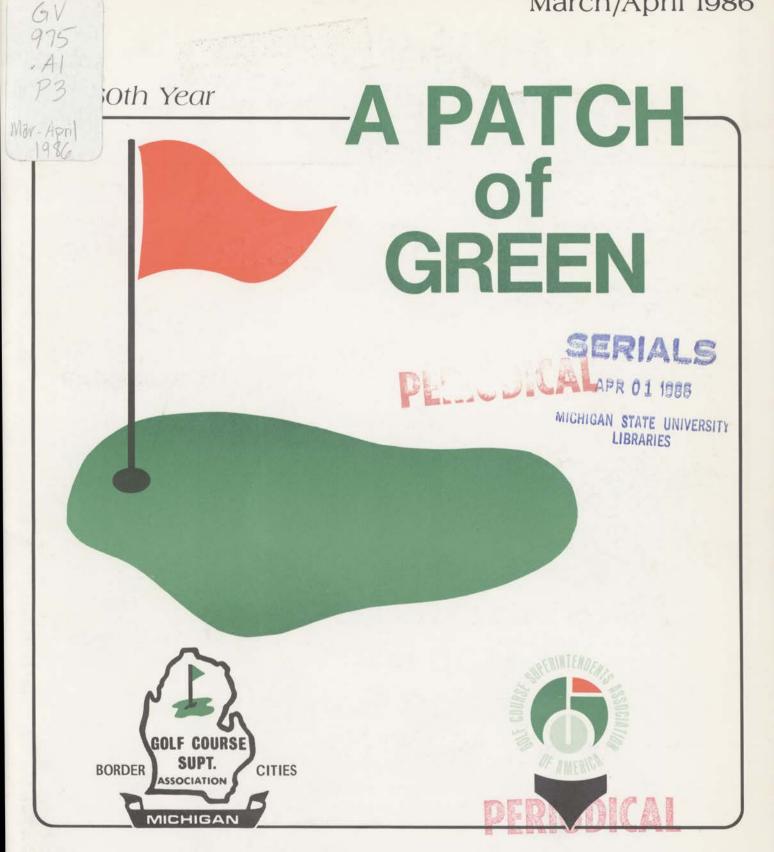
March/April 1986



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN & BORDER CITIES GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Kevin Dushane Golf Course Superintendent Bloomfield Hills Country Club

Those of you who have attended turf conferences this winter such as the Michigan Turf Conference and the GCSAA Convention in San Francisco are most likely aware of what new turf technology is being offered by scientists and specialists in the golf course turf industry.

New technology just doesn't happen. Like most advancements in scientific technology it takes many years of research to develop new, improved products like seed varieties, fungicides and herbicides. Also, research is needed to inform the industry of the best methods to use these products. Maintenance practices such as topdressing, aerification and irrigation need many years of study to keep pace with the changing times, whether these changes be caused by social, economic or environmental demands.

Like anything in today's society, it requires a large amount of financial aid to obtain superior results. At the December Board meeting the executive committee voted to give \$500 to the GCSAA Scholarship and Research Fund. The Board directed me to request the donation be channeled to the Research Fund. All it took was a phone call to Jerry Faubel, committee chairman of the GCSAA Research and Scholarship Fund, and inform him of our desire to place the money into research funding. By doing this we are not implying that we do not support scholarships (the MBCGCSA does have a \$500 Scholarship available yearly to a worthy student), but we feel turfgrass research is making huge gains for golf course turf advancement and we would like to keep that ball rolling, even though the amount given by us is a very small piece of the pie.

