

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TURF MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, 1984
BOYNE HIGHLANDS RESORT
Harbor Springs, Michigan



The above date and location are very special in that it is our eighth annual benefit day for THE MICHIGAN TURFGRASS FOUNDATION. M.T.F. finances almost 100% of all turfgrass research being done in Michigan therefore we in the industry, as well as we the golfers, that benefit by this research with better grasses should contribute something back into what we are enjoying. This is an opportunity to do so.

Golf will be played on the Heather Course and starting times allocated, will be between the hours of 10:04 A.M. and 1:16 P.M. We would like our members to get on the phone and reserve starting times by calling 616/526-2171 extension 181 or 182. This will be a "Scramble" and the "Best Ball of the Foursome". Everyone will drive, then a choice of which ball everyone will hit from where that ball lies, this continues until everyone has holed out.

If you can make up your own foursome, fine, and if not, please come and we will try to fit you into another group so that no one does not have a group to play with. We would appreciate if you are alone, please contact one of the members of the Board, who will try to see that you are placed with a group. The cost for this package, including dinner and cart will be \$45.00 per person. This breaks down to \$17.00 for your dinner of prime ribs of beef, \$8.00 for $\frac{1}{2}$ cart, \$5.00 for golf and \$15.00 donation to Michigan Turfgrass Foundation. If you are involved in turfgrass, the entire \$45.00 is tax deductible, if you are a friend then you can deduct \$15.00 from your income tax as M.T.F. is a 501(C)(3) deduction. You will be required to pay one fee when you register which will include what we have outlined. No one will be permitted to play golf and leave since this is mainly a benefit for M.T.F. We would like you to bring as many friends as you would like providing that you get a starting time. This is your responsibility and there will be no exceptions.

Dinner will be served about 7:00 P.M. and we are fortunate in having as our speaker, the new President of G.C.S.A.A., Jim Timmerman from Orchard Lake, Michigan. There will be no business meeting because many will be out on the course late and only golf prizes will be given prior to introduction of our speaker.

Speaking of prizes, we would appreciate all N.M.T.M.A. members to contact their Pro Shop and see if they cannot come up with a prize to be given. We would also like to welcome our commercial people to contribute gifts, prizes or anything that might be appropriate or buy presents to players. We would appreciate your contacting Tuck Tate, 616/352-4101 of your intent so that we can give you or your firm the appropriate credit in our next newsletter, plus inform Michigan Turfgrass Foundation of your kindness. Any contribution is fully tax deductible under 501 (c)(3).

We thank you for your help.

Under separate cover, we are sending out to our members a brochure on this event hoping that if displayed in your Pro Shop, that it might help you to get people to come to this great golf course and donate to Michigan Turfgrass Foundation.

HOW TO: Rebuild Eroding Bunker Faces

by **STANLEY J. ZONTEK**

Director, North-Central Region, USGA Green Section

HOW MANY TIMES have you read a magazine article only to find very little new information passed your way? I hope when you finish reading this one, you'll say, "Wow! Now there's an idea I'm going to try!" You see, this is a "how to" article: how to rebuild and improve the shallow, eroding faces of sand bunkers.

A fairly common problem on those golf courses that have the newer, shallower-type sand bunkers of more contemporary design occurs because, as originally constructed, these sand bunkers are radically different from the older, deeper and more classical bunkers with which we are familiar. The old style bunker design incorporated a relatively flat sand base with grass banks extending down to the sand.

The new style bunkers are much shallower (and even elevated for visibility in some cases) and have the sand extending or flashing up the bank. While this type of bunker design is attractive, quite

visible and relatively easy and efficient to maintain, it does have some built-in maintenance problems. Foremost among them is erosion. *Diagram I* shows a cross section of this type of bunker. Water, whether from rainfall or irrigation runoff, travels down a grassy sloped surface, into the bunker, through the sand on the face and to the native soil underneath. When the water hits this tight, heavy native subsoil underlying the sand, it moves down the slope — carrying the sand with it and causing erosion.

Under normal irrigation or rainfall, little sand is moved. However, when heavy and intense rainfall occurs (as in thunderstorms), large amounts of sand can be moved off bunker faces, and the golf course superintendent and his crew have the chore of hand-throwing or pushing the sand back up the slope of the bunker. Besides being labor intensive, the sand readily becomes contaminated with subsoil, and it doesn't take too many of these washout/replacement

cycles to badly contaminate and dirty the sand. This detracts from the appearance of the bunker. Also, this dirty sand has different playing characteristics, and dirty sand grows more weeds, too!

