WISCONSIN turfgrass news

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WTA Golf Outing at Chenequa Country Club is October 2nd

By Bruce Schweiger, Manager, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility

Summer is flying by fast. It seems like I just finished pumping water from the fairways after all the rain in early July. WTA Sumer Field Day has come and gone. If you did not attend, you missed another good one. Next up the WTA Golf Outing Fundraiser.

This is the 36th annual event. The WTA has been very fortunate to find superior venues each and every year. This year we are again blessed with a very special course. Jim Shaw Superintendent at Chenequa Country Club in Hartland was gracious enough to offer Chenequa Country Club. His board was very agreeable and the clubhouse manager and golf pro have been very generous in making arrangements for this event. This years' event will be held on Monday, October 2nd, the sign-up sheet is included in this newsletter. You may also go to our website wisconsinturfgrassassociation.org and register.

Chenequa Country Club was founded on October 17th, 1911. In the summer of 1912, a nine-hole golf course was completed. Renowned golf course architect, Thomas Bendelow is credited with laying out the original tract. The original by-laws of the club limited membership to 75.

The field for this event will be limited to the first 128 golfers. This is not an outing to miss. Before the outing if you do not need to loosen up your swing, you can stop by the state of the art maintenance shop for a tour. Jim's staff will be around for tours or feel free to browse on your own.

This is the last fundraising event of the year for the WTA so let's make this a big one! As in the past, we always want everyone to leave with a prize. Look into your prize closet and think about donating a shirt, hat, jacket, rounds of golf or whatever you can to make this another fun event.

Lets show Chenequa Country Club our gratitude by filling this event!

Chenequa CC Golf Outing Registration page 11

The Wisconsin Turfgrass News is the official publication of the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association, edited by Audra Anderson, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Hot Air and History

By Paul Huggett

I had the good fortune of "getting out of Dodge" a week after the informative WTA Summer Field Day to visit one of our nations founding cities, bean town Boston. The impetuous for the trip was to explore some sites that intrigued our two high school daughters.

Our red line subway ride from downtown Boston took us to the 2nd U.S. President John Adams' home as well as the John F. Kennedy (JFK) Library, both of which are just south of Boston in Quincy. Declaration of Independence and Treaty of Paris signer, first Vice-President and second U.S. President, Adams accomplishments were many but his proud concerns for his own legacy as well as a tendency to promote friends rather than appointees based on qualities or appropriate skill sets led to just a one term president. Our visit exposed us to numerous facts that parallel our government behaviors today.

One of President Adams more interesting appointments was for the U.S. government's first federal military vs. state militia leadership posts. Adams appointed then retired, past first president George Washington to be the leader of the new army. The appointed George Washington wasn't even aware he was being selected. When he found out the news weeks after the vote (no tweeting back then), he wished to stay retired and preferred the younger Alexander Hamilton be appointed. Adams dislike for Hamilton was so strong that he refused to appoint Hamilton even after Adams' Secretary of War, Secretary of State and George Washington suggested Hamilton as the best qualified. George Washington was so adamant that Hamilton run the new war department that he cornered President Adams by refusing to lead unless Hamilton was his right-hand man. As commonly stated, history repeats itself and human nature in leadership tends to tempt those in a lead role to succumb to the trap of pride, power and privilege.

During Adams reign, party divisions were at an all-time high. Adams, a Federalist who believed in a strong federal government following similar government ruling processes to the British. By contrary, the Republicans led by Thomas Jefferson were for states' rights and were concerned over federal government control. The Republicans feared a strong central government might lead to a king or dictator. They also looked to the French for support and ideas. The wrangling between the two parties was so intense there were brawls on the house floor over the differences. Back-stabbing and name calling in the papers went back and forth with a furry. The Federalist controlled congress passed several laws restricting immigration to curb the influx of Irish immigrants who were usually pro French and thus aiding the Republicans cause. I found this interesting how our government ebbs and flows on this constant struggle of opinions.

