NORTHERN MICHIGAN TURF MANAGERS ASSOCIATION

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 1985
GRAND TRAVERSE RESORT, ACME

Our next meeting will be a very special one in that we will be permitted to play golf on the new Jack Nicklaus "BEAR" course, at the Grand Traverse Resort. Jack's involvement in golf in Northern Michigan has helped to make this area, a great golfing mecca as well as a beautiful area to live in.

Jon Scott CGCS, the golf course superintendent of both fine courses, has gone all out to get starting times from 10:00 A.M. until approximately 2:00 P.M. To make your reservation for starting time and cart, please phone 616/938-1620. Doug Grove is the golf Professional and this is the number in the Pro Shop, located in the same building as the Sand Trap. Lunch is available in the Sand Trap and the food is highly recommended. As usual, there will be the usual little golf tournament so get out a few bucks for this tournament when registering.

Dinner will be served in the hotel building which is north of where the intersection of U.S. 31 and M-72 is located. It is not in the Sand Trap. A cash bar will be set up at the hotel for "Happy Hour" or a place to relax for those coming for dinner and the meeting. Dinner will be served at 7:00 P.M. While golf is restricted only for N.M.T.M.A. members (no Guests) guests are permitted for dinner so, if you have a prospective member please bring them along for dinner and the speaker. The speaker for the evening will be a very interesting person since a lot of our decisions of what we do on the golf course are decided by this speakers recommendation and he is none other than "Bill" Rogers, Weatherman for WPBN-TV - Channels 4 & 7. We all need to know more about weather.

We must advise the Grand Traverse Resort of the number that will be there for dinner. It is very important in this case that we have an accurate number and are assured that if you say, "you will be there", that you will. We would also like to have your postcard back by September 14th, so that we are accurate in the number coming, so PLEASE, get your card in the mail without delay.

We would like to repeat that only members will be permitted to play golf on the "BEAR" golf course, no guests however for dinner, you may bring guests. Last year when we had our October meeting here, only 9 holes of this new course was available. This year we get the full treatment and you will enjoy ever yard of it.

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October 8th, will be our following meeting and it will be at Lincoln Hills Country Club, Ludington. Lincoln Hills is a beautiful course along Lake Michigan and under the care of Brian Hamilton, golf course superintendent.

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September 5th, FIELD DAY, Equipment Show and Auction, M.S.U. Robert Hancock Turfgrass Research Center. Registration at 9:00 A.M. Cooperation of both M.S.U. & M.T.M.A.

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It's possible to make a sound argument without making a lot of noise.

Aquatic Vegetation & Control

by John Lebedevs
Turf Products, Ltd.

Aquatic vegetation is found in most lakes and ponds and is beneficial to the natural ecosystem. It provides food and cover for aquatic organisms, produces oxygen, and stabilizes bottom sediments.

Aquatic plants are often referred to as "Weeds". This is improper terminology. The definition of a "weed" is — any undesired plant that grows so profusely as to crowd out more desirable plants, or detracts in some way from the usefulness and/or appearance of an area. Unfortunately, many ponds and lakes develop overabundant aquatic vegetation which interferes with recreational activities, and destroys aesthetic values. This, then is a "weed problem".

First of all let's look at the Aquatic Plants, or in this case, weed's home. Whether it is a pond, lake, creek, or river its home is a body of water that is constantly changing. Aquatic plants and algae contribute to this change by Photosynthesis. In the process they contribute to the dissolved gases in the water, and add inorganic nutrients, contributing to the food cycle of the body of water. They modify the physical environment, providing protection and habitats for other plant and animal life in the environment. But ponds and lakes change in another, more profound way. Nature never intended that they exist forever. From the day they were formed, their life processes lead them inevitably toward their destruction. This process is known as euthrophication, a natural aging process whereby silt and decaying plant and animal materials gradually fill in the depression that formed the pond. All plants require nutrients and sunlight for growth. The depth of sunlight penetration limits the depth to which plants can grow. At the same time, the amount of nutrients available, basically nitrogen and phosphate, will limit the quantity of vegetation which can grow.