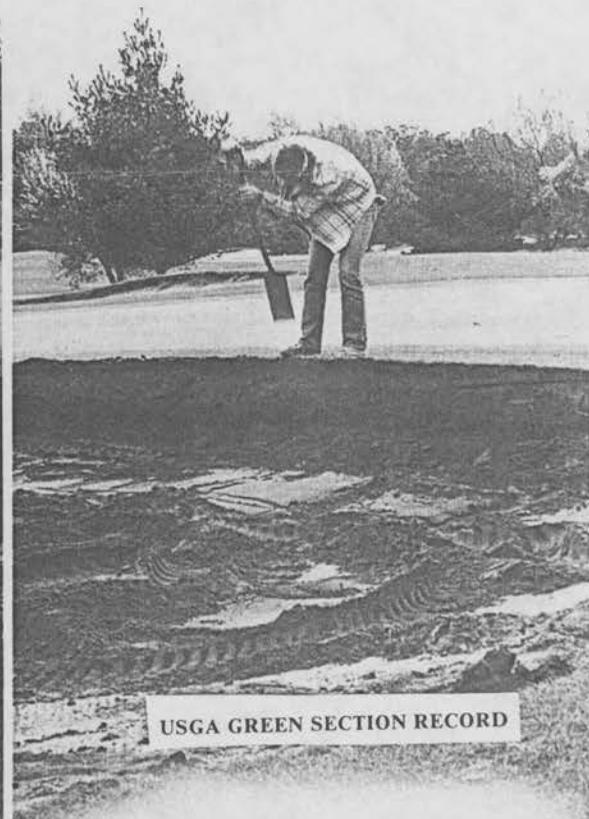
IT IS NOT my intent to compare or criticize different sand bunker designs. Rather, I would point out that there is a technique that can be utilized, within certain limits, to reduce maintenance and improve the appearance and playability of this type of bunker design.

Diagram II shows a plausible and practical solution to the problem. The underlying subsoil on the slope of the bunker is dug out and removed to form an approximate 90-degree angle between the bottom of the bunker and the edge of the hazard. In essence, a vertical wall is formed from two feet to four feet high. The sand is replaced, matching the original design and slope of the bunker. The process is then complete.

Figure I.



Figure II.



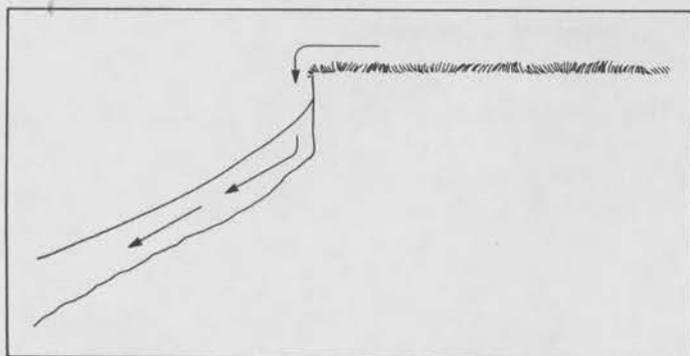


Diagram I.

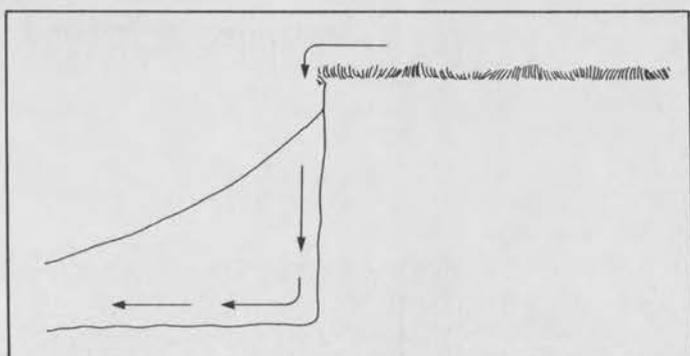


Diagram II.

