virus for several months without showing symptoms. Although rare, there have been cases where humans have very likely contracted the virus through inhalation of "dust" in bat caves.
- 9. **False.** The vaccination of domestic animals has been outstandingly successful in the control of rabies, however, even when properly administered, the currently used veterinary vaccines will immunize somewhere between 90 100% of dogs and cats.
- 10. **False.** Wild animals may become somewhat bolder as they learn to trust the participants of the golf course. However, it is important to be aware of "sudden" or "abnormal" changes in an animalzs behaviour. If a person was attacked was it unprovoked? Was there any human involvement with the animal?

Should a person be bitten by a suspect animal then immediately flush the wound with soap and water for a full ten minutes, contact a medical doctor and report the incident to the local health officials. Should the animal not be located then the doctor in charge should determine if the rabies shots are to be administered. The newer Human Diploid Cell vaccine is administered on day 0-3-5-7 and day 30 intramuscularly and usually in the arm.

Hopefully, the aforementioned has given you a better understanding of this deadly disease. If there are any questions then drop me a line c/o Weston Golf and Country Club, Weston, Ontario

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Rabies: It's No Way For A Friend To Die, Pamphlet, Ministry of Health, Ontario 1986.



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Best Turf Tips of 1987

by Gary A. Watschke

The Big Blow

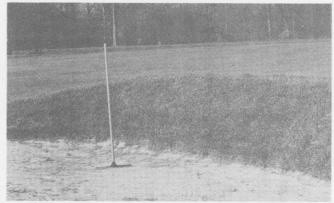
One of the most enduring problems superintendents must face is the constant maintenance associated with sand bunkers. Edging is difficult enough, but of ongoing concern is the continual buildup of sand on the greenside edge of bunkers caused by explosion shots. These massive amounts of sand can kill the turf by mere suffocation or by accumulating to such depths that severe drought conditions develop. It's a vicious cycle.

Many have tried various methods of removing sand from the grass faces of bunkers. One technique involves using water to wash away the accumulated sand on a steep sand bank. Using existing irrigation hose pressure, wash the excess sand back into the bunker. As this is accomplished, the contour of the bunker edge changes, without losing any of the rooting system or requiring extensive labour. (Figure 1.) This is a good method, and it works. Mike Rewinski, superintendent at Westhampton Country Club on eastern Long Island has found another innovative approach worthy of our attention.

While blowing out his irrigation system to prepare for winter, Mike found a large rented air compressor ideal for blowing sand from grass bunker banks back into the bunkers. He outfitted the compressor with a hose attached to four feet of ¼-inch pipe. (Figures 2, 3.) One person can easily blow the sand back into a bunker usually in 15 to 20 minutes. Some dried grass clippings will settle in the sand but are easily cleaned up with leaf rakes.

The net result of this action is a neat, clean turf that can thrive very well and extend the life of the reconstructed grass banks indefinitely. Banks of little-used bunkers should be cleaned once a year. More heavily used bunkers should be subjected to the Big Blow as often as twice a year.

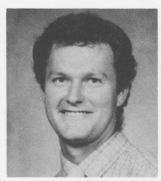






Sand Topdressing

by David W. Gourlay Jr.



Perhaps the time has come for us all to re-evaluate our management practices concerning the topdressing programs we employ at our golf courses. More articles and papers have been written regarding the usage of sand for topdressing than any other single aspect of turf management. As we continue to fine tune the quality of turfgrass

we grow on our golf greens, the topic of sand topdressing will continue to surface. Without a more complete understanding of the rootzone material we use, the complexity of turf management will increase.

Ever wonder why it was so much easier to grow turf in the past? The standards in regards to the turf quality were not nearly as high as they are today. The topdressing materials were composed of sand, soil and peat. When combined these materials produced a relatively alive topdressing material. The chemical properties of these mixes were generally, without exception, excellent. Chemical deficiencies were unheard of and the microbiccal population was great. Unfortunately this heavy material was difficult to apply and the frequency of application was minimum. The additional cultural and managemental practices were few and simple as many chemical properties were found in the topdressing material. Today with the usage of sand alone for topdressing the managemental and cultural practices are many and complex. The sand materials are relatively inert and special fertility practices must be employed.