Unfortunately, nutrient enrichment of water bodies or as I said autrophication, is enhanced by man's agricultural, industrial, and domestic activities. The smaller and more fertile the pond is, the faster this process takes place. Aquatic plants and algae are the largest contributors to the process, and each season's addition speeds up the process by releasing additional nutrients. It is a never ending cycle. Man has greatly increased the rate at which eutrophication occurs. Run off from fertilized fields and in some cases, effluent from sewage systems reaches these bodies of water. The resulting high nutrient level of our ponds encourages algae and plant growth at a rate well above normal. Without corrective measures, in the form of good pond management, these ponds and lakes would die much more rapidly. The selective control of plants and algae is a vital part of this management.

There are basically three corrective methods available for removal of aquatic weeds: Mechanical, Biological, and Chemical. **Mechanical** removal involves physical methods used to remove plant material from bodies of water. Techniques include pulling, raking, digging, skimming, cutting, shading, draining, dredging, etc. Equipment costs can range from practically nothing to an investment of thousands of dollars. Pulling or cutting weeds can, however, compound the problem by reestablishing themselves from fragments into new areas.

Biological controls entail finding safe and effective natural methods for controlling weeds and algae. Although some methods have shown promise, most involve the introduction of exotic organisms with unknown long term ecological consequences. An example would be the White Amur which have been introduced as an aquatic herbivore (weed and algae eaters). Unfortunately, there is not enough known about their reproductive potentials, competitiveness and habits. **Chemical** method — The use of chemicals is the most common and effective method for controlling nuisance weed and algae growths. Chemicals offer longer lasting control than mechanical methods, involve less physical labor, and ultimately cost less. Certain chemicals and application rates selectively control only target weed species, hence; the applicator has the option of treating only specific nuisance weeds.

The next step then in solving your "aquatic nuisance problem" is to identify properly the algae and or weeds present in your body of water.

Algae are small primitive plants. They do not have true leaves or flowers, but reproduce by means of minute spores or by continued vegetative growth. They can be found floating or attached to submerged surfaces in most lakes, ponds, and streams. Depending upon the nutritive value of the water, algae reproduces very rapidly; especially in hot weather. There are three types of algae generally found in most lakes, ponds, and streams. There are classified as:

1) Filamentous Algae
2) Unattached or Planktonic Algae and
3) Branching Algaea

1) **Filamentous Algae** are commonly referred to as pond scum and consist of growth of long stringy, hairlike strands. Most of the green and brown scums are slimy or cottony in appearance.

2) **The Unattached or Planktonic Algae** are those types which cause green or reddish-brown water and are more or less free-floating. When these organisms decompose they often give off foul odors in water. They are normally found at or near the surface of the water, where there is sufficient light intensity to permit them to grow luxuriously.

3) **Branching Algae** are the most advanced forms of algae. They grow from the lake bottom with stems and branches and have a gritty feel. Chara and Nitella are the principal types of branched algae. Chara has a musky odor and is usually found growing in hard water, in shallow water and on a gravelly bottom. Common names of Chara are **Muskgrass** and **Stonewart**. Chara and Nitella are often mistaken for underwater weeds such as coontail or milfoil. These algae are sometimes difficult to kill even when the proper chemical has been used.

Most aquatic weeds can be classified into: **Floating** plants and **Submersed** plants.

1) **Floating** plants include those that are not attached to anything and freely float on the surface of the water. Duckweed, principally, and watermeal, to a lesser degree, are floating plants which often form a green blanket on the water surface. Duckweed has tiny leaves called fronds with rootlets that hang down in the water. Watermeal appears as tiny green grains or granules floating on the surface of the water. They are commonly found growing together. Wind currents will concentrate duckweed and watermeal in certain portions of a pond or lake.

CREDIT: THE BULL SHEET (cont'd. page 3)

(Aquatic Weeds cont'd.)