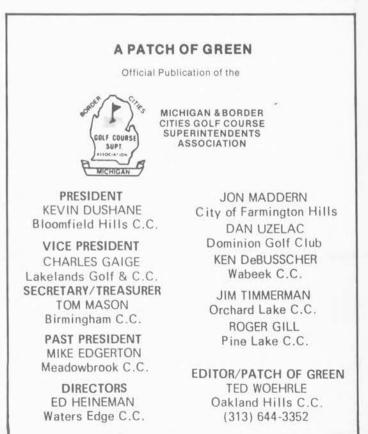
There are many turfgrass research institutions in the country including, Michigan Turfgrass Foundation, GCSAA and the O.J. Noer Foundation, organizations that we have supported in the past. We have our annual Turf Research Benefit day and the money raised (from 8-10 thousand dollars) is directed to the MTF. And many of you know that the GCSAA, in conjunction with the USGA, are directing a portion of their research efforts toward developing grass varieties for golf courses that require less water. The O.I. Noer Foundation has also been dicussed as an organization to possibly donate money to. Most of the present Board members are not familiar with the O.J. Noer Foundation and what it was about so it was decided to hold off any funding to this organization until more was known. Fortunately, this problem may be rectified in the near future; Frank Forier, a member of the O.J. Noer Foundation, nominated me for membership into the organization. So I should soon know more about what the O.J. Noer is committed to in turf research and this may possibly lead to a future donation.

I would like to point out to the membership that no donations are made unless there are available funds in the MBCGCSA treasury. By the end of the fiscal year the treasurer is able to determine what funds are avilable and a decision is made by the Board of Directors as to who receives donations and how much is given.

We in Michigan are fortunate to have Michigan State University at our fingertips as they are conducting some of the most up to date turfgrass studies in the country. With scientists the quality of Drs. Vargas, Rieke, Branham and Payne at MSU and the excellent research facilities at the Robert Hancock Center, our resources are plentiful. This is evident by the quality field days and turf conferences held each year in Lansing and the informative reports that are available to Michigan turf managers.

In closing, I would like to stress the importance of turfgrass research to our profession. As golf course superintendents we must continue to support worthy institutions such as the Mtf, GCSAA and the O.J. Noer Foundation by volunteering our physical support as well as financial aid. Please continue to participate in our annual golf day and other fund raisers as turfgrass research institutions are a vital part of our profession. The money and personal involvement generated towards research today will pay dividends in the yaers ahead with improved turfgrass quality and at the same time make the golf course superintendents more effective in their capacities as turf managers.

> Sincerely, Kevin Dushane



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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

REPRINTED FROM NORTHERN OHIO TURF, VOL. 26, NO. 5, JUNE, 1985

GEOFFERY S. CORNISH Golf Course Architect Fiddlers Green Amherst, Massachusetts 01002

Today is obviously a very favorable period in the history of golf and golf courses. It is believed (but I don't know if there are any true records) that there are presently more golf clubs in the Nation with waiting lists than ever before. Furthermore this year there are more new courses under construction in the U.S. since the energy shortage of 1973.

I would like to speak on the subject of style. When an architect is creating his compositions - individual golf holes - he is trying to say something. When his work is with a resort or development, the client wants this message loud and clear, often extravagent. On the other extreme, the member-owned club wants the message to be subtle and gentle. This difference in expectations is entirely understandable and correct. Truly it is an example of the architectural axiom "Form follows function."



One major way the golf architect has to state his message is by his design style. In a paper in *Golf Course Management*, Nov. 1984, the eminent attorney and freelance writer Ron Whitten, of Topeka, Kansas, co-author with me of *The Golf Course*, suggested there is a new trend in course design and that styles are changing.

We should be aware that the architect's message comes over only through the efforts of the superintendent. Also we must keep in mind something Donald Ross said: "The Lord made golf holes. Golf architects simply discover them." In other words, Ross is saying that the greatest golf features are natural, not contrived.

Because golf architecture is intrinsically an art our
CONTINUED PAGE 22



NOTES FROM THE UNDERGROUND

by Harry Roote

Congratulations are in order to two of our members for their golfing prowess. Clem Wolfrom won the low net title at the GCSAA Mid-Year Conference golf tournament held in Indianapolis, Indiana in Setember. Bob Pontius from Franklin Hills CC, won a recent left-handed Seniors Tournament.

Recently there has been a rash of salary surveys that have been conducted on the national and local scene. Here's one I thought we all would be interested in -Did you know that roughly 90% of all the people in the world make an average of \$200.00 per year or less and of these 75%, make about \$75.00 per year? Sure hope my greens chairman doesn't hear about this survey.

I read an interesting book about facts on plant life the other day and would like to share some of them with you.

