AFTERWORDS

example of what can happen sometimes when people meaning to do the right thing look for quick fixes.

> Рни Busey, Ph.D. UF/IFAS Ft. Lauderdale

# Don't Point Fingers... Point Out Facts

hope that all of the people concerned about the St. John's fertilizer ordinance attended the FTGA's one day seminars where Dr. John Cisar spoke on his recent work with St. Augustinegrass.

He showed that turf fertilized with 6 lb N/1000 sq. ft./year did not have significant nitrate leaching; levels were at 1 ppm or less. This was done on a sloped area, and confirms what university trials have shown throughout the United States: Turf is an excellent environmental buffer between us and our groundwater. Turf is part of the solution, not part of the problem.

As the vice president of FTGA, and a technical manager for the largest lawn care company in existence, I would like to point out that FTGA lobbies for all of the greens industry. Our members include golf courses, lawn care companies, sod producers, and people servicing sports fields.

Also, please note that golf courses are not exempt from the St. John's ordinance! Only greens are exempt. Fairways, tees, and roughs still must comply with the ordinance. It is very important not to point fingers at other segments of the industry. When properly managed, all turfgrass has environmental plusses, and we need to be proud of our industry.

> Erica Santella District Manager TruGreen-Chemlawn

# Fertilizer Ordinance is Really No Surprise

am not surprised that an ordinance was passed limiting the use of soluble nitrogen and phosphorous, but I am surprised that the first ordinance of this kind came from St. Johns County.

I know that the EPA, Fla. DEP, the water management districts in Florida and throughout the country are struggling with this same issue: nutrient loading of waterways and the side effects of those nutrients. We don't have to look far to see some of the symptoms, Everglades, Lake Apopka, Indian River Lagoon, and Lake Okeechobee. Nationally, Chesapeake Bay, rivers in South Carolina and dead zones in the Gulf of Mexico have problems in which nutrient loading of waterways is suspected.

But why is St. Johns County deciding to do something about it? Why just lawns? Why not golf courses and agriculture also? What should we as turf grass managers do about it? (*Ed. Note: Only golf course greens are exempt from the ordinance.*)

St. Johns County is probably the last coastal county to experience major growth in Florida. As a result of being last, they have the luxury of learning from everyone else's mistakes. Perhaps they are looking at the growth to the north and further south and what it has done to the natural environments and believe that prevention of a problem may be cheaper than paying to fix a problem.

Don't write off St. Johns County as a

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### **ORDINANCE**

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backwoods, good ol' boy network. The county crafted some ordinances such as the anti-nudity ordinance which have stood the test of the courts, and have been utilized by other counties as templates in creating their own similar ordinances. I assure you, whether this ordinance passes or not, other county governments will be considering similar measures to deal with their local problems.

So why did they single out lawns? Well, at this time agriculture is exempt from much and the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association is one of the most powerful agricultural lobbies in the country. The GCSAA and the FTGA in recent years have presented an impressive showing and shown golf courses in a positive light. Audubon International and its certified golfcourses are showing everyone that golf courses are becoming sustainable habitats for both wildlife and man. So if you can't touch agriculture, and golf courses are the friends of nature,

The turfgrass industry will not survive into the future as it has in the past. Either you can do your part to improve the industry and its practices, or you can sit back and watch it be taken away.

then homeowners must be polluting everything, right? Not!

How many turf managers are concerned about the quality of water leaving their property? Do we test our water for nitrogen and phosphorous loading? Have we amended our practices when applying fertilizers to prevent it from reaching water bodies? Do we even know if we are part of the problem? Suppose there are 1200 golf courses in Florida (the number changes daily, it seems). Of those 1200, 295 (24.58%) are enrolled in the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary and Signature Programs. Of those, only 47 (3.91%) are certified.

What about the rest?

One of the key components of the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program is water quality. Test your water to see if you are impairing the quality of the water leaving your property, and then do something about it. If you do not have proof that you are not impairing the quality of the water, what is going to stop them from taking your fertilizer away next?

The turfgrass industry will not survive into the future as it has in the past. Either you can do your part to improve the industry and its practices, or you can sit back and watch it be taken away. Be thankful if you are not in this part of St. Johns County, but this or something similar is soon coming to a neighborhood near you!

Том Stone, CGCS President, Nature Golf, Inc.

# JARRELL

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dedicated professionals usually know more than one way to skin a cat.

I have yet to see an issue before the FTGA board that pitted one segment of the turfgrass industry against the other; but I have seen issues where a cooperative effort, and/or the actions of non-golf turf professionals, have resulted in a benefit to the golf course industry. Examples include FTGA Vice President Erica Santella of TruGreen-Chemlawn representing us at nitrate leaching workshops and posting/ notification hearings; FTGA Director Tom Benefield looking out for our I have yet to see an issue before the FTGA board that pitted one segment ... against the other; but I have seen issues where a cooperative effort... (has) resulted in a benefit to the golf course industry.

water interests; Emerald Island Turf

feeding us all at field days and various other supplier members serving on committees and working in the trenches for the good of all.

As for research funding, each group comprising FTGA membership realizes that they exert control over how their donations are used. Money raised by a superintendent chapter is not going to fund a soccer field hardness study or any other non-golf related project unless the superintendents request it.

Superintendents give up nothing by supporting the FTGA, but stand to gain a lot. We have a unique opportunity in Florida to set the standards for the rest of the country — let's take advantage of it!