No one sand source provides all the essential nutrients for plant growth. We can no longer just be concerned with only nitrogen and potassium levels. The old mixes provided many of the essential micronutrients needed for quality turf. One can expect many headaches using sand topdressing

without amending or altering their particular fertilizer program. The addition of micronutrients along with the regular fertilizer program will become common place. New green construction on established golf courses will force individual management programs for the new greens forever. The complexities of turf management is going to steadily increase as the expectations in regards to turf quality continue to remain high.

I have often asked myself why we are experiencing so many new diseases over the past few years. We are certainly growing the turf under more stress. This stress is usually atributed to the lower cutting heights and the reduced nitrogen levels which are implemented to speed up the greens. However, upon closer observation of the newer management practices employed in recent years, is the sand top-dressing. To me this program will quickly resemble growing the grass in a hydroponics environment. Therefore the turfgrass is likely deficient in one or more nutrients and it is this stress that is responsible for the increased susceptibility to the new diseases we are experiencing in greater frequency.

Continued research is absolutely mandatory if we are to successfully respond to the increased expectations in the turf quality the golfer is now becoming accustomed to.

Maybe we can learn something from the old St. Andrews course in Scotland Recognizing the fact that sand topdressing alone did not provide all the essential ingredients for good turfgrass, they supplemented their topdressing with seaweed. The seaweed contains over forty micronutrients, growth hormones and organic matter, thereby reducing the chance of having a nutrient deficiency. In talking to a few Golf Superintendents from the old country they applied seaweed to supply some life to the topdressing material. To me, this is beginning to make some sense.

Sand topdressing is here to stay and the successful turf manager will be the one that can adapt to the new turf management practices by reducing the stressful environment the turfgrass is forced to live in.



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Harvest Highlights

Evapotranspiration of Cool-Season Turfgrasses in The Humid Northeast

by L.J. Aronson, A.J. Gold, R.J. Hull & J.L. Cisar Agronomy Journal Volume 79 Number 5 Pages 901-905 1987

Turfgrass maintenance can require considerable irrigation water, even in the humid northeastern United States. Turfgrass culture must be directed toward practices that will lower water requirements as competition for water use increases.

Transpiration accounts for most of the water lost from a dense turfgrass canopy. Transpiration rates vary among well-watered turfgrass species. Knowledge of water use rates of turfgrasses is necessary to identify grasses with lower water requirements and to design and utilize irrigation systems for

maximum water use efficiency.

Methods that predict crop water use on the basis of climatic conditions are used frequently for irrigation scheduling because accurate field measurements are difficult to obtain. These methods predict the water use of a standard reference crop which is defined as "the rate of evapotranspiration from an extensive surface of 3.2 to 6 inches (80 to 150 millimeters) tall green grass cover of uniform height, actively growing, completely shading the ground and not short of water". Crop coefficients are used to adjust this value for specific crop and climatic conditions.

Research at The University of Rhode Island was conducted to quantify and compare water use by Baron and Enmundi Kentucky bluegrass, Yorktown II perennial ryegrass, and Jamestown and Tournament fine fescue maintained under well-watered conditions. Crop coefficients for each grass were computed from these data based on two predictive methods – the modified Penman equation and the pan evaporation. The variability of each method was evaluated to determine its reliability for predicting evapotranspiration in the variable climate of the northeast United States.

The following results are of interest:

 Consistent annual differences were not observed in the variable summer weather that characterizes southern New England.

- Seasonal crop coefficients based on the Penman equation ranged from 0.88 for Tournament to 1.09 for Enmundi.
- Seasonal crop coefficients based on pan evaporation data were more variable, ranging from 0.86 to 1.31.
- The modified Penman equation consistently predicted evapotranspiration rates for the five grasses that would be reliable and effective in scheduling irrigation of turf in southern New England.

Influence of Prestress Environment on Annual Bluegrass Heat Tolerance

by D.L. Martin and D.J. Wehner Crop Science · Volume 27 Number 3 Pages 579 – 585 1987

Annual bluegrass characteristically has reduced quality during periods of high temperature. In order to improve summer quality of annual bluegrass, heat tolerance of selections has been evaluated along with cultural practices that may promote stress tolerance. Variability in stress tolerance of annual bluegrass does not appear to be very predictable. Of the other factors known to influence heat tolerance, the turfgrass manager has control over cultural practices, such as

irrigation, fertilization and mowing.