JFK Library displayed many videos of common events we could more closely relate to than the Declaration of Independence times when Spotted Cow was in your back yard and not in your fridge. JFK was the first president to use television as a media for promotion and communications to the public. I have always heard about the televised presidential debate between Nixon and Kennedy, but have not seen it. Kennedy seemed to understand and know how to utilize the power that television had to offer. In the debate, they said Nixon was uneasy and seemed to melt under the lights with his non-make up face. Finally seeing the debate at the JFK Library (No YouTube search on that one yet) I think the critics overrated Nixon's inferior performance.

Noteworthy to me was an interview of Kennedy before their first child was born. The television interviewer asked Kennedy if he had a boy whether he would encourage him to be involved in public office

Continued on page 3

and Kennedy's response was "If we have a girl I would encourage her or a boy to be involved in some type of public service." Having two daughters, I laughed at his ability to put the interviewer in his place. Race riots, Cuban missile crisis, man in space and JFK's assassination were all covered in the "Library".

There was a turf element to the visit also as we frequented Boston Commons, many cemeteries as well as many small parks and Bunker Hill. Boston Commons had every type of grass you could imagine. There were areas for dogs and areas for nobody as signs stated, "Keep off the Grass." The size of the park is relatively small but appreciated as a place of reprieve from the bustle of a larger city that doesn't have a single straight road.

I hope you have a great fall. The WTA is working on putting up a cold storage building out at the Noer, hopefully by this fall. We thank the Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents for their financial support as well as WTA members for their support to get this accomplished.

Ascochyta Leaf Blight

By Paul Koch, Ph.D., Department of Plant Pathology, University of Wisconsin-Madison

Mid-June of 2017 will likely be remembered for many exciting things in the Wisconsin turfgrass industry, foremost the incredibly successful operations pulled off by Zach Reineking for the US Open and Phil Davidson for the American Family Insurance Championship. For those of us in turf pathology, however, that same period will be remembered for hot, humid, and wet weather that led to a widespread outbreak of Ascochyta leaf blight on lawns that encompassed nearly the entire state. Ascochyta is a relatively common disease that we observe in localized areas during wet periods in the spring. Areas that collect moisture are more prone to Ascochyta leaf blight development, such as downspout collection areas and low drainage swales between houses. However it is rare to observe the widespread severe symptoms that were observed in June. Symptoms caused by the fungus are a tip dieback (Figure 1) that appears as blighted turf (tan to brown in color) over an extended area (Figure 2). The symptoms can often resemble drought or chemical injury and is one reason distributors and technical representatives often get calls when these symptoms appear.

Figure 1: Ascochyta leaf blight symptoms are an irregular tan blighting over much of the lawn. The symptoms can resemble drought stress or chemical injury. Photo courtesy of Mike Krupke.

The Fungus

There are dozens of species of *Ascochyta*, but they all have one thing in common…they love wet conditions. Whether that's from rainfall or irrigation is irrelevent to the fungus as long as free water is around on the leaf blade. Though in-depth temperature work has not been conducted with this fungus, Ascochyta symptoms have been observed throughout the year from late spring through the fall as long as wet conditions persist.

Continued on page 4

One key identifying characterstic of Ascochyta leaf blight that can help differentiate it from abiotic injuries like drought or chemical injury is the presence of small black dots (called pycnidia) that the fungus produces in the blighted portion of the leaf. The pycnidia are visible with the naked eye or with a small hand lens. The fungus also produces prolific amounts of conidia that can be observed with a compound microscope, and these conidia allow the fungus (and the symptoms it produces) to be easily tracked around a lawn by flowing water and mowing equipment.

Prevention and Recovery

The key to preventing Ascochyta leaf blight is to limit water on the plants as much as possible. This becomes difficult during periods of frequent rainfall, but irrigation should be limited to only a couple of times per week and even then only done in the early morning hours to limit leaf wetness. Increasing surface and subsurface drainage in perenially wet areas will also help to limit leaf wetness duration and will lower disease severity. Areas that are exhibiiting symptoms should not be walked or driven through on mowing equipment since that can spread the infection to new areas of the lawn.