Duckweed is difficult to kill especially because the tiny leaves have a waxy coating which makes it difficult for the herbicide to penetrate.

2) **Submersed** plants are usually, but not always, rooted to the bottom, and their stems and leaves may fill the water to the surface. These plants are commonly called moss, sea weed or water grass. They include many different species of pondweed such as coontail, milfoil, waterweed, naiad, waterstargrass, etc. Submersed plants have three distinct types of leaf attachments, namely: **whorled, opposite** and **alternate**. **Whorled** leaf attachments are those that have more than two leaves attached at the same point on the main stem. **Opposite** leaf attachments are those that have only two leaves attached at the same point on the main stem. **Alternate** leaf attachments are those that have one leaf attached singly at different heights on the stem. The leaves are in a staggered arrangement and they are never opposite each other. Examples of plants with **whorled** leaf attachments are: Horned Pondweed, Waterstargrass, Southern Naiad.

Plants with alternate leaf attachments having fine leaves include: Leafy Pondweed, Sago Pondweed, and Small Pondweed. Pondweeds with alternate leaf attachments and with broad floating leaves include: Floatingleaf Pondweed.

Problems encountered in obtaining a successful program of algae and aquatic weed control

To obtain satisfactory algae and weed control in any body of water it is essential to know the species and amount of algae and weeds that are present in the body of water. A moderate to heavy infestation of aquatic weeds in a body of water with any algae problem is an important consideration in determining the recommendation to be made for algae treatment, for aquatic weed treatment, or for both. The greater the aquatic weed infestation, the more essential it becomes to treat the water either for both algae and aquatic weeds or to increase the dosage used for algae control. Most of all registered algicides and aquatic herbicides are absorbed equally rapidly by algae and aquatic weeds. Therefore, a chemical added to a body of water which is heavily infested with weeds and algae and is being treeated only for algae, may fail entirely because much of the algicide is being absorbed and detoxified by the aquatic weeds. Other than the kinds of amounts of algae and weeds present, it is essential to know their location in the water and whether the algae and weeds are young and actively growing. All plants and algae are easier to kill in their earlier growing stage than when they are mature. Temperature of water is also important. Treat for algae and weeds in late spring or early summer after water temperatures have reached 62-65 degrees F and before the aquatic plants have gone to seed.

The physical condition of the water is equally important in assuring successful control of algae and plants. Muddy water rapidly deactivates most of the known algicides and aquatic herbicides. Therefore, never treat a pond after a rain when the water may be muddy. The chemicals will be rapidly deactivated and will not perform. Be sure not to stir up the shallow water with oars, paddles, motors, or other equipment.

Time of application especially for algae control is important. The best time of the day to treat for algae is in the middle of the day in a bright sun when the algae are growing rapidly. They are much easier to kill when in an active metabolic state. Postpone the treatment if conditions are not right. For Algae control it is usually necessary to treat more than once a season, followed by periodic spot treatment when new growth appears. Algae are better controlled if the algicide is applied directly on the algae. If a pond has filamentous algae concentrated primarily near the shore or on the bottom in the shallow areas, use the recommended amount of algicide to treat the entire pond but apply it only where the algae are growing. Never add algicide to clear algae free-water. It probably will be wasted.

Finally, if the weed and algae growth are moderate to heavy, don't treat the entire body of water at one time. Treat half of it one week and half a week or ten days later. This will insure that the dead weeds and algae will not rapidly and complete deplete the dissolved oxygen. A great number of fish kills result not from any toxic property of the chemical used but from a lack of oxygen caused by decaying dead algae and weeds.

Algae and aquatic weeds can usually be controlled satisfactorily in most bodies of water. To obtain satisfactory control, however, it is necessary to survey the body of water, to determine the kinds of weeds and algae present, the area, and the flow of water through the pond or lake. On the basis of this and other information a sound and successful treatment of the body of water can be made.

