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James B. Beard

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TURF MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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1147 SANTO

TRAVERSE CITY, MI. 49684

PHONE: 616-947-9274

NITE FOR YOU GALS, OCTOBER 25th, 80, SHUSS MOUNTAIN
Located West of Mancelona, on M-88

THE BIG SOCIAL PARTY FOR YOU GALS AND OUR FINAL MEETING OF THIS YEAR.

PROGRAM:

Get Acquainted

Dinner

Dancing

Food

6:30 to 7:30 P. M.

7:30 to 9.00 P. M.

9:00 Until ???????

Prime Ribs of Beef

Price: \$15.00 per person including tax and tip.

MASTER OF CEREMONIES: MR. "ANDY" BERTONI

Reservations must be made by October 18th, with our Secretary-Treasurer Frank Heminger. No reservations will be considered unless your check or cash is in hand. THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS.

ALL GALS will receive a nice present or something to remember this particular evening.

"Get Acquainted" will be because of the graciousness and kindness of some very special friends of our Association.

Golf is available as guests of Shuss Mountain Village. You will be expected to pay for carts if you use them.

Some of you will like to spend the night either at SHUSS MOUNTAIN or nearby. If calling from Michigan, there is a toll free number 1-800-632-7170 (616-587-9162 not toll free). There will be no rooms available that night in the Village however condominiums and chalets are available. Prices of Condo are \$60 for 1 person, \$70 for 2 persons and \$4 for each additional person. Each Condo contains 1 double bed and 2 single beds. Chalets will sleep from 8 to 12 persons and price per nite is \$125.

Shanty Creek, a Hilton establishment is nearby. Phone toll free is 1-800-632-7118. Rooms in main lodge are \$45, Chalets are \$37 for 1 person and \$4 for each additional person. Main lodge rooms contain 1 double and 2 twins, Chalets contain 2 doubles.

In Mancelona on south M-131 is Watson Motel, phone: 587-9389, Rates are \$18.72 double bed, 2 double beds- 2 people \$22.88.

There are other motels in the area and at Bellaire however we have not been able to get rates. We suggest that you do not wait to make reservations because the color tour will be in and many tourists are expected to be in the north country.

THERE WILL BE LIVE MUSIC FOR DANCING-----LIVE MUSIC-----

Gals get your husbands signature on the check and in the mail NOW.

Don't procrastinate, you gals make the party.

PUTTING GREEN COMPLEX

By Stanley J. Zontek
Director, Northeastern Region, USGA Green Section

Maintenance of today's putting green involves more than just the putting surface; it includes the collar, the approach, and the surrounding rough areas. Bunkers are not included since, by Definition 14, they are separate areas. Each of these areas requires separate maintenance, and yet each one is dependent upon the other.

The Collar and Approach

In 1974, the USGA Green Section, in its soil specifications for putting green construction, recommended that collar soil and putting green soil be similar. By inclusion, the collar was recognized as an important part of the putting green area and, as such, should receive the same careful preparation during construction and subsequent maintenance.

This is not to say that collars on greens not built to USGA specifications should receive less care and maintenance than the putting green. On the contrary, collars actually can determine to some degree the maintenance practices planned for the putting green themselves...especially water management.

There is no formal definition of a collar in the Rules of Golf. Areas not defined are simply termed, "Through the Green." In common usage, collars are generally considered to be approximately a three-foot-wide area of turfgrass, mowed at an intermediate height between the putting green and fairway. However, collar widths vary. Some clubs prefer broad collars, while others maintain them relatively narrow. The choice is the club's and is usually determined by the equipment available to maintain these areas economically, the design of the green, and the distance the bunkers are situated away from the putting surface.

In the preparation of courses for USGA championships, the collars are 36 inches or less in width. Formidable rough is usually adjacent to the collar so that only well-played shots to each green are rewarded.