Bob Holmes, Superintendent at Lafayette Country Club, Lafayette, Indiana, illustrates this technique during the renovation of some of the bunkers on his course:

Step 1 (Figure I). The eroding bunker face and its dirty and contaminated sand are removed mechanically, and the bottom of the bunker is leveled and squared off. To make the earth and sand removal quicker and easier, a small frontloading tractor is used.

Step 2 (Figure II). An employee is truing the cut and edge of the bank with a spade. *Figure III.* The finished job: a clean, neat wall ready for sand replacement.

Step 3 (Figure IV). The completed job with the sand replaced, smoothed and raked.

Bunkers constructed in this manner will look better and the sand will definitely stay in place better. This will reduce sand/soil contamination and alleviate the seemingly endless job of replacing washed-out sand after every heavy rainfall.

AS WITH ALMOST everything we do on a golf course, there are some limitations to this program. For example, there seems to be a limit on just how deep a cut can be made and how far the sand can be pushed up the face of the bunker. For one thing, this technique requires substantial amounts of sand, and the greater the elevation and cut, the more sand needed. Obviously, in areas where sand is expensive, this can become an expensive project.

Another consideration is that deep sand on the face of the bunker tends to be relatively soft and, under certain conditions, golf balls may plug and even bury on these faces. From a practical and playable point of view, there is a limit of approximately three to four feet on the depth of the sand. Within these limits, however, this procedure seems to work very well.

The old nagging problem of eroding sand on bunker faces now has a relatively simple solution. Where this rebuilding and renovation technique has been used, better looking and better playing sand bunkers have been built with resulting lower maintenance costs.

Now after all, isn't that what you were really looking for? A new idea that works!

Figure III.

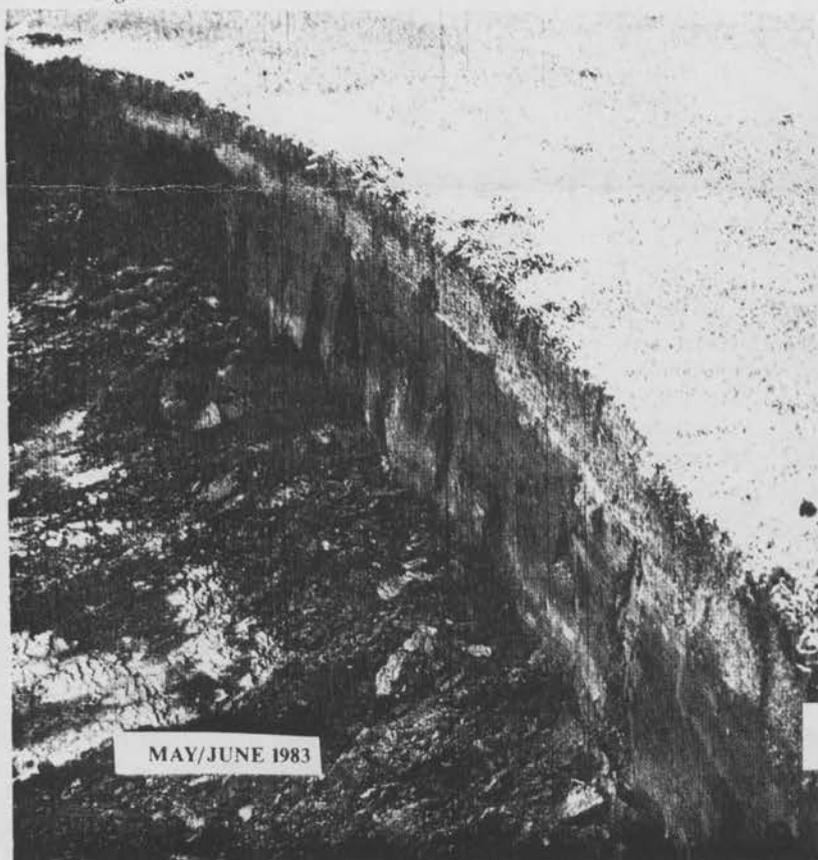
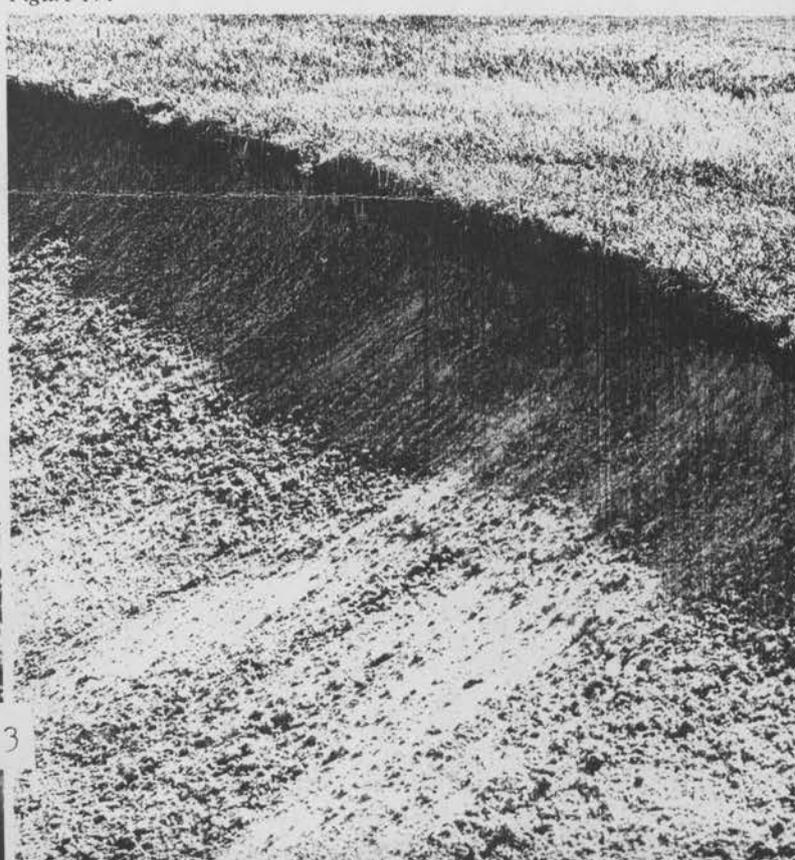