Tobacco has recently been shown to have nutritious value as well as smoking pleasure. Tobacco leaves contain many of the essential amino acids needed to sustain life and can be used as a source of food if necessary. So if you smokers ever find yourself marooned with just a pack of cigarettes, you'll have to decide whether to smoke it or eat it.

One rye-grass plant, grown as a scientific experiment, put out roots totaling 378 miles in a single four-month period.

The typical tree or plant on golf course receives about 10% of its nutrition from the soil. The rest comes from the atmosphere.

The dwarf willows of Greenland's tundra are the smallest trees in the world. They are only two inches high.

In a series of experiments performed by Dorothy Retallack in 1969, it was shown that music affects the growth of plants. Tests on corn, squash and several flowers showed that rock music stunted the growth of some plants and caused others to grow unusually tall at first and produce extremely small leaves. They required more water, yet grew shorter roots. Within several weeks all the marigolds in one experiment had died, but only a few feet away identical flowers listening to classical music were blooming. Makes one wonder about our children.

The plant life of the oceans makes up about 85% of all the greenery on the planet.

I just viewed the giant Sequoia trees during the trip to San Francisco. It seems this tree waits 175 to 200 years before it first flowers - the most delayed sexual maturity in all nature. It will bear millions of seeds, but each one is so small that it takes 3,000 of them to weigh one ounce.

The sap of the giant Sequoia is non-resinous. The trees, once they have developed a heavy bark, are practically fireproof, which may account for their long life. Even if they are fire-damaged, the high tannin content of the sap has the same healing properties that tannic acid has on human flesh when burned.

Plant life could not exist without lightning. Nitrogen is an essential food for all plants. The atmosphere is 80%nitrogen but in a form that is insoluble and unusable. It is the intense heat of lightning that forces the nitrogen to combine with oxygen in the air, forming nitrogen oxides that are soluble in water and fall to the earth in rain as dilute nitric acid. This reacts with minerals in the ground to become nitrates, on which the plants depend.

The yellow evening primrose opens only at dusk and so swiftly that it can be seen and heard. The buds sound like popping soap bubbles as they burst.

Bamboo may grow three feet in twenty-four hours.

Once a black walnut log is ready for milling, it is examined carefully for figured grain. If any is seen, the wood instead is shaved into sheets leass than 1/32 of an inch thick. One beautiful log is said to have been sold in the veneer trade for \$20,000 wholesale. I have one of these trees on my golf course. Hmmm!

The tiny discs of chlorophyll in plant cells move about within those cell to adjust for different light and heat conditions. When sunlight is too strong, they can turn on edge. On a gray day, they may roll to turn broadside to make the most of available light. I didn't know that.

Speaking of facts here are a few more that I feel might prove entertaining:

A manned rocket reaches the moon in less time than it took a stagecoach to travel the length of England.

The first aerial photograph was made from a balloon during the American Civil War.

Heavyweight boxing champ Gene Tunney lectured on Shakespeare at Yale University.

The electric automobile self-starter, which was perfected in 1911 by Charles F. Kettering, made it possible for women to drive without the companion previously needed for cranking the engine. Shame on CONTINUED PAGE 20

UNIVERSITY SCORECARDS PROVE IT.

ROWN PATCH CONTROL	1	Disease Rating % Piot Area Disease 7/8 0.0
ERSAN* 1991	2 02.	5.5
forlan ¹	2 02.	5.0
Duosan ¹	3 02.	4.2
Bayleton ²	2 02. .5 0Z.	11.0
Rubigan ³	6 fl. 02.	4.6
Daconil 2787 4F*		26.5
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TERSAN* 199	1.000 Sq. Ft.	Applicati	on Disea	Disease Rating % Plot infected 8/5 8/17	
Bayleton	- 02,	21 days	8.3	0.7	
Duosan	2 02.	30 days	11.7	1.7	
Clearys 3336*	4 oz.	21 days	21.7	8.3	
Fungo 501	1 02	21 days	30.0	18.3	
Daconil 2787 4F	1 02	21 days	28.3	19.0	
Actidione TGF + Actidione RZ6	6 fl. oz.	14 days	38.3	28.3	
/orlan	.34 + .55 oz.	14 days	48.3	65.0	
Intreated	1 oz.	21 days	55.0	60.0	
nnual Blackrass aplications began on Joseph Vargas M.	July 7 Mean State Universit		58.3	66.7	

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1986 Starts With Enthusiasm

Nearly 1,000 participants attended the 56th Annual Michigan Turfgrass Conference sponsored by the Michigan Turfgrass Foundation and Michigan State University in Lansing, Michigan on January 11-15, 1986.