The Collar and the Rough

For most golf courses, a 4- to 5-inch rough immediately adjacent to the collar for regular membership play is too severe. There are compromises in the grass cutting heights for championships and regular play. Some turf managers and club officials believe that collars should be wide in order to ease and speed play. It is possible that just the opposite is true. For example, when a ball rolls over a wide-collared green, the ball will tend to continue to roll a greater distance from the putting green surface. Contrast this to the same shot rolling over the green onto a narrow collar and stopping much more quickly in a normal rough area near the putting surface. The golfer whose ball rolled over the wide collar faces a longer chip shot. The golfer closer to the green should have a better opportunity to play his next shot close to the hole. This could mean fewer strokes and, potentially, speedier play.

Narrow collars with more rough around the green also can be better for the grass and easier and more economical to maintain for the golf course superintendent. It simply stands to reason that grass maintained as rough around the green has:

1. Better resistance to wilting.
2. Better resistance to traffic.
3. Better resistance to weed infestation.
4. Less disease and thus less chemical usage.
5. Better overall vigor and competition against *Poa annua*, especially in the cool season grass-growing regions where there is constant competition between Kentucky bluegrass and annual bluegrass. On the collar area, *Poa annua* is much more competitive than Kentucky bluegrasses, and it tends to dominate. Usually only bentgrasses or perennial ryegrasses compete with the annual bluegrasses in the northern cool season turfgrass areas on collars. By narrowing the collar, the Kentucky bluegrasses will tend to dominate the annual bluegrass in closer proximity to the green. The result is grass that is better, stronger and easier to maintain.

It follows that relatively narrow collars with well-maintained rough areas are good for the game and good for the maintenance of the golf course.

Collar Maintenance

Collars are difficult areas to maintain. In many cases, soils under collars are of a finer texture, containing more silt and clay than the greens mixture. In new construction, collars have often been considered not as important as the putting green itself; therefore, they received less attention in the attempt to save money during construction. In our refined specifications for putting green construction, the USGA Green Section has attempted to correct this notion by recommending that collars be constructed exactly the same as the putting green itself.

This is fine for new construction, but many greens, especially on older golf courses, have not been constructed in this manner. This can be an important factor on older greens which have been enlarged onto soil areas that were intended originally to be collar. Enlarging greens in this manner was fairly common because of demands of ever-increasing play on small greens. As a result, unmodified soils which were never intended for anything but collars now have become part of the green. This makes putting green and collar maintenance even more difficult.

This all means that the collars on courses with heavier clay-silt soils tend to hold water so tenaciously that very little is available to the grass's roots. The turf on the green can be in excellent condition, while the collars have thoroughly wilted out. This situation is a particular problem in areas of the country where collars containing heavy soil, are compacted, and contain such high percentages of annual bluegrass that, they can die

quickly. The result is not good in terms of appearance, maintenance or playability.

Collars *must* receive the same, if not more, careful treatment than the putting green. These areas must receive a high level of aeration, topdressing, vertical mowing, spiking, seeding, fertilization, pesticide applications and irrigation. It is a false economy to defer such work to save time and materials. Collars are heavy wear areas that must withstand traffic. Collars are recognized by turf managers as very important to the overall appearance and playability of the golf course. They are an integral part of that critical playing area on and around the putting green.

Collar Improvement Through Renovation

One of several approaches to collar improvement is as follows:

1. Strip area and work up soil. Modify soil if necessary.
2. Seed area. However, other options are to sod or sprig.
3. Thereafter, the area should be carefully irrigated and nurtured so that it develops into the type of turf desired.

Collar renovation is undertaken for several reasons: to smooth contours, to modify soils to better withstand the stresses of high traffic, to introduce new and stronger grasses, and to eliminate sand buildup areas near bunkers for improvement aesthetically and from the standpoint of maintenance.

How Does the Collar Affect the Management of the Putting Green?

How often have you seen the entire putting green watered when only the collars needed water? This is especially true today because of the ease with which water can be applied with automatic irrigation. This is not meant to condemn automatic irrigation; it is merely to state that, because of the ease with which water can be applied, it is very easy to overwater. The following problems result from overirrigation.

More soil compaction.

A shallower, weaker root system.

Generally weaker, more succulent turfgrass cover.

More traffic injury.

More disease.

Increased weed infestation, including *Poa annua*.

Soft, soggy turf.