To my knowledge there are no fungicides on the market currently registered for Ascochyta leaf blight control. Even if there were, fungicides would not normally be recommended for use because the leaf blight doesn't kill the turfgrass plants and once conditions dry out the plants often recover relatively quickly. Since Ascochyta leaf blight normally only impacts the leaf tips, recovery is normally observed within a few mowings and can be stimulated further with a small application of nitrogen fertilizer at approximately 0.25 to 0.5 lbs of nitrogen per 1000 ft^2.

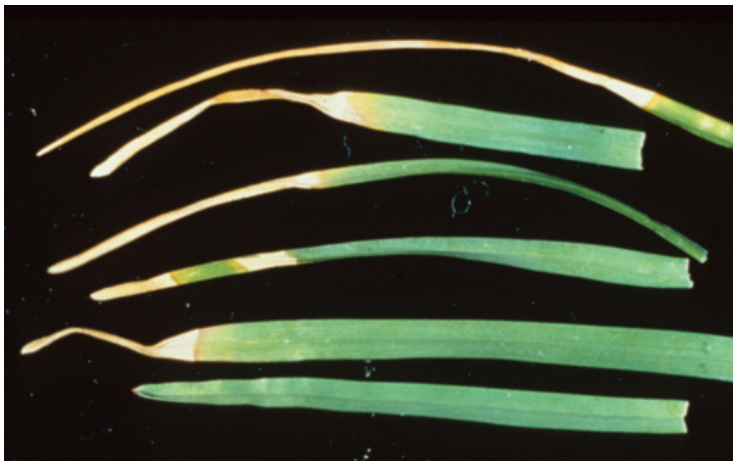

Figure 2: The blighted appearance of Ascochyta leaf spot comes from a tip dieback that also resembles chemical injury. Once the infection has been stopped, recovery often occurs within a couple of mowings. Photo from University of Massachusetts Amherst Turf Extension webpage (https://ag.umass.edu/turf/fact-sheets/leaf-spot-diseases-of-turf).

Graduate Student Update from the Soil Science Program

By Doug Soldat, Ph.D., Dept. of Soil Science, University of Wisconsin-Madison

I am certain that no other state's turfgrass association has had as great of an impact on its university turf program as the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association has on UW-Madison's turf program. I'm sure all readers are well aware, the WTA funded and gifted the O.J. Noer Turfgrass Facility to UW-Madison. Over that past 25 years, the Noer Facility has earned a reputation as one of the very best in the nation. The WTA also funded or secured funding for four graduate fellowships. These fellowships cover the tuition and stipend of graduate students. While faculty members often get most of the limelight for their research projects, many of those projects would never get done without a hardworking graduate student behind the scenes.

Graduate students are expensive; and increasingly so. Graduate tuition is now $12,000 per year, up from $8,000 when I started at UW in 2006. The total cost of a graduate student is about $40,000 per year when tuition, stipend, and benefits are considered. It has always been difficult to find funding for turfgrass research projects, although I am eternally grateful for the funding I have received from by WGCSA, GCSAA, USGA, and the USDA (among others) over the years. A graduate fellowship pays for the total cost of a graduate student, taking a huge financial burden off my program and allowing us to do much more work with less money.

Assuming that having a graduate student would be impossible without a WTA fellowship, my program never would have had Dan Lloyd (and therefore any of his research on fall applied nitrogen), Brad DeBels (drip irrigation), Bill Kreuser (PGR research), Glen Obear (iron layers in putting greens), or Sabrina Ruis (soil carbon sequestration). Currently, Ben Henke is funded by the Kussow Fellowship and is following up on Bill Kreuser's work on PGRs. In fact I was once a graduate student funded by the Kussow fellowship and would never have entered the field of turfgrass research had that opportunity not been available to me. I've written about this before, and I will likely do it again. Thank you to the WTA, all its members and officers and everyone (companies included) who have supported that organization over the years. Your work has made a huge difference to our program. With that said, I wanted to share with you the progress of the research of the graduate students working in my lab in the Soil Science Department.