It was an outstanding conference in every sense of the word. The subjects selected and presented by the top speakers were well received. The Vendor Appreciation Hour has gained in popularity and attendance with succeeding year.

Those responsible for selecting the newly combined Clarion Hotel and Conference Center for this event are to be congratulated. The atmosphere at this conference is "Professional all the way."

Highlighting the Awards was the presentation of the Michigan Turfgrass Foundation Meritorious Service Award to C.E. "Tuck" Tate for his generous contributions over the years to the turfgrass industry and his untiring leadership and efforts to promote MTF and turfgrass research at MSU.

Our sincere congratulations to "Tuck" - enjoy your retirement.

Condensed excerpts of various presentations at the conference will appear throughout the year in future issues of *A Patch of Green*.

GCSAA CONFERENCE

Over 10,000 golf course superintendents and others from around the globe converged on San Francisco for the 57th annual International Golf Course Conference and Show sponsored by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) January 27 -February 4, 1986.

Retired Air Force General Charles "Chuck" Yeager a World War II fighter plane hero, career test pilot and the first man to break the sound barrier - delivered the keynote address during the opening session of Friday, January 31.

Singer Dinah Shore presented GCSAA's prestigious Old Tom Morris Award to world golf ambassador Patty Berg, co-founder, charter member and first President of the Ladies Professional Golf Association (LPGA) during the gala GCSAA Banquet attended by dignitaries from the world of golf. This popular closing event was entertained by the Lettermen, a versitile and enduring singing group.

Another highlight of the nine-day conference was the display of millions of dollars worth of the latest equipment, products and services used in the management of golf courses and grounds.

Throughout the conference over 100 leading golf course superintendents, educators, researchers and representatives of the industry lead more than 350 hours of seminars and educational sessions covering every facet of turfgrass management and many related subjects such as communication, the public golf course, personnel, management, computer applications in golf course operations, landscaping, golf course design and other topics of interest to golf course and turfgrass managers.

GCSAA held its annual business meeting and election of officers on Monday, February 3. Elected President was Riley L. Stottern, CGCS of Park City, Utah, elected Vice President was Donald E. Hearn, CGCS, Weston, Massachusetts. Newly elected directors were our own Gerald L. Faubel CGCS of Saginaw, Michigan (a landslide victory), William R. Roberts, CGCS Stevens Point, Wisconsin and Kenneth A. Sakai, CGCS Rodeo, California. Appointed by president Stottern to fill a one-year vacancy was Stephen G. Candenelli, CGCS Toms River, New Jersey. Of course Gene Baston Moves to the position of past president to fill out the Board of Directors.

Those going off the Board are James Timmerman, CGCS Orchard Lake, Michigan (Immediate Past President), John E. Laake, CGCS Columbus, Ohio and James M. Taylor, Sr., CGCS Midland, Texas.

Other awards presented to GCSAA members at the opening session on Friday by GCSAA President Eugene P. Baston, CGCS were Distinguished Service Awards to our own Andrew Bertoni, Northville, Michigan, Chester Mendenhall, Kansas, John Stiel, Canada and Howard Kaerwer, Minnesota and the Leo Feser Award for excellence in literary contributions to the Associations' magazine *Golf Course Management*, by a member golf course superintendent our own Ted

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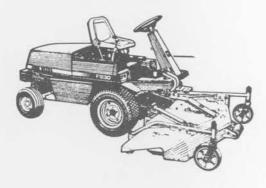
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Is Today's Golf Course Management Too Fine?

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

The maintenance level of North American golf courses is usually directly proportional to the size of the budget, but it does not necessarily equate to the best maintained or playable facility. Knowledge, experience and dedication of the superintendent and his crew can make a big difference in cost-per-hole maintenance. Likewise, climate, topography, soil factors and intensity of use can also influence maintenance budgets. Mega-bucks Golf and Country Club may spend over \$20,000 per hole for maintenance while Mini-bucks Golf Club may spend half that and still have an enjoyable test of golf. The difference is usually the fitness of management required to meet the expectations of the clientele, who may or may not be willing to pay for the fine tuning but still expect perfection.