In conclusion:

The beautiful water hazards and scenic ponds located near well fertilized greens and fairways are prime targets for noxious algae growth and aquatic weeds. Lost golf balls in thick surface algae mats or in opaque, green waters represent a financial loss to disgruntled golfers and slows play. Foul odors emitted from decaying, unsightly algae can detract from the beauty of a course and the pleasures of the game. In addition, sprinkler irrigation systems hooked up to these ponds often become clogged and inoperative.

We now know that it is possible and economically feasible chemically to control algae and weeds in most golf course lagoons, lakes, and other waterways without adversely effecting humans, killing fish, or rendering the treated water unsuitable for irrigation purpose. Aquatic weeds and algae need not be tolerated.

Kentucky Bluegrass Lawn Quality

Adelphi, Fylking, Glade, Nugget, Rugby, Sydsport and Touchdown Kentucky bluegrasses have been evaluated by Agronomists R. J. Hull and C. R. Skogley at the University of Rhode Island. Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is used by these lawngrasses to help promote root growth more than foliar growth. Increases in root development at the expense of leaf production result in higher quality turf that requires less frequent mowing.

Properties of lawngrasses, such as color of foliage, density of lawn cover, leaf blade angle and width, susceptibility to disease, preference by herbivorous insects and ability to recover from mechanical injury, are all recognized as influencing turf quality. Large clipping yields indicating stimulation of foliar growth are not beneficial in the long term maintenance of a high quality lawn. Frequent lawn mowing is also an unpleasant experience for most gardeners.

Thus, lawn care practices that avoid excessive stimulation of Kentucky bluegrasses, such as applications of too much water or fertilizer, increase prospects for a nicer looking more hardy lawn.

Is Today's Golf Course Management Too Fine?

by DR. ROY L. GOSS
Western Washington 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. Megabucks 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 fineness 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 immaculate 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 greens mowed at 3/16 inch will meet 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 judgment. It is understood, of course, that we maintain balances of other nutritional and management practices, but these are a few of the most significant.

Dr. Roy L. Goss

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 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 uniform water distribution and infiltration 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 discuss 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 purpose 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 it and the ball as it lies? In this age of high technology and scientific advancements, let us not lose sight of common-sense management.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS TWICE

Mid-Year Turfgrass Conference & Show

September 19-24, 1985

Indianapolis, Indiana

A dream come true: A national buying and selling trade show • An outside turfgrass equipment demonstration area • GCSAA education courses and seminars • A gathering of the most renown turfgrass scientists in the nation.

For more information or if you know of someone who should be on our mailing list, please call:

1-800-GSA-SUPT

Poison Hot Line Is There To Help

Is there a worse feeling than knowing a loved one has swallowed a poison? Help is just a toll-free phone call away, though, at one of Michigan's two Poison Control Centers.

The centers are located in Grand Rapids and Detroit, and have trained toxicologists and physicians who can tell you what immediate emergency action should be taken. There is someone on duty 24 hours, 7 days per week.

Worthwhile projects like this deserve state dollars to help keep going. Our committee recommended, and the entire Senate approved, a 100 percent increase in funding for the centers. With the financial problems hospitals have been having, there was very little money left over for these services. We felt it was too valuable a service to lose.

In case of a poison emergency, call ***1-800-572-1655*** for expert advice on what action to take.

WETTING AGENTS HELP IN WATER SHORT YEAR

The water shortage is here again! (As if you need to be told).What can be done now to minimize turf losses where you cannot irrigate or must significantly reduce your water consumption? Not a whole lot - except to pray for rain and use wetting agents.

Wetting agents don't make water, but they do make the most out of what water is there. Wetting agents can maximize reduced water resources several ways. First, they improve infiltration so less water runsoff or sits on the surface and evaporates.

Second, wetting agents help water wet the soil profile more uniformly, preventing localized dry spots. This reduces stress and keeps these areas from going dorment. It also reduces hand-watering which uses up water that is probably needed elsewhere.