If there is one area where labor can be used wisely, it is in hand watering greens and collars. Unless collars have the exact same soil mixture as the putting green, the water requirements for each will differ. Also, on high spots or areas where sand accumulates, such areas tend to dry and require more water, while low spots tend to be wetter and need much less water. Further, because the usual perimeter irrigation system design will concentrate water in the overlap areas in the center of the greens, collars generally receive less water during irrigation even though they may need it more. There is no irrigation system today that offers a perfect water distribution pattern over the entire putting green and collar area. It is a practical impossibility unless they are hand watered.

Therefore, when deciding on how much water to apply, one must be careful to irrigate the drier areas, giving them adequate water without over-watering the low areas. So long as surface contours are good and internal soil drainage is excellent, there is less likelihood of problems, compared to the more common situations where the soil is heavy, slow-draining and surface contours have pockets. In cases like this, the result is weaker turf, more disease, more weeds and generally a deterioration of the turf quality in low, wet areas. Is there a way out?

It is understandable that more and more golf course superintendents who have this problem are watering collars and greens by hand, not with their automatic system — especially during the heat of the summer. The goal is to apply the right amount of water to that area of the green and collar that needs it the most *without* over-watering the entire putting green. When a hand-watering program is followed, significantly less water is used, and the turf areas tend to be in better overall condition throughout the season.

One useful key in determining correct soil moisture as it relates to a properly maintained green is the type of ball mark made. Deep pits mean a wet, soft green and shallow bruises that don't leave much of a mark are an indication of the firmer turf we all should be striving for. Putting greens are for putting; they are not meant to be soft, wet landing areas. A golf ball is not entitled to hold the putting surface simply because it hits there. The skill of the golfer should determine whether the ball holds a properly firm green. The putting green should *never* be irrigated for the purpose of softening it for the convenience of players.

The most interesting compromise is where the existing automatic irrigation system has been modified for better water control on collar and approach areas. Because of the different water requirements for green vs. collar, a supplemental pop-up perimeter irrigation system using low-volume and short-throw sprinkler heads is programmed to water only the collar, approaches, and near rough areas without watering the putting green itself. The goal is to avoid overirrigating the greens with the regular sprinkler heads when only the collars need the water and hand labor is not available to do the job.

Conclusion

In summary, even though collars are not defined in the Rules of Golf, approaches and near rough areas around putting greens are in integral part of the area of maintenance and the play of the game. Each area is distinctly different, ranging from narrow to wide grass areas, low to high cut on loose to heavy-textured soils. Each grass and soil area is managed somewhat differently, and each is dependent upon the other.

The careful turf manager recognizes that these areas are distinctly different in maintenance and management requirements. This is the challenge that faces the contemporary golf course turfgrass manager.

From Sept / Oct 1979 —

USGA GREEN SECTION RECORD

A young boy was helping his grandfather dig potatoes. After awhile the child began to tire.

"Grandpa," he asked wearily, "what ever made you bury these things anyway?"

WHEN THE FROST IS ON THE PENNCROSS

When the frost is on the Penncross
and the water line is drained,
And ever Southward go the golfers.
Cads and Jags so aimed,
Hear the rustle of the leaves
as they cover rough and green ...
And traps and tees and fairways ...
and most everywhere between;
Oh, it's then's the time a feller is a feelin' at his best
With the risin Sun to greet him
from a nite of peaceful rest,
As he wears a sweater mornins'
& the clocks have all been' changed,
When the frost is on the Penncross
and the water-line is drained.
There's somethin' kinda hearty-like
about the atmosphere
When the heat of Summer's over
and the coolin' Fall is here ...
Of course we miss the foresomes
and washers and the tees
And the rumble of the mowers
and the buzzin of the bees;
But the air's so appetizin;
and the landscape thru the haze
Is the crisp and sunny wonder-land
of early Autumn days
And you can count up on your fingers
all the times it's rained
When the frost is on the Penncross
and the water-line is drained.
The Husky, rusty rustle of the seed heads on the Poa.
The clank and bang of units as in the shed they go;
The flags in the greens ...
kinda lonesome like, but still
there's a few die-hard golfers
whose needs we have to fill;
The ball-washers are in the workshop;
the sprayers in the shed;
The hose is coiled up neatly on the rafters overhead!
Oh, it sets my heart a-beating ...
with a fury never tamed
When the frost in on the Penncross
and the water-line is drained.