Figure IV.



TAKE-ALL PATCH INFECTION

by JEFF MARKOW

Jeff is presently a student at Pennsylvania State University in the Turf Management Program and is interning at Minneapolis Golf Club this year. The technical information in this article has been documented by Patricia Sander, a research associate at Penn State.

Last summer several Minneapolis area golf courses were beseiged by a new monster on the block -- take-all patch (formerly Ophiobolus patch), causal organism Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae (herein GGA). At Minneapolis Golf Club yellow-green patches of irregular diameter began appearing on the fairways during the late spring but stopped short of attacking the greens. These patches eventually turned a tan-brown and often contained centers of living grass (frog-eyes) resembling Fusarium blight or wilt. The advent of hot, dry weather caused the patches to enlarge and coalesce creating an unsightly blemish in the affected areas. The application of several contact and systemic fungicides failed to provide any effective control and these factors pointed to the symptoms of take-all patch contamination. This article will review current information on GGA and summarize the symptoms, environmental conditions and possible control of take-all patch.

Take-all patch infection begins during cool wet periods, through roots, stolons and stems, but disease centers become noticeable during the warmer periods of late spring. It can be spread by equipment, wind, water or plant to plant contact through runner hyphae. These yellow-green patches turn from tan to bronze and often resemble Fusarium blight. Under high temperature stress these areas can enlarge and often infected areas will become noticeable that were not previously

recognized in the spring. Diseased roots, stolons, etc. become dark brown to black and the association of thin strands of runner hyphae can be a helpful tool. Accurate diagnosis must be made in the lab to determine the presence of tiny black fruiting bodies in the plant crown, typical of GGA.

These symptoms occur most frequently on Agrostis supp., but have recently been isolated on P. annua and P. pratensis. Research is continuing to determine the susceptibility of various turfgrasses with the eventual hope of resistant cultivars, but let it suffice to say, the bents are presently the most susceptible. Moisture plays a role in the spread of GGA and thus poorly drained areas, slopes and low spots can create conditions favorable for infection. It has been suggested that increased N fertility can initially increase the possibility of infection but it seems the N also provides an escape mechanism for the plant by increasing root production which outweighs the predisposing of the plant to GGA. The most important environmental condition concerning GGA infection seems to be soil pH. Alkaline conditions increase the chance of infection while the addition of acidifying fertilizers can markedly suppress the activity of GGA. Liming can increase the possibility of infection, especially when fine particles are used. The smaller particles create a more rapid rise in the pH, but the effects are often not seen for 1-3 years after liming.