Pete Bier

Pete Bier, a Captain in the US Army, completed his MS degree in April. He took six years of data from our potassium soil test calibration study (some of it he collected himself) and worked it up into a 109 page thesis with 46 graphs. His analysis showed that our bentgrass is mining the potassium from potassium feldspars in the sand itself. The potassium feldspar has to this point been considered not-plant available, but we now know that it can play an important role for supplying potassium to bentgrass. Captain Bier is now an instructor of Environmental Science at West Point Academy. His graduate tuition and stipend were covered by the US Army. His research costs were covered by the WGCSA, Canadian Allied Turfgrass Research Program, and the WTA.

Continued on page 6

Qiyu (Ada) Zhou

Ada is a Master's student in my program who joined us in January 2016. She earned a joint B.S. from Sichuan Agricultural University in China and Michigan State University focusing on Turfgrass Science. She interned at Desert Mountain in Scottsdale, AZ. Ada is working on a new method for interpreting irrigation water quality. We learned from Glen Obear's work that current interpretation method, the sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), is quite flawed and can lead to bad recommendations. She has been working closely with Professor Will Bleam in the Soil Science Department on a new, easier, more accurate method. If this method catches on (and I think it will), it will re-write the soils textbooks. In a first for me, she has no plots at the O.J. Noer Facility. All of her work is being conducted in the lab or behind the computer. Her work is partially funded by the USGA and the Department of Soil Science has chipped in to pay her tuition and stipend at times. We did not have funding for her when she started, but she was so determined to come to UW that her family paid her way for the first semester.

Shannon Plunkett

While I spend a great deal of my time studying turfgrass, occasionally I do research on other topics. These projects usually come to me because funding already exists and other people are unable or unwilling to do them, or an outstanding student who I want to help find a project aligning with their interests. Shannon fits both of the categories. She is working with me on developing better soil testing methods for detecting dangerous levels of lead (Pb) in contaminated urban soils. She is a Minnesotan who earned a double major in Spanish and Geography at UW-Madison. She began working in my lab as an undergraduate on a Pb-related project, and became interested enough to join on as a MS student in September 2015. Coincidentally, I received USDA-Hatch funding around that time for a project that was related to a larger effort on Pb contamination in Milwaukee that I was pulled into. Shannon's work is nearing the end and she will be graduating in December 2017. Her work is really impressive and has challenged much of the conventional wisdom in the field of soil testing for Pb. While we have more work to do in this area after she leaves, the end result will be a cheaper and more accurate method to estimate bioavailable Pb in soil. If the Pb bioavailability comes back as high, we will be able to make accurate P fertilization recommendations. Interestingly, adding phosphorus fertilizer to a Pb-contaminated soil is a good way to reduce its potential for harm. Another great way to reduce exposure to Pb-contaminated soil: grow a healthy lawn on top of it!

Ben Henke

Ben is a Master's student who joined my program last spring after completing his B.S. degree at Iowa State under Dr. Nick Christians. He is funded by the Kussow Fellowship. Ben's work last season demonstrated the efficacy of several different plant growth regulators (PGRs) on bentgrass fairways and Kentucky bluegrass athletic turf (1.5 inch mowing height). Interestingly, he found that PGRs didn't work well at all on the bluegrass. We hypothesized that the low mowing height led to an increase in production of gibberellic acid (GA). PGRs block GA synthesis, and applications of GA are known to counteract the effect of a PGR application. Research is an incremental process of making observations, developing a hypothesis, and testing that hypothesis. This summer he has been collecting plant tissue from grasses treated with PGRs under different mowing heights. He will be testing the natural GA in those samples this fall and winter. We expect that his work will lead to a better understanding of why PGRs don't work like we expect them to. While his stipend, tuition and benefits are covered by the Kussow fellowship, his analysis costs have been funded mostly by private companies like Nufarm and SePRO.

Thank you again to the WTA for providing the facility and the funding for me to do much of my work. I hope you have and will continue to take advantage of the research that comes out of our program. It was not easy for the WTA to raise funds for these fellowships and the best way we can show our thanks is to make sure that the produce a high return on the investment. For this article, I have focused on the work that is and has been done in the Soil Science program, but I know that these fellowships have benefitted the other programs like Horticulture (Newman Fellowship) and Plant Pathology (Berbee Fellowship). Unfortunately, Dr. Williamson in Entomology has not been able to take advantage of the fellowships because of the way that most of the fellowship agreements are written. However, I am happy to report that he has a graduate student on the Terry and Kathleen Kurth Fellowship and now has access to the Newman Fellowship going forward as well.