Credit - Southern Arz. CGSA

Banish roaches with bay leaves

THERE ARE MANY commercial products that claim to rid your home of roaches. According to Dr. Madan Verma, a researcher who lives in Greensboro, N.C., one of the most effective ways to repel roaches is with bay leaves. A chemical in bay leaves called *cineole* drives roaches crazy. It's 98% effective. ■

Little Tobey was telling his mother about the day in school.
"Mother," he said, "today our teacher asked me whether I had any brothers or sisters, and I told her I was the only child."

"And what did she say?" asked his mother.

"She said, 'Thank goodness!'"

The real estate salesman spent all day Sunday showing a young couple model homes. "And here," said the salesman, weary at the 13th home, "is the hobby room. Do you folks have any hobbies?"

"Oh, yes," replied the wife. "We look at model homes on Sundays."

Water, Water Everywhere?

On an average day you and I each draw about 87 gallons: 24 for flushing, 32 for bathing, laundry, and dishwashing, and 25 for swimming pools and watering the lawn. We use a mere two gallons for drinking and cooking—the only water we actually require to survive. Traced back, the eggs you ate for breakfast required 120 gallons of water each; the ton of steel in your car, about 60,000 gallons. With these indirect uses our daily need soars to some 2,000 gallons each.

Considering this, are we running out? The answer, most experts agree, is a resounding "no." Yet the United States faces serious water problems, of both quantity and quality. Rain and snow do not fall evenly across the land; the West, with 60 percent of the nation's real estate, receives only 25 percent of its moisture. . . . The rain-rich East faces water challenges equally severe, some of quantity and more of quality. The immense populations of metropolitan Boston, New York and Washington, D.C. will face rationing if nature repeats the drought that struck in the 1960s. Pollution plagues waterways that we use as both fountains and sewers.

—National Geographic

If you have a wood burning stove or fireplace, this should interest you:

Beechwood fires are bright and clear
If the logs are kept a year.
Chestnut's only good, they say
If for long it's laid away.
Birch and Fir logs burn too fast.
Blaze up bright and do not last.
Elm wood burns like churchyard mold,
Even the very flames are cold!
Poplar gives a bitter smoke,
Fills your eyes and makes you choke.
Applewood will scent your room
With an incense like perfume.
Oak and Maple, if dry and old,
Will keep away from winter cold.
But ash wood wet and ash wood dry
A king can warm his slippers by!

An 11-year-old boy recently got a \$42,500 settlement for injuries resulting from his own disobedience. The defendants? His father and a golf course. Both had violated a rule barring children under 12 from the course. Thus, they were liable when the boy, ignoring a warning to stay behind a tree while his father teed off, was accidentally struck by the ball and lost vision in an eye.

MEDICAL ECONOMICS - JULY 21 - 1980

To be a friend, befriend.

Helpful Suggestion

A local minister coming home late from a sick call encountered one of his parishioners staggering out of a bar. Taking him by the arm he guided him safely home and was about to leave when his inebriated friend insisted, "Pleash, Reverend, come inside for jusht a minute. I want my wife to see who I've been out with."

Bring your check to our meeting at Crystal Mountain for 1981 dues and you will be able to pick up your beautiful new membership card for 1981. New fiscal year starts Nov. 1st.

October 18th is final date for your check or cash to be in Frank Hemingers hands if you want to be present at our Social Party on October 25th.

Small "i," big "YOU;" many friends, from very few.

Harry C. Mabry

It Is Hard

At a banquet too much food was served and far too many long speeches were made. When the last speaker's turn came, the hour was late and he was weary. "I have been asked," he said, "to give an address and I shall beg the privilege of giving my own. It is 1440 Garden, and with your kind permission, I will go there at once."

Sunshine Magazine

To forget
To apologize
To save money
To be unselfish
To avoid mistakes
To keep out of a rut
To begin all over again
To make the best of all things
To keep your temper at all times
To think first and act afterwards
To maintain a high standard
To keep on keeping on
To shoulder blame
To be charitable
To admit error
To take advice
To forgive

But it pays!