The control of take-all patch can be difficult and frustrating. None of the commercially available fungicides have proven effective either in preventative or curative applications. The only proven effective control has been the application of some form of sulfur, predominantly ammonium sulfate. Studies in Washington state where GGA has been prevalent have shown suppression of take-all patch using 4 appl. of (NH₄)₂SO₄ at 6 lbs./M for home lawns. These rates must be modified for the area being managed, i.e. putting greens - 3 lbs./M in 6-8 appl./season. Maintaining proper fertility levels and a balanced irrigation program will create the least favorable environment for GGA. Promising new systemics are currently being developed but as of yet none have been registered for use and, therefore, the best recourse is an attempt at control through acidifying fertilizers.

In light of this information, it seems the infections at Minneapolis Golf Club were the handiwork of GGA. As mentioned earlier the

"Remember, a plant is a living thing, and should be treated accordingly. Unlike most living things, it has no way to make its needs known other than its appearance, which will reflect the kind of treatment it receives from its guardian—you!"

—Author Unknown

continued on next page

infections stopped short of the greens, possibly due to the higher maintenance program they receive. This program includes increased fungicide applications, but more importantly the application of sulfur (granular) and sul-po-mag after aerification. Since the soil and irrigation water are slightly alkaline, this would create favorable conditions for GGA infection, and coupled with lower maintenance could explain why the disease was confined to the fairways. The infections occurred in low areas and on slopes (correlating to the moisture factor) but was not universal. More research is needed into this new dilemma and the conditions surrounding its incidence. Until effective chemical can be developed, the best recourse to prevent infection seems to be sound cultural practices and experimental applications of acidifying fertilizers. Otherwise dust off the Ouija board and practice, practice, practice.

Credit:Hole Notes

WHY DO SUPERINTENDENTS BELONG TO GCSAA?

They are proud of their profession and want to improve it.

They recognize that a strong organization can better represent the combined interests of the profession through its unified voice.

They are convinced that professional growth can best be achieved through the union of similarly minded colleagues.

They realize that their active participation in the Association can shape the future of their profession.

They have discovered that the Association's activities, programs and publications can keep them abreast of the latest technological information.

They believe that a strong Association can strengthen their regional and local turf organizations and programs.

They understand that their personal participation can assist other superintendents and the turfgrass industry.

They know that the resources of a vast organization can only act to increase their professional stature, knowledge and abilities.

They appreciate the opportunities they will have to attend national and regional educational assemblies, developed to meet their specific needs.

A certain woman had four husbands. The first was a banker; the second a theatrical producer; the third, a minister; and the fourth, a funeral director. A friend remarked that she had demonstrated the old saying, "One for the money, two for the show, three to get ready and four to go."

Sunshine Magazine

THE REGISTER, Friday, October 21, 1983

PALMER'S FAMED PUTT-PUTT HAS PULL

By Larry Guest, Orlando Sentinel

Formulate in your mind's eye that hallowed golfing portrait of Arnold Palmer and his ageless sidekick, the ancient tractor of Latrobe (Pa.) Country Club. You know, of course, those old parts have been kept healthy all these decades thanks in part to a steady diet of Pennzoil. The old parts of the tractor, that is, Arnie prefers other liquids.

What you probably don't know is that the 35 year-old tractor that still chugs about Latrobe C.C. performing its daily duties is a Toro. Naturally, Toro would love for you to know that. What better testimonial than revealing the world's most famous old tractor is a Toro. But when Toro signed Palmer to do a series of commercials that will air next spring, it ran into a problem. It seems Pennzoil is claiming something called "Celebrity equity" in the tractor and doesn't want it appearing in other commercials.

True, Arnie owns the darned thing. And, true, Toro built it. But Pennzoil says it made the tractor famous and does not want its new star overexposed.

"We have a certain parenthood feeling about the tractor," said Dick Westman, and executive with the Houston advertising agency that produces the Pennzoil commercials. Westman agrees any outside exploitation of the tractor would be a subliminal plug for Pennzoil, but insists there is a greater concern for maintaining "the integrity of what we've set up in the public's eye."

Though the claim seems shaky to Toro and Palmer, they have agreed to comply. Toro explains it doesn't like its chances in a conflict that might lead Palmer to choose between Toro and his long-running association with Pennzoil.