The objective of this research at The University of Illinois was to monitor the heat tolerance of field grown annual bluegrass over the growing season and to examine the effect of two different soil moisture regimes on heat tolerance, color, quality and rooting depth. Annual bluegrass grown in a silty clay loam was sampled on 23 dates over 2 growing seasons and exposed in the laboratory to high temperatures. The dry weight of stressed plants expressed as a percentage of the controls was used as a measure of heat tolerance. The results indicated only a trend for annual bluegrass maintained under moist soil conditions to be less heat tolerant than under dry conditions. No differences in heat tolerance were found due to rooting depth. Because of reduced turfgrass quality with dry soil conditions, there seems to be little potential for increasing heat tolerance of annual blueqrass through irrigation management.

OGSA Galt Field Day

by Rod Trainor CGCS

The Spring Field Day was another huge success, with a full field of superintendents and guests playing in near perfect conditions on a beautifully prepared golf course. Our hats off to Bruce and his staff for giving us such great conditions. The lunch at the turf plots at Cambridge was delicious along with a very informative tour and some good demonstrations.

Galt Country club put on a great meal which was followed by the prize presentations. Some of the highlights at dinner included the presentation of a cheque for \$2,000 from the OGSA to the new Guelph Turfgrass Institute. Honorable mention goes to Clay Switzer for taking time out of his busy schedule to join us and also many thanks to Ann Witteveen for running the registration table.

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2nd Net: R. Higgens	(71)	2nd Net: Dave Dick	(74)

Guests: Low Gross: Jack Northey (72); Low Net: A. Cook (65); Longest Drive: Robbie Robinson

Closest to the Pin #4: Keith Stein; Closest to the Pin #11: Colin Nisbet Clay Switzer Trophy: Region 2, Simon George and Paul Scenna

Folklore and forecasting

Here are a few examples of weather lore that I've come across. The accuracy of these sayings is supported by modern weather stations.

Sea gull, sea gull, sit on the sand, It's a sign of rain when you are at hand. (People who live on the shore tell me that the seagulls all go inland when a storm is approaching)

When the leaves show their backs, it will rain. (Leaves grow "accustomed" to the prevailing wind. They often turn over when the wind shifts to a new direction and blows stronger than usual. These conditions are also indications of rain.)

If the rooster crows going to bed, he wakens with a watery head. (Don't ask me, I'm a city boy.)

If you want to know what the temperature is, here's a novel way to find out. Count cricket chirps for 14 seconds, then add 40. That's the temperature at the crickets' location.

When spiders spread their nets on the grass they are forecasting clear weather. They are usually right.

— Bertram Waller

The York Downs Golf & Country Club

Background

The new course near Unionville was opened, without fanfare, for regular play by members on Saturday May 8th, 1971.

This is the second location for the Club which was founded in 1921 when a group bought the 160-acre Sheddon Farm at the southeast corner of Bathurst and Sheppard to build an 18 hole golf course. Play there started on May 6, 1923 and continued until October 30, 1970.

In June of 1968 members voted to sell the Bathurst Street property and to purchase part of the Deacon Farm, approximately 400 acres, at 16th Avenue and Kennedy Road, just north of Unionville.

The Course

Designed by Cornish and Robinson, the layout provides for 36 holes with nine to be constructed at a later date. The three finished nines are of about the same yardage so that each 18 measures approximately the same length. The course includes a practice fairway, a pitching green and a putting green.

Course construction, by Miller Paving Ltd., started September 16, 1968 and members played a get-acquainted round on October 3 and 4, 1970, just two years later. Construction involved moving 380,000 cu. yards of soil and creation of several ponds of various sizes to supplement the natural water supply. The course is equipped with an automatic irrigation system which can distribute 500,000 gallons of water per day.

Greens are Penncross Bentgrass and required about 1,500 lbs. of seed, and fairways some 20,000 lbs. of varieties of grass with an additional 7,000 lbs. for roughs. The less well-treed sections of the course have been planted with 1,450 trees of 25 different varieties and some 3,000 tons of sand were distributed over the more than one hundred traps.

The Clubhouse

Designed by Shore & Moffatt & Partners, the contemporary steel and concrete structure is part of the total environment. It appears to grow out of the ground instead of being superimposed on it.

Droge Construction Limited, General Contractors, started excavating (8,000 cu. yds.) on March 2, 1970 and turned the finished building over to the Club in January, 1971. Construction of the 40,000 sq. ft. of floor space on three levels (service, sports and social floors) required 4,230 cu. yds. of concrete; 250 tons of reinforcing steel; 25,000 board ft. of lumber; 9,700 sq. ft. of glass for windows and skylights; and 2.5 tons of copper roofing.