Third, wetting agents allow a greater percentage of the soil moisture to be available to the roots of your turf. In other words, you can go longer between waterings which will help reduce your total water consumption.

All of this means you can get by with less water and less turf loss. That will be good for you, your course and your club. It will also be good for the whole turf industry as you show your state that you are doing everything in your power to conserve water by using it wisely.

Wetting agents are not "cure-alls" or "miracle products" - they do not create water. But they do stretch your water supplies so you and your course can survive restricted water use and drought.

★ ★ ★

It looks like dogs eat better than people. They advertise dog food as "all beef", and that hamburger has no more than 25% fat content.

★ ★ ★

"Am I the first girl you ever kissed?"
"You may have been. Were you ever in Cincinnati?"

★ ★ ★

She: "He phones his wife several times a day."
He: "I know several men who do the same thing."

★ ★ ★

Andrew Carnegie once said: "The first thing that a man should learn to do is to save his money.... Thrift not only develops the fortune, but it develops also the man's character." Savings are your stored-up labor. You can exchange this stored-up labor for things you desire. A bank account raises self-respect, increases self-confidence, strengthens peace of mind, and thereby makes a better employee, a better citizen, a better parent.
B.C. FORBES

Economy is half the battle of life; it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well.
CHARLES SPURGEON

★ ★ ★

Clyde says his wife does bird imitations. She watches him like a hawk.

★ ★ ★

Marriage is like sitting in a jacuzzi. After you get used to it, it isn't so hot.

★ ★ ★

When you're down and out, something always turns up—and it's usually the noses of your friends.
ORSON WELLES

Rehearing Denied; Florida Supreme Court Ruling on Golf Cars Stands!

BY MANNY BISHER

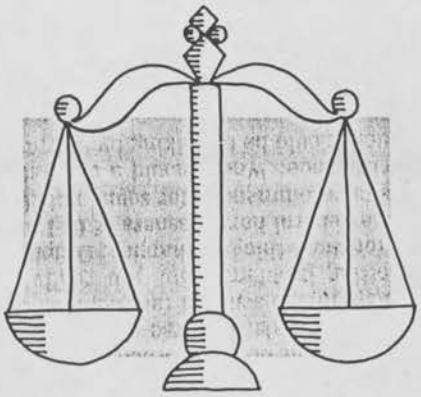
A rehearing to try to overturn a Florida Supreme Court ruling, which declared that a golf car is as dangerous as an automobile, has been denied.

According to George Inman, president of the National Golf Car Manufacturers Association, the fact that this ruling now stands could have an adverse affect on golf course owners, and ultimately, golfers themselves.

"Insurance rates are going to escalate," Inman said. "And a club owner has to pass this cost along. It could mean a 10 or 20 — fold increase in the premiums of liability insurance on golf cars."

The ruling could prove to be particularly damaging initially to Florida golf courses, many of which depend heavily on golf cars for revenue. It is also likely that this ruling could set a precedent that other states will follow. "It very possibly could spill over into other states," Inman said. "Most of the time these kind of decisions start in California, which has a very liberal court system. Florida has been a conservative court, so this decision has been a real surprise."

It's almost certain that the ruling will complicate things for manufacturers and course owners and operators. They will have to take a long hard look at their insurance coverage and be sure they are well protected. "It's going to make it a lot easier for plaintiffs (those injured by golf cars) to get at so called 'defendants' than it has been in the past, and you will probably see more lawsuits because of it," Inman opined.



"The owner (manufacturers or course owners) still has the ongoing responsibility of proving that he has not been negligent in the design and the normal protections of product liability. This is just an added burden. Even if the owner proves negligence on someone else's part, he is not exonerated. If he has to pay, he has to file suit against someone else, if he can prove negligence."