Considering the growth of the tractor's fame, it seems only a matter of time before some fan asks the tractor to sign an Arnie doll. According to Palmer aide Don Giffin, tourists already have sought out the club to have snapshots made with the renowned machine.

Giffin was asked if the tractor has a dressing room. "No," he said. "Why, some nights it even has to sit out."

EVERYTHING YOU DID NOT WANT TO KNOW ABOUT MOLES

I will tell you about those pesky little buggers. They have a name; the common mole and they belong to the Mammalian classification; order of Insectivora and family Talpidae and their general species of *T. Micrura*. But, what I REALLY call them would make Abdulia, the camel driver blush!!!

The mole is not very big; about 5¼ inches long and has a cylindrical body with a club-shaped tail. The female is slightly smaller and they have a long snout which is rather pointed. Moles have small eyes that are hidden in the fur; an internal ear that is no more than a ridge. The head and snout have long bristles.

The fur is velvet and very soft to the touch. Usually, it is dark gray to almost black; although, moles have been found that were grey-yellow, orange, cream, or white.

All four limbs are short and enclosed within the skin of the body. The limbs are well forward; the front paws are broad with 5 toes and an extra crescent bone, giving even greater breadth. Each toe has a strong claw; the hind feet are small by comparison but not as weak as they are usually described.

Moles are solitary and are seldom seen together except at maturing times when females will build a nest from 18 inches to 3 feet below the surface and will stack it with dead grass and leaves. They usually mate during late March and early April and the litter is born in 5 to 6 weeks. They are blind, naked, and pink in color and start getting their fur in 2 to 3 weeks. There are usually 3 to 4 moles in a litter but there can be as many as 7 and as few as 2. Young moles leave the nest at 5 to 6 weeks and go out on their own. They become sexually mature at 10 to 11 months old.

The mole is a restless creature and will alternately rest, feed and hunt every 3½ to 4 hours. It is quite common for them to be tunneling right after sun-up, right after noon and at sunset.

Their natural habitat is the forest or woodland areas but they will seek any place that may offer food. They live almost wholly underground, seldom coming to the surface and when they do, it is only for short spells and they are looking for a new run.

Their chief senses are smell and hearing and they have an extraordinary sense of touch at a distance. They can pick up the slightest of vibrations.

Surface runs are primarily for feeding and hunting and they can travel at a rate of 7 to 8 inches a minute. When in an area they have as many as 3 layers of tunnels; surface, as mentioned; another at 3 to 6 inches below the surface (also for feeding); and then a set 18 to 20 inches below for resting. There is no pattern for these tunnels. They seek the path of least resistance or if the soil is distasteful, they will go in another direction. A mole can cover anywhere from ½ to 4 acres with intersecting tunnels. When not digging, he can move rapidly through these tunnels, using a swimlike method. It can move equally well either backwards or forwards. When a large mound is seen in an area of a surface run, this is usually a nesting or resting area and may be a vertical tunnel to as much as 3 feet in depth.

The mole eats insects, wireworms, cutworms, grubs, etc., however, its principle food is earthworms. It cannot survive more than a few hours without feeding and when earthworms are plentiful it may store them. It bites off the tip of the worm's head. With its four teeth it twists the worm into a knot and pushes it into a cavity in the soil. These stores can sometimes include hundreds, even thousands of earthworms. Should the mole not need them, the worms in time regrow their heads and burrow away. When eating a worm, the mole holds it

down with its forepaws, bracing the body with its hind feet and chews it from the front end backwards. A single mole will eat 40 to 80 lbs. of food per year. It does not need to drink when feeding on worms, as they are 85% water.

The moles have no natural enemies except possibly man and then only when he leaves a wooded area and trespasses into lawns, parks, and golf courses. There is a long list of remedies to rid moles but most of them are old folklore. But as a personal note, I think at one time or another, I have tried them all with various degrees of results. The examples are:

Drowning: Not practical because of the length and depth of runs: you can have water in a lot of places where you don't need it.

Carbon Monoxide & Other Gases: again, due to runs, gas can be all over and create some problems, especially on Ladies' Day.

Strychnine Treated Worms: somewhat effective but you do not know if you really got him or if he moved.

Poison Peanuts: moles will avoid these because they recognize that the run has been disturbed and also they do not normally eat peanuts.