Interior treatments and furnishings, in harmony with the building's design, were created and executed by the T. Eaton Design Group, to create a modern, yet warm and comfortable environment for the members.

On May 5, 1987 the membership approved a significant expansion to the clubhouse involving the construction of new and larger Gentlemen's and Ladies Lounges as well as a new informal Mixed Lounge. The entire project was completed over the winter months and officially opened to the membership with much fanfare on April 23, 1988.





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Ten Years Ago Today

by Barry Endicott

The Ontario Golf Superintendents Association executive for 1978 was Paul Scenna (pres.), Stew Mills (vice.), Paul White (sec.), Ken Nelson (tres.), Al Beeney (past pres.), Bill Bowen, Blake McMaster, John Smith, Rusty Warkman, Bill Hynd and Paul Dermott.

The Eighth Annual Turf Management Symposium was held ad the Hamilton Golf Club hosted by Stew Mills. Paul Scenna opened the Symposium which was chaired by Norm McCallum and Al Beeney. The speakers for the day were Terry Dwyer, meterological officer Mount Hope Airport, George Cumming, Royal Botanical Gardens, Dr. Jack Eggens, University of Guelph, Ken Nelson, Steve Miller, Jim Wyllie, Rusty Warkman, Doug Suter and John Smith. Paul White was the symposium chairman and over 70 superintendents, assistants and associates attended.

Monthly meetings wer held during the off-season at Glendale Golf Club, Paul White; Bayview Golf Club, Ed Ortleib; and Essex Golf Club, Bill Fach. The Canadian Golf Superintendents Association Conference was held on March 5-8 at the Hotel Toronto. The President-Greens Chairman-Superinten-

dent Tournament was held at the Hamilton Golf Club on July 28. The team of Harry Ritson, pres., Frank Pope G.C., and Bob Heron, superintendent won first prize. Bill Hynd hosted the Ladies Peter Jackson Classic, Dennis Pel-Irene hosted the Canadian Open and Bob Brewster hosted the Ontario Amateur. Paul Scenna hosted another great Galt Field Day on June 8. Low superintendents were Bill Bowen (76), Bill Glashan (77), Jack Fairhurst (78) and Graham Sholdice (78). After golf everyone went over to the Cambridge Turf Plots. Gord Witteveen hosted a meeting on August 16 at the Board of Trade Country Club. It was a rain delayed round and the low gross winners will Bill Bowen (74), Bill Glashan (77) and Barry Endicott (78). The theme as "America Day" and U.S. guests included Dr. Jim Watson, Ted Smith, Ned Brinkman, Bob Moore, Jim Latham, Andy Bertoni, Norman Leising and Mel Lucas. Mel Lucas, director of the GCSAA gave a demonstration of the new speed stick which was developed by the USGA to measure putting speed on greens. The McClumpha tournament was held at Glendale Golf Club. Genstar Chemicals hosted superintendents at Glen Abbey and the CGSA held their Fall Field

Day at Lachute Golf Club which was won by George Garner with a 78.

The Pro-Superintendent Tournament was held at Dalewood and George Garner (79) and Pro Dave Clayton (71) won top prize. Thom Charters won low superintendent prize with a 78. Kimmo Solonen won the Taylor Barnes trophy at Cherry Hill Club.

James H. Roberts passed away on January 1. Mr. Roberts retired in 1972 following 20 years as superintendent at

Sunningdale Golf Club.

Henry Gertin accepted the job at Beachgrove in Windsor and Barry Endicott moved to Chinguacousy Country Club from Glen Shields Golf Club. Stew Picken moved on as superintendent at Glen Shields. Al Draper accepted the job at Greenhills Golf Club. Doug Heron of O.M. Scot became regional manager for Ontario, Quebec, Ohio, Michigan and parts of New York and Dave Dick, formerly from Sleepy Hollow took over the Toronto territory. Ron Craig became manager of the Rexdale branch for Spramotor. Hugh Kirkpatrick moved from Dalewood Golf Club to Westmount Country Club in Kitchener.

Clay Switzer, Dean of O.A.C. was made Honorary Member of the OGSA.

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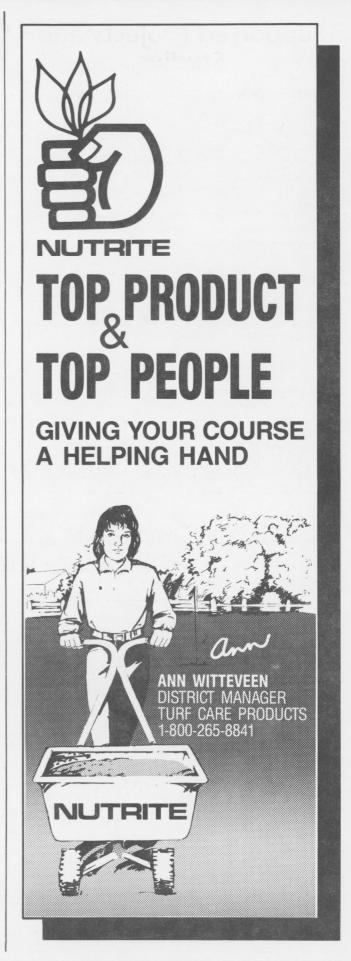
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by R.T. Mercer and G.C. Paul

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groundsman. People don't put that word 'superintendent'

yet toward the profession.

The other golfers had some suprising answers. "A couple of golfers said they thought the starter was the most important." Still said.

When one golfer was pressed as to why he didn't think superintendents were important, Still said the golfer answered, "'Oh, I'm sure that groups like ChemLawn do seminars for those guys.' That's obviously one of the great misconceptions; he was the only one in the room that said that. But he perceived that our guys aren't as professional as the yard people.'

After a few more questions, Still said that the members of the group were asked if they ever heard of the GCSAA. "Several said yes," Still added. "That's a positive. They said they saw our commercials on ESPN. We then asked them what they thought the message was saying and they had an unclear answer.

That has prompted Still to change the ads. "But I don't know what we're going to do yet," he said. "We have another focus group to go and then we'll go with some suggestions made by the agency. They don't need for us to thell them how good the superintendent is, rather they just need to be reinforced of his important role. I think we could do that better with a spokesperson."

Still added that spokesperson may be a famous golf course architect or a player on one of the tours. "(Tom) Watson's name was brought up, so was Palmer's since his father was a superintendent.'

Still also said any superintendents should call him if he or she has ideas to better promote the GCSAA.

"The message we need to portray is that he isn't just a good guy or that kind of stuff," Still explained, "but that he is a highly skilled professional and the job takes somebody who's extremely dedicated – it's not a 9 to 5 job – and crea-

On a local level, Still said the best way to improve a superintendent's image is through communication.

"Every individual has to pull their own share. They have to communicate, not just with their members and with their club, but the local media," he said. "One of the things I try to push for and tell superintendents is that if you're rebuilding a green or doing something to your golf course that's unique or new, tell your reporter about it. A reporter can't drive by the course every day and figure it out for himself, you have to tell them."

"I think the number one fear superintendents have is that if they call a reporter, the reporter will think he's bragging or is a publicity seeker. Superintendents are very shy about such things, they don't want to come off as a hot shot or egomaniac. But that's not the case. Nobody knows you're doing a good job unless you tell them sometimes.'

Still said it also helps to let the public or members of your club know your schedule in advance. He used Pebble Beach as a perfect example.

At Pebble Beach, the maintenance staff is set up in advance so that when a golfer calls for a tee time in advance, the club will let he or she know what the superintendent's crew is doing that week. "So a golfer has a choice to decide whether to play while some heavy work is going on on the course or just wait a month. Golfers really appreciate that

and recognize it," Still said.

Pebble Beach also explains on its scorecards what maintenance work is going on. "They're digging up some fairways right now because of a grass problem. They let golfers know on the scorecard just what they're doing in this three-year plan to get rid of the problem. They even identify the bad grass so golfers can find it while they're playing," Still said.

"It's a great thing because it shows that superintendents really care about what they are doing and they also bring attention to the work that has to go on. Sometimes I think people think the golf course just lies there. They don't realize it's an ongoing 24-hour process to keep the courses the way the golfers want them.

All of Still's ideas are set up to create a little bit better awareness of all you do. "And as the awareness increases, so do all the other things that are positive with any profession," he said. "Salaries will increase probably and the general respect of the individual will go up."

Well, you can't shake a bag of Milorganite at that, now

can you?

Re-print from May - June 88 CAROLINAS NEWSLETTER

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