Without a doubt, golf course management is too fine today from a number of viewpoints. National television coverage of major tournaments showing immmaculate grooming, over-exuberance of committees and superintendents who want their putting greens to be the fastest in the country and very low handicap golfers are just a few of the reasons for overkill in fine management. Grasses are chlorophyll-dependent living plants. They have use and management limitations that the professional golf course superintendent already knows about but may not be able to control because of demands by the players.

Volumes have been written over the years. Some excellent articles concerning the evils of excessively close mowing were published in the November-December 1984 issue of the USGA Green Section Record; they should be read by committees and golf course superintendents alike. We are definitely going in the wrong direction with continuous mowing heights shorter than 3/16 inch. When greens are mowed at 1/8 inch or less, only a little leaf tissue remains for the active photosynthesis the plant needs to maintain proper color, density, rooting characteristics, resistance to diseases and recuperative potential. Besides, close cutting is only one of the factors that affect putting green speed. Moderate use of nitrogen, light frequent topdressing, brushing, verticutting and carefully controlled irrigation can increase green speed significantly.

The starved, fast syndrome has produced some strange, previously uncommon symptoms, *including moss*, lichens, algae and thin turf. A whole complex of symptoms caused by mildly pathogenic organisms have become more visible under extreme stress. Instead of returning to sound management practices, we simply intensify our fungicide programs and increase management cost - sometimes without success. Problems caused by anthracnose and certain unidentified basidiomycetes have increased over the last decade and can be correlated with overfine management.

Putting green mowed at 3/16 inch will most speed requirements with applications of two to three cubic feet per 1,000 square feet of good quality sand applied every two to three weeks. Over-irrigated putting greens with high percentages of organic matter and fine-textured soils will not putt as fast as firm, dry sand surfaces. To compensate for wet, soft surfaces, we lower the mowers to increase speed. Yes, this is managing too fine, or simply not good judgement. It is understood, of course, that we maintain balances of other nutritional and management practices, but these are a few of the most significant.

The demand for closer lies on fairways has resulted in decreased mowing heights to the point where, in certain areas of the country, Kentucky bluegrass has virtually been eliminated on many golf courses. These fairways have become dominated by annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*). Occasionally we have survived this botanical shift in some northern cool-season regions by changing to bentgrass management on these fairways, or by increased fungicidal programs to protect the annual bluegrass.

The use of putting green aerifiers and small lightweight triplex mowers may be considered by some to be too fine management. In my view, this is one of the best things that has happened to golf course fairways for those who can afford the expense. The small aerifiers do a better job of coring, while triplex mowers induce less compaction, produce more uniform mowing patterns and in some cases, significantly improve the quality of the fairway grasses. For the low-budget golf course, this is too fine management; for the clubs that can afford it, these may become standard practices.

The removal of grass clippings from fairways can be classed as managing too fine. The removal of grass clippings is labor-intensive, even though the aesthetics seem to make it worthwhile. Nutrient loss from clipping removal can also significantly increase fertilization costs.

Fairway topdressing with sand or soil is one of the better means of controlling thatch, but is very CONTINUED PAGE 18

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USGA PRESENTS THE 1986 GREEN SECTION AWARD AT TURFGRASS CONFERENCE

The coveted USCA Green Section Award was presented to James B. Moncrief on February 3 at the Green Section Educational Conference which was held in conjunction with the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America Conference in San Francisco.

Moncrief has served the United State Golf Association with his turfgrass expertise for nearly three decades.

The award has been presented by the USGA annually since 1961, in recognition of distinguished service to golf through work with turfgrass.

Moncrief developed Tifdwarf bermuda grass, the finest leafed bermuda grass available in the world today.

Other USGA News

William J. Williams, Jr. of New York, has been elected the 49th President of the United States Golf Association. The election took place during the USGA's 92nd Annual Meeting, January 25 in Orlando, Florida.