Trapping: somewhat effective, but care must be used in setting trap: mole can recognize run has been disturbed.

Physically Catching: being at the run when mole is working; kicking him out of the run, then killing. After getting a mole out of the run, don't stand there and admire him; just that quick, he can be back into the ground and gone. I feel this is the best way.

Distractors: windmills or anything that will cause vibrations; the moles extreme sense of touch will sense the vibrations and move to another area.

Chemical Distraction: Spraying barrier strips with an insecticide using 1½ rate and 6 to 10 feet wide; the mole doesn't like the taste and will move on and will not cross it if it is wide enough.

John Stephensen, CGCS

Verticutting: Here To Stay

Thirteen years ago when I entered the golf course profession, verticutting was sparingly done. Usually during the first-mowing in the spring, it was used to help stand up the grass plant which had been lying down all winter. I think that in the last few years, with pressure being put on the superintendent for faster, tournament conditioned greens, verticutting has evolved as a widely used practice for better grooming.

By setting your vertical cutting units so they are just barely touching the surface of the turf they will stand up any of the grass blades which have been lying down not being cut by your mower. The result is a smooth even surface. Followed by regular mowing it will hardly be noticed what you've actually done. If your club has two triplex greens mowers this can easily be accomplished without inconvenience to the golfers.

We all know that thatch has ruined many a good golf green, but by verticutting on a regular schedule of once a week, thatch can be reduced, allowing better penetration of water, fertilizer, and chemicals.

Over the years many ideas have come and gone, but it's safe to say, verticutting is here to stay.

James Kurposka

credit: Our Collaborator

Suppression of Poa Annua Seed Heads

by Bill Gaydosh, Superintendent

Edgewood Country Club, River Vale, New Jersey

During the fall of 1979, trial applications of Embark were made to try to suppress poa annua seed heads in the forthcoming spring. I have always been a user of growth retardants such as Maintain, and MH30 around trees, steep banks and stream banks, to help eliminate hand work on the golf course.

When Embark was introduced by the 3M Company, it was claimed that it would stop seed head production in any plant, so I became interested in attempting to suppress seed heads on poa annua with this product.

Applications were made at a rate of 16 ozs. per acre on different fairways on the golf course during the middle of November, 1979. The treated turf discolored badly, and in the spring of 1980 there were very little seed heads but also there was some turf loss in the treated areas, which was mostly poa annua.

During the middle of November 1980, application of 12 ozs. and 8 ozs. were applied. There was the same discoloration but in the spring of 1981 there were many seed heads in the treated areas. The loss of turf was not as great as with the 16 oz. rate. It was decided to switch to a spring application during the following season.

In early April, 1982, applications of 12 ozs., 8 ozs. and 4 ozs. of Embark per acre, were applied to different fairways on the golf course. The 12 oz. and 8 oz. rates looked extremely good. There was just slight discoloration in the beginning, but within two weeks these areas looked greener than the untreated areas and had no seed heads. The 4 oz. rate did have some seed heads and did not look as good as the areas treated with the higher rates.

In early April, 1983, ten acres of fairways were treated with the 8 oz. per acre rate of Embark, along with two tees and the back of one green. The results were quite drastic. There were no seed heads in the treated areas, and the contrast between treated and untreated areas was like night and day! These treatments worked so well that all fifty acres of fairways and three acres of tees will be treated in 1984.

The following observations should be noted:

1. The application should be made early in April or when turf is first greening up. This is important since seed heads develop almost at the same time that the poa annua starts to grow.

2. It is necessary to make sure that the sprayer is calibrated correctly, with new nozzles on the boom. Make sure all screens are clean inasmuch as any misses will be extremely visible.

3. Spray when there is dew on the turf, or use some type of marking system so there will be no misses during application.

4. When the grass plant starts to come out of the chemical reaction around the end of May, the plant has excellent color and growth. No fertilizer should be applied at this time or any other time during the procedure.

5. If leaf spot is a problem or blue grass varieties are being treated, a fungicide must be applied. The treated turf is more susceptible to leaf spot at this time.

6. If low wet fairways are a problem an application of Embark at the 8 oz. rate will not only reduce seed heads, but will also eliminate 50 to 70% of mowing required in these areas.