TDL Update

By Kurt Hockemeyer, TDL Manager, O.J. Noer Facility

It's hard to believe that another summer is almost past us but here we are again. We are approaching my favorite time of year. This is the time when football starts, when turf can recover after a hot summer, and we aren't far off from mornings with a bit of chill in the air. Before we can get to that point, I need to summarize my first summer as TDL manager.

This was a unique year for sure. We started out a bit dry, but then once the skies opened up, they would not stop. With all the rain, certain fungal diseases had one heck of a year. One that they normally do not have. Ascochyta leaf spot is a relatively minor disease that infects the cut ends of leaf blades under high temperatures and high moisture. It looks like the whole lawn is dry, but in reality only the leaf tips are blighted. Once conditions favor the turf, things recover in a couple weeks. I heard many reports and had many samples of Ascochyta this summer. People's first reaction is to water their lawns because it looks dry, but that only shifts the environment to favor the pathogen.

Dollar spot is something that I saw a lot of as well. Again high moisture favors this disease as well as slow growing grass in the heat of summer. Similar to dollar spot is red thread. While red thread is more of a cool weather pathogen, I still heard many reports of the fungus popping up in lawns all over Wisconsin. For both dollar spot and red thread, a little bit of nitrogen to encourage a little bit of growth will help with damage recovery.

For my first season as TDL manager I saw some diseases that one typically doesn't see very often. Bentgrass dead spot is a fungus that only affects new greens and disappears after a few years. It leaves behind very obvious black structures in the leaf tissues. I also received a sample that was diagnosed as gray leaf spot. This fungus cannot overwinter in the northern half of the US and therefore requires storms from the south to pick up and carry the fungus with them as they move north. But even then, very warm and very humid conditions need to prevail for infection to occur. As a pathologist, it was very cool to see these fungi and I found them very interesting.

In terms of the research we conducted this summer, I think we had a good year. The WTA Field Day allowed us to show off to everyone who showed up what we are investigating and what we've found so far. Just like every year, we conduct many dollar spot trials. And the dollar spot pressure was extremely high very early this year (Figure 1). We also made efforts to do brown patch and Pythium studies as well and we were successful in getting decent disease pressure with those pathogens. We also conducted some interesting studies, like what effect does removing/leaving dew have on fungicide efficacy. Preliminary results: not much. We also looked at some alternative ways for controlling dollar spot. Besides applying a ton of nitrogen to your turf, I think a solid fungicide program will remain the industry standard for now. We wrapped up another season of take-all patch research on a golf course that consistently gets take-all patch, and we got much better results than last year. This means that we will be getting ready to start another take-all patch study this fall. The fungal pathogen, Gaeumannomyces graminis var. avenae, is only active at cooler soil temps. So once your soil temps hit 60-65 this fall you may want to start thinking about a take-all applications if you have had take-all issues in the past.

Pretty soon I'll have to start thinking about snow mold studies and getting those organized and ready to spray. But first I have to wrap up all of our summer studies. So let me wrap up this article by saying that my first summer as TDL manager was definitely a whirlwind, but it was also very fun and interesting. Thanks goes out to all those who helped and supported me this summer. I'm looking forward to this fall and I hope everyone else is too!

Figure 1. Dollar spot pressure was very high early in the growing season. This picture shows how some products were working very well, and others were breaking down. The infected alleyways show how much dollar spot pressure was present.

My First Field Day

By Bruce Schweiger, Manager, O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility

The WTA Summer Field Day was held on Tuesday, July 25th. I never thought I would say this, after the last few weeks but the weather was great. In weeks preceding the Summer Field Day the Noer Facility received 14+ inches of rain. The creek left its banks twice flooding the property and two other times it just flooded as the soil was at field moisture capacity. In a 14-day period, we had four flood events. The drainage area that runs through the Noer is normally a mowed area and we mowed it today for the first time in over 4 weeks. To say the weather was great was miracle!