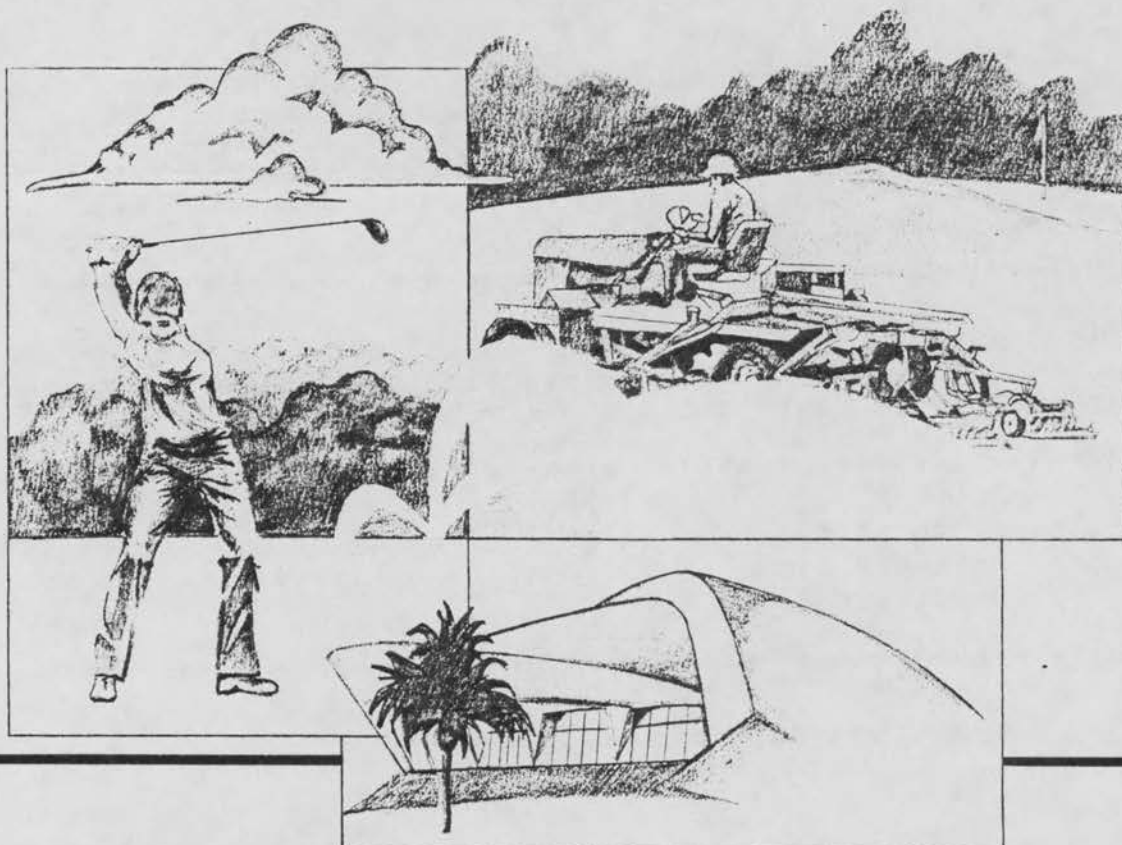
"MEETING GOLF'S CHALLENGES EFFICIENTLY"

JANUARY 25-30, 1981



ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

52nd International Turfgrass Conference & Show

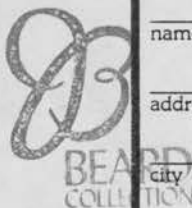


Golf course managers, educators and industry representatives from around the world will gather in Anaheim, California Jan. 25-30 for the 52nd International Turfgrass Conference and Show. Join them for this once-a-year opportunity to learn about the latest developments in turfgrass management, services and equipment.

Non-GCSAA members may use the coupon below to request materials. Please complete and send to: GCSAA Headquarters, 1617 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, Kansas 66044.

Conference Highlights Include:

- Pre-conference Seminars
- Four Days of Education Sessions
- Turfgrass Industry Show
- Annual Meeting & Election
- Ladies Program
- Certification Examination
- Social Events
- Golf Course Tour



Send GCSAA Conference and Show materials to:

name _____

address _____

city _____ state _____ zip _____

golf course/firm _____

Companies check here for exhibitor information _____