7. The grass does seem healthier in June when there is no longer any reduction in growth.

In closing, the treatments to date have worked well, and our program will be expanded in 1984.

Credit: Tee to Green

MURPHY'S LAWS

- I In any field of pseudo scientific endeavor, anything that can go wrong, will go wrong.
- II Left to themselves, things always go from bad to worse.
- III If there is a possibility of several things going wrong, the one that will go wrong is the one that will do the most damage.
- IV Mother nature always sides with the hidden flaw.
- V If everything seems to be going well, you have obviously overlooked something or somebody.

Mark your calendar for July 9th, 1984 as our next meeting will be at HIDDEN VALLEY, Gaylord.

Wear your Northern Mich. Turf Mgrs Ass'n emblem. Pickering shirts in four colors (white, green, powder blue, yellow) are available from our Sec.-Treas. Tom Reed at \$20.00 including tax. Ask to see the samples when he is in your area with his big van.

* * * * *
An economist is a fellow who thinks he knows more about money than a man who has it.
* * * * *

One day as I sat musing, sad and lonely, a friend came up and said: "Cheer up, things could be worse." So I cheered up; and sure enough, things did get worse.
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The saleslady was trying to interest the young housewife in an egg timer. "Your hubby's eggs will be just right if you use this" said the saleslady.
"But I don't need it" answered the young wife, because Joe likes his eggs exactly the way I do them. I just look through our kitchen window at the traffic lights on the corner and give them three greens and two reds."
* * * * *

"40 YEARS OF LOVE"

On March 16, 1984, Walter J. Nagorski, Northern Mich. Turf Mgr. member was given a recognition dinner at the Hale Koa Hotel, Ft. DeRussey, on Waikiki Beach, Honolulu, Hawaii. The theme was "40 Years of Love" which represented the nearly 40 years that Walter has worked with the army in the area of golf. The banquet room was beautifully appointed in red, white and blue, with the head table and other tables decorated with red and white carnations.

The event was fun filled and highlighted by a 15 minute professional slide show on Walter "Mitty" Nagorski." This slide show was a work of art and delighted one and all in attendance. It covered Walter's role as a golf pro, playing the tour and particularly his key role as the Grounds Superintendent for the three golf courses. It was also on video tape, so that when Walter comes to our northland in 1985, we may all see it at one of our meetings.

Naturally a program of this nature had to include a "roast" and they did up Walter real good. There were 325 present and 75 turned away well wishers, a real interested group to honor Walter. "Roasters" included Dr. Charles Murdock from the Hawaii Turfgrass Association; Earl Howard from the Aloha Section, P.G.A.; Major General Herb Wolff, former commander in Hawaii; and General Fred Weyand, former Chief of Staff of the Army. The "roast" lasted one hour and it was a smash hit.

Walter was recognized at the event with the following:

- Resolution by the Council of the City and County of Honolulu.
- Commander's Award and medal for civilian service to the United States Army Support Command, Hawaii.
- Certificate of Achievement from the United States Army Western Command (the major command in Hawaii).
- Gold PGA Hamilton quartz watch from the Aloha Section, P.G.A.
- Plaque from the Junior Golf Ass'n, Hawaii for Walter's support to Junior Golf over the years. Incidentally, Walter started the first junior golf program in Hawaii back in 1946; he called it the "Ice Cream and Soda Pop Open".
- Video Cassette Recorder and monetary gift from the assembled crowd.

It did not mention that with the Commanders award, came a very sizeable increase in salary, which even Walter liked and in his closing remarks of the "roast", Walter said that there is a difference in these two professions which he has, Professional and Superintendent. The responsibility is much greater as a superintendent. Keeping the golf courses in excellent playing conditions, entails planning, budgeting, instruction and knowledge of pesticides and fertilizers. A never ending education by reading, conferences and seminars. Our environment is a sacred gift. We Must protect it for the future. I know our operations have become more efficient with greater expertise. Expertise has been defined as doing the right things and efficiency has been defined as doing the things right.

This was a very unusual evening for a very special person.

It is with a sad heart that we report the passing of Clarence Wolfrom, Sr. CGCS, Superintendent at Maple Lane Golf for 52 years. He has contributed much to turfgrass in Michigan and has trained many superintendents now holding that position. He was past president of many turfgrass groups among them being Mich.-Border Cities and Michigan Turfgrass Foundation.

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