Many people were also experiencing the continuous rains and cleanup. I was worried about this year's attendance due to that fact. A true statement to the support that the WTA and the UW turfgroup has was the attendance. This year's attendance was virtually identical to last year. We had 249 attendees this year and 255 attendees last year. There was a decrease in the number of people registered as vendors and increase in the non-vendor attendance. We never like to see a decrease but non-vendor participation is encouraging. This year there appeared to be a larger number of lawn and landscape companies. This trend has been on the rise as more and more landscape companies see the value of sending their staff to the Summer Field Day. I applaud the professors for their timely research giving this segment of our industry more reasons to attend.

The day started off with a welcome and a few announcements from Dr. Soldat followed by Paul Huggett President of the WTA. As they kept these remarks brief, the morning attendees were divided and traversing the O.J. Noer Facility in search of the next valuable nugget of information. The morning sessions where very broad covering the following topics and enlightening to all segments of the turf industry. The topics were:

- Reduced Risk Herbicides
- Low Input Turf Selections
- Lawn & Sports Turf Snow Mold Control
- Herbicide Evaluations
- Hose End Sprayer Calibration
- Mosquito and Other Nuisance Pest Abatement

Between the morning session and lunch, the vendor area was very crowded. I heard the best comment during the trade show portion, "I love July at the Noer and Summer Field Day, everyone is here. Some of these people I only see once or twice a year" or

"what a great time to visit with friends, lament the rains and lack of crew or budget everyone was having a god time."

After lunch, the afternoon golf tour began. As we sat eating lunch, a rain system appeared on the radar and of course I became a bit nervous, ok I got scared. Paul and Doug were cool and calm. Due to the possibility of rain, the afternoon tour started a little early. Not wanting the vendors to be stuck in the rain trying to pack canopies and paperwork they broke down early this year. I apologize to anyone who missed a chance to talk to one of our vendor supporters. Here is the list of vendors that were there and had their products on display:

Advanced Turf Solutions
Aquatrols
BASF
Bayer
Burris Equipment Company
Clesen/ProTurf
Deer Creek Seed
DHD Turf & Tree Products
Dow AgroSciences
E Z Locator
Edward Jones
GreenJacket
Helena Chemical Company
Heritage Seed Company
Horst Distributing
Insight FS
J W Turf
Pendelton Turf Supply
Reinders
SiteOne
Spectrum Technologies
Syngenta
The Andersons
Tyler Master/Blend International
Watertronics
Waupaca Sand
Wolosek Landscaping &
Golf Course Materials

The afternoon tours topics were listed as but no limited to:

- Dew Removal Impacts of Fungicide Efficacy
- Potassium on Bentgrass
- Agronomic and Economic Evaluation of Liquid Fertilizer
- Earthworm Management Options
- Cultural Dollar Spot Control

In the future, I will start tracking the number of attendees that go on the afternoon tour. A familiar discussion after the field day we say things like, "Good crowd", "about the same as last year" and the best "how many did we have on the afternoon tour?" In 2018 we will start counting and keeping track of our attendance more accurately.

Just as soon as the fun started, it was over. The vendors left, the attendees were gone, staff started to slide away and soon I was here all alone. As you know this was the first Summer Field Day with me in charge. I been attending WTA Summer Field way back to the Arlington Research Station days and the days it was hosted off site (we had no O.J. Noer Facility) at Camelot Golf Course. Yes, Field Day is old hat for me but this was the first that I was responsible for. Over the past four years if something went wrong it was Tom Schwab's fault. A relaxed feeling came over me as I sat and looked out over the Noer with everyone departed. I look forward to many more and thank all of you for the kind words and encouragement.