While the Florida Supreme Court ruling has made a greater number of lawsuits involving golf cars a definite possibility, Matthew Sheridan, spokesperson for Aetna Life & Casualty said that "insurance rates are not based on court rulings . . . and this latest ruling will not trigger an immediate increase in insurance rates." Sheridan went on to point out that the number of lawsuits and the severity of those suits would be the deciding factors as to whether or not insurance rates go up.

Even though the court has ruled that a golf car is as dangerous as an automobile, "for insurance purposes, a golf car is still classified as mobile equipment . . . a vehicle not operated on a public right of way," Sheridan said.

The Florida Supreme Court ruling resulted from an accident that occured at a country club in southern Florida. A female golfer, who suffered multiple leg fractures when hit by a golf car, sued the club. The 4th District Court of Appeals ruled that golf cars should not be placed in the same class as automobiles because a golf car "is not a dangerous instrumentality" as defined by existing law.

The Florida Supreme Court, however, voted 4 to 3 to overturn that ruling. "A golf car when negligently operated on a golf course has the same ability to cause serious injury as does any motor vehicle operated on a public highway," wrote Justice James Adkins for the majority.

This landmark decision that classifies a golf car as a "dangerous instrument", means that persons who are injured by a golf car are now free to sue the vehicle's owner, even if the owner was nowhere near the scene of the accident. This same principle already holds true for owners of automobiles in a doctrine that dates back to the 1920's.

In the past, the owner of a golf car could be held responsible only if he was negligent in giving the golf car to someone who could not properly use it. This new ruling expands the owner's liability because he can exercise due care and still be held liable.

If a greater number of lawsuits do occur and insurance rates go up, the golf courses will be forced to pass this cost on to the golfers by raising golf car rental rates. □

The Constitution - By-Laws states that the Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in September, at which time election of Board of Directors will take place. The slate of candidates proposed by the Nominating Committee shall appear in the notice of the Annual Meeting. Additions to the nominees that are recommended by the Nominating Committee shall be accepted if proffered from the floor at the time of election. The election shall proceed by secret ballot and be decided by a simple majority. Only Class "A" and "B" members are permitted to vote. Unless 1985 dues have been paid, no member shall be permitted to vote at this election. These are the ground rules and there are no exceptions, so, please be sure that you have paid your 1985 dues.

Three persons will be elected to a three year term from among the Class "A" members of this Association. The nominating committee are submitting the following names for your choice to a three year term on the Board:

Jeff Holmes, Alpena Country Club
Tom Courtemanche, Green Hills Golf Club
Damiam Kurkowski, Sylvan Glen
Bob Steinhurst, CGCS, West Branch Country Club

One person will be elected from the Class "G" membership to serve a two year term on the Board. The committee has submitted the following names for this position:

Jim Bogart, O. M. Scott & Sons
Aymour Shannon, Miller West, Inc.

Nothing in the By-Laws prevents a person now serving on the Board from being renominated and reelected unless he has already served two consectutive terms. None of the above names will fit into this category. The only person now whose term is expiring and cannot be reelected is Leon Powell, who must now step down. We want to thank Leon for the many years that he has served on the Board and the input that he has given. We are very grateful for these dedicated members.

Officers to run this Association for the coming year beginning November 1st, will be elected by the new Board at the October meeting. They will serve for the one year or until replaced.

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The GCSAA Standards Committee will meet the weekend of September 21 at the Indianapolis, Indiana Convention Center, site of GCSAA's Mid-Year Turfgrass Conference and Show. The meeting will be open to GCSAA members on Saturday morning September 21 from 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m.

The Standards Committee believes that the membership should have every opportunity to input into this most important process of determining Bylaws for the Association. As you all know, changes in the Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation were proposed at the most recent annual meeting in Washington, D.C. These were not approved, but there are some changes needed. The Standards Committee is currently studying what changes need to be made and certainly desires the input of the membership in this process.

We would appreciate it if you would inform your chapter membership of this important meeting and we hope that we will be able to hear from you at Indianapolis.

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Remember we must advise Grand Traverse Resorts of the number that will be there for dinner so please get your POSTCARD in the mail immediately.

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