James M. Latham, Regional Director, Great Lakes Region, recently wrote:

There were a few things evident throughout the 800 X 2,000 mile region that will keep the thought processes stimulated during the winter months:

Sand - Not for topdressing, for bunkers. The turf on most courses was so good that golfers turned their attention to the quality of sand in bunkers. While we have some information on preferable types - up to lmm, angular particles - most of the criticisms can be eased by your maintenance procedures. The problem seems to be getting golfers to decide *how* they want bunkers to play. The operations should be easy. This is much like getting agreement on green speed and *who* has the power to set policy.

Plant Growth Regulators - Still largely in the demonstrationstage. It seems to me that if you plan to zap a large area of Poa Annua to help bent along, you had better have the lines of communication open with key committee people. Green is still the preferred turf color. Further, if the fairway turf has a relatively good distribution of bentgrass and is invading Pao Annua colonies satisfactorily, why get in a hurry?

USGA NEWS, CONT.

There is still no magic formula to get bent out of bluegrass turf. Withholding water may hurt the Poa Annua but the bent just gets better.

Thatch - In bentgrass fairways is rapidly becoming a major problem. Some superintendents don't call floating mowers "Thatchmasters" for no reason. Control will be a continuing management operation, so long term dethatching plans are necessary. It has been an almost mortal sin to "plow up the greens just when they get good." And now 25 or 30 acres of Fairway? Don't forget that older courses have a 50 or 60 year headstart. Spreading bent is just *new* thatch.

Topdressing Mixtures - Sand quality for topdressing is pretty well understood now and good material is available in most (not all) areas. But how much do you know about the peat being used in thise 80-20 mixes? Is it peat, muck or something just black?

One "peat" analyzed this year was only 30% organic matter. I wonder how much clay, silt and very fine sand was in the other 70%? What will this do to porosity of sand with recommended particle size distribution? I think we need to ask more questions about these mixtures!

Grubs - The plain, old fashioned kind and lots of them in South Central Indiana and Illinois. I didn't check their rear ends for species I.D., but I've seen smaller shrimp. Oftanol applications were not very effective. Maybe more pre-treatment aeration may be necessary, particularly under thatchy/dry conditions.

Enough rambling for now. Thank you again for your support of the Green Section and the Turf Advisory Service. I look forward to visiting with you at some of the winter meetings and of course, on your home turf next season. If we can be of service to you in the meantime, please call.

> Sincerely, James M. Latham

MAY YOU HAVE

Enough happiness to keep you sweet; Enough trials to keep you strong; Enough sorrows to keep you human; Enough hope to keep you happy; Enough failure to keep you humble; Enough success to keep you eager; Enough friends to give you comfort; Enough faith and courage in yourself, your business and your country to banish depression; Enough wealth to meet your needs; Enough determination to make each day a better day than yesterday.



Indianwood Selected as Site of 1989 U.S. Women's Open

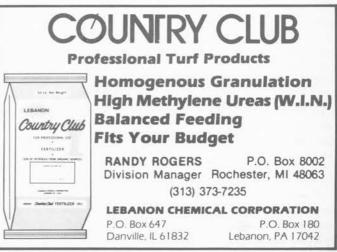
Indianwood Golf & Country Club in Lake Orion, Michigan, has been selected as the site of the 1989 U.S. Women's Open Championship.

James R. Hand, President of the United States Golf Associaton and Stan Aldridge, president of Indianwood, announced the selection of the 44th Women's Open, which will be played July 13-16, 1989.

Indianwood plays a vital role in the success of Michigan golf. It has been the site of the last four Michigan PGA tournaments and the home of the Michigan Golf Hall of Fame since its establishment in 1981.

The course, designed by Englishman Wilfred Reid and opened in the mid 1920's, is a par-72, 6,944 yard layout highlighted by a difficult finishing hole. The 18th green encompasses an area of approimately 30,000 square feet, making it a supreme test for anyone needing to get down in two. The green is one of the largest putting surfaces in the United States. A course containing rolling hills, heavily grassed bunkers, tall rough and very few trees, Indianwood is remarkably similar in appearance to the old Scottish courses.

Peter Scholz is the Host superintendent who will be preparing the course. There is some talk recently of Indianwood expanding its facility to 36 holes.





MANAGEMENT TOO FINE?, CONT.

expensive and can only be instituted by golf courses that can afford it. The playability of fairways with heavy-textured slow-draining soils could be significantly improved with sand topdressing and in some cases this would be economically feasible.

Some golf courses suffer from the lush, soft syndrome because club policy dictates wall-to-wall green. Because of variations in soil texture and depth and topography, it is virtually impossible to maintain distribution uniform water rates throughout the golf course. Invariably, steep terrain will have water-stressed areas or burnout during the summer. Although increasing the use of wetting agents and more intensive aerification may help the effectiveness of applied water, it nonetheless increases costs of management and is not always effective. We are managing too fine when we try to keep every inch of the golf course green at all times. The usual result is excessively wet low-lying areas at the expense of keeping a few isolated areas green all the time. Automatic irrigation with sophisticated controls will partially correct this type of problem but in most cases, not entirely.

Green committees and playing members should be extremely cautious in making decisions that are counter-productive to the best management of their grasses and soils. Before implementing hard-core management decisions, a green committee should carefully dicuss the situation with the golf course superintendent and if the committee is still not satisfied, it may refer the question to competent consulting agronomists.

Many more areas of golf course management can be labeled as too fine. It is the responsibility of each professional golf superintendent to communicate effectively with his committees to prevent the kind of mistakes that seem to be arising more frequently. A golf club hires a qualified superintendent because he is the most knowledgeable person for managing the golf turf. So why is his advice so frequently overruled? Many years ago Bobby Jones stated, "The first prurpose of any golf course should be to give pleasure and that to the greatest number of players - because it will offer problems a person may attempt according to his ability. It will never become hopeless for the duffer nor fail to concern and interest the expert."

As long as we are doing the best management job possible with the budgets we can afford, what's wrong with the rule of playing the course as you find ir and the ball as it lies? In this age of high technology and scientific advancements, let us not lose sight of common-sense management.

USGA Green Section Record, March/April, 1985

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GCSAA CONFERENCE, CONT.

Woehrle, CGCS Troy, Michigan. Guest speaker for the Prayer Breakfast was Norman Williams, one of the few survivors of the two



Riley L. Stottern, CGCS



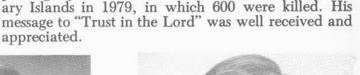
William R. Roberts, CGCS



Donald E. Hearn, CGCS



Kenneth A. Sakai, CGCS



passenger-jet airliners that collided at Tenerife, Can-



Gerald L. Faubel, CGCS



Stephen G. Cadenelli, CGCS

WOEHRLE RECEIVES FESER AWARD

Theodore W. (Ted) Woehrle, a past president of GCSAA and golf course superintendent at Oakland Hills Country Club, received the international organization's esteemed Leo Feser, Award for 1985.

The award was presented January 31, during the opening session of the 57th Annual GCSAA International Golf Course Conference and Show in San Francisco's Moscone Convention Center.

The Leo Feser Award is presented to a member golf course superintendent who, in the past year, has authored the in *Golf Course Management* magazine that the GCSAA Communication/Awards Committee judges to have been the most outstanding superintendent-written article. Woehrle wrote "Preparing Oakland Hills for the 1985 U.S. Open," which was published beginning on page 12 of the May, 1985 issue of GCM.

In 1964 Woehrle GCSAA's coveted Distinguished Service Award and he is a recipient of Michigan PGA's Meritorious Award. Woehrle earned his bachelor of science degree in agronomy from Purdue University and has attended the University of Illinois. Ted has been a member of GCSAA for almost 30 years.

Woehrle has won GCSAA's Chapter Newsletter Editors Award in 1982, 1983 and 1984 while serving as editor of *A Patch of Green*, a position he has held since its inception in 1971.

HARRY ROOTE, CONT.

you Charles.

To make a one-pound comb of honey, bees must collect nectar from about two million flowers.

The level of the sea fell 400 feet during the first Ice Age. Much of the Earth's water had been absorbed by ice caps.

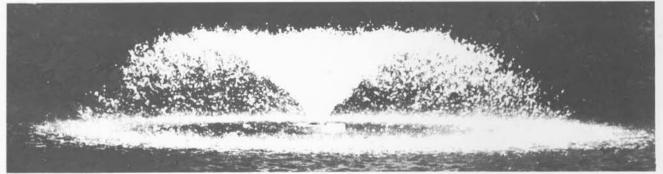
Speaking of ice, you better be concerned about ice on our trees and greens. It's getting to be that time of year again.

Joke heard on the way to work one day: Do you know what you get when you cross a praying mantis with a termite? A bug that says grace before he eats vour house.

Parting shot: One of the pleasures of learning to read by Braille is you can rest your eyes without having to give up reading. Another compensation is the pleasure of reading in bed in the dark with book and hands snuggly under the warm covers. Think about it.







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STYLES, CONT.

concepts go in circles. We trust these circles are in the form of an upward spiral. It would be a sad day if golf architecture became a science. Yet it is all to the good that turfgrass maintenance has become a science.

•Until after the turn of the century golf in the U.S. was played under primitive conditions. But that changed largely due to the influence of the greenkeepers of those days who did so much with so little to make golf so pleasureable a game. All in the Northern Ohio group realize I know what a major pioneer role your predecessors, including but not limited to, Colonel Morley played in this transition.

•The principles of art, namely harmony, proportion, balance, rhythm and emphasis, are embodied in course design as in fact they are in course maintennance (e.g., mowing patterns at greens). Personally, I wish that turfgrass schools presented one course in the principles of art.

•Contour mowing is becoming increasingly important in course style. It enhances eye appeal and playing interest and by reducing fairway acreage allows more intensive maintenance of those areas. I should add that as one of the two recognized authorities on the history of golf architecture I credit Bill Burdick along with Sherwood Moore, formerly of Winged Foot in being the pioneers in this style of mowing.

mowing. Contour mowing also makes it easier and less costly to bent fairways in the cool humid regions and Zoysia in the transitional zones.

•Natural areas are also receiving attention on many courses.

courses. Wild flowers are receving attention but as Dr. Hurdzan, golf architect of Columbus has pointed out, the results can be described as a "mixed bag." •Bulbs, particularly daffodils, as contrasted to wild flowers, are often more successful and are seen on many courses in April and early May when the course is still drab.

•Probably due to Pete Dye's influence retaining walls and bulkheads are seen more often on golf courses in North America. Some authorities say these verge on "contrivance." Yet they are functional in that they "conserve space and minimize wave and rodent



damage.

•Stadium golf, also pioneered by Pete, is another feature of several new facilities.

•Elaborate bunkering that creates accent is one means the golf architect has to express his message. •Robert Trent Jones and sons, Bob Jr. and Rees, have three different styles. Bob Jones, Sr., who has influenced golf architecture more than any person living or dead, has demonstrated several styles over his long and illustrous career. His new Celebrity course, to be opened soon near Tulsa, Oklahoma, is said to demonstrate still another style and message. •The frame of the Jones', the Dye's, the Fazio's and the Packard's is by no means fading. Still, there is a school of younger architects coming to the fore. Noteable among these are Bob Graves of California, Bill Robinson, my associate of many years, Brian Silva, my associate, Dan Maples, from a family long connected with course maintenance and two Ohio based architects Art Hills of Toledo and Dr. Mike Hurdzan, who is an associate of many years of Jack Kidwell.

•Finally, what makes the golf course outstanding? The four steps to an outstanding golf course are inspired design, sound specifications, painstaking construction and dedicated maintenance. In practice the last is the most important of all. The enduring greatness of a golf course and the message the architect has tried to put over lie in the dedicated hands of the superintendent.

No wonder Northern Ohio (sic) has so many superb golf courses.

FESER AWARD, CONT.

Feser (pronounce fay-zer) was a pioneer golf course superintendent and charter member of GCSAA. He kept the Association's magazine alive during the great depression and conceived the idea for the award later named in his honor. Ted Woehrle, this year's recipient of the Leo Feser Award, is featured in the January issue of GCM.

Ted's article was one of many submitted to the GCM magazine in 1985 and the competition was tough. Winning the Leo Feser Award is quite an acheivement and the MBCGCSA congratulates Ted for this distinguished honor.



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