It would not feel right if I did not thank Tom Schwab for the things he taught me while we worked together and for volunteering to be the car parking captain. THANKS TOM! ■

More photos from WTA Summer Field Day on page 9


Fine fescue +
Kentucky bluegrass
Sodded June 1st 2011


My Holiday Lawn
Evaluation

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

2017

Sept 18th	Wee One Fundraiser – Pine Hills C C	Sheboygan, WI
October 2nd	**WTA Golf Outing – Chenequa C C**	**Hartland, WI**
Nov 29th-30th	WGCSA Symposium – American Club	Kohler, WI

2018

Jan 9th	WTA Research Day / EXPO – Pyle Center	Madison, WI

WTA Members -- If you have an important date you'd like to share with other members, Call 608-845-6536 or email audra.anderson@wisc.edu to include it in the next calendar.

Contact Telephone Numbers

GCSAA	Golf Course Superintendents Association of America	800-472-7878
Great Lakes	Great Lakes School of Turfgrass Science Online	763-767-3518
NGLGCSA	Northern Great Lakes Golf Course Superintendents Assoc	906-424-4176
Northern	Northern Green	651-633-4987
iLandscape	the Illinois + Wisconsin Landscape Show	630-472-2851
PAT	Pesticide Applicator Training (Turf and Landscape 3.0)	608-262-7588
STMA	Sports Turf Managers Association Conference	800-323-3875
TPI	Turf Producers International	800-405-8873
Wee One	Wee One Foundation Golf Outing	630-457-7276
WGCSA	Wisconsin Golf Course Superintendents Association	920-643-4888
WGIF	Wisconsin Green Industry Federation	414-529-4705
WPT	WPT Garden Expo	608-262-5256
WSPA	Wisconsin Sod Producers Association	262-895-6820
WSTMA	Wisconsin Sports Turf Managers Association	608-792-9264
WTA	**Wisconsin Turfgrass Association**	**608-845-6536**

Wisconsin Turfgrass Association
2017 Golf Outing Fundraiser

Benefitting the
Wisconsin Turfgrass Research Sustainability Fund

Chenequa Country Club – Monday, October 2

Where: Chenequa Country Club
6250 N. Hwy 83
Hartland, WI 53029-9706
(262)367-1320

Cost: $150 per person

When: Monday, October 2, 2017
10:30 - 12:15 Registration
11:00 - 12:15 Range
11:00 - 12:15 Lunch
12:30 4-Person Best Ball Shotgun Start
After Golf Hors d' Oeuvres, Door Prizes, Golf Awards, Cash Bar

What: Golf, Cart, Practice Range, Lunch, Door Prizes, Golf Awards, Hors d' Oeuvres

Questions: (608) 845-6536 or audra.anderson@wisc.edu

Directions: https://www.chenequacc.org/Map_and_Directions.aspx

Chenequa Country Club was founded on October 17, 1911. In the summer of 1912, a nine-hole golf course was completed. Renowned golf course architect, Thomas Bendelow, who also designed Medinah #3, is credited with laying out the original tract. The original by-laws of the club limited membership to 75.
Over the years there have been many changes at Chenequa -additions to the course, physical improvements to the grounds and clubhouse and a gradual increase in the number of members who call Chenequa "My Club." Today, our course covers 174 treed and rolling acres. We enjoy playing off manicured bent grass fairways and greens outlined by bluegrass surrounds and Cedar Lake sand traps. We enjoy playing tennis on four asphalt and three clay courts which some call the "best clay courts in Wisconsin." We relish fine food and drink in our recently renovated and expanded clubhouse. In the late afternoons, we sit with friends on the wide deck overlooking our private beachfront and watch the afternoon shadows glide across our 1000 feet of frontage out onto Beaver Lake.

ENTRY FORM – WTA Golf Outing Fundraiser

Name: _____ Phone: ( ) _____

Name: _____ Email: _____

Name: _____

Name: _____

# of People Attending ____ x $150 per person = _____

You May Also Sponsor A Golf Hole

Optional Tee Sign Golf Hole Sponsorship x $125 = _____

Name To Be Printed on Tee Sign --- _____

- Please make check payable to WTA and return to 2502 Highway M / Verona, WI / 53593
- Or to pay online go to www.wisconsinturfgrassassociation.org
- Refer questions about the outing to Audra at 608-845-6536, or audra.anderson@wisc.edu
- Registration deadline is Monday, September 25, 2017
- You may register by yourself or as a foursome


WISCONSIN
TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION