"I'LL BE BACK"

"So you think you had it tough this year with Old Man Winter. When I'm through annihilating your turf this summer, I'll make him look like Old Lady Winter.

If you think frost damage was rough just wait until those July afternoons when I'm beating down so hard the black top in the parking lot starts sticking to people's shoes. I'm talking 90-plus degrees for a week or two at a time. Everyone wearing light colors, sweating while they're standing still, and fighting over spots in the shade.

All the while your turf (and your reputation as a turf specialist) is a sitting duck, out there unprotected, taking the brunt of everything I can dish out. Trust me, this summer is going to be a scorcher. And there isn't a thing you can do about it!"

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not guarantee!) that decisions are predicated upon scientific data and objective analyses of risk, rather than emotion.

In my view, this language is critically important for the future of pesticides in the state.

Chemically Sensitive Persons. Another concern with the pesticides bill is the protection of chemically sensitive individuals. An amendment was offered (turned down in Committee) which said:

"Registry...the Department shall provide all certified applicators with the names, addresses and notification parameters and other necessary information regarding the persons on the Registry for Pesticide Sensitive Persons, as established in Section 482.2265 (3). Any certified applicator must notify the person on the Registry at least 24 hours before applying a pesticide, or having pesticides applied by an employee or other person pursuant to his authority, to: (1) A property adjacent or contiguous to the specified resident's property of the person on the Registry, or (2) A property within the notification parameters, as established pursuant to Section 482.2265(3) (d), of a person on the Registry needing extra distance notification."

Again, this is an over simplistic approach which imposes a burden on all certified applicators on behalf of (currently 24) persons on the Registry, whether or not the certified applicators need to be certified to use the pesticide.

The wording requires 24 hours advance notice of all spraying, limiting your ability to respond quickly to a disease outbreak. It establishes no conditions or classes of sensitivity; the only criteria is contiguous property. A sensitive person living on the fourth floor of a condominium by Hole 15 would get 24 hours notice before you could spray fungus on the first green.

I talked to the sponsor and committed to work with chemically sensitive persons to establish fair and equitable rules for their protection. However, we feel that the protection levels should be tied to medically demonstrable conditions and situations. We do not want reasonable protection to become a weapon for anti-pesticide forces to prohibit pesticide use.

Just an observation by the External Affairs Committee. We have been working with the pest control industry on the pest control legislation for the past several years, where this issue has continued to come up. We face a group of energetic, dedicated individuals who truly believe they are systematically being poisoned by exposure to pesticides in their environment. I don't know anyone who wishes harm to these people, or who would be unwilling to modify his pesticide use or use practices in order to accommodate a genuine medical problem. The difficulty, of course, is to separate genuine medical problems from psychological problems or political problems. We will continue to work on this issue sincerely and honestly, but it is very, very challenging.

**Pest Control**

(HB 2341 and SB 0078) The House Regulatory Reform Committee has made a major rewrite of the pest control statute, Ch. 482. FPCA, FTGA, HRS and other interested parties have been working for the better part of a year to come up with a consensus. They have.

The bill moves several regulations now in the rules into the statute. These include provision for yardmen to do limited spraying if the customer/homeowner provides the materials and the sprayer. It also provides for registration of lawn maintenance people in a special category, allowing them to do limited spraying:

"to make applications of herbicides for controlling weeds in plant beds and to practice integrated pest management on ornamental plants using the following materials: low toxicity insecticides that are designated with the United States Environmental Protection Agency signal word “CAUTION” only, or insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, or bacillus thuringiensis (BT) formulations. Application equipment used by a person certified pursuant to this section shall be limited to portable, hand-held, 3-gallon compressed air sprayers or backpack sprayers with no more than 5-gallon capacity and may not include power equipment. Certification under this section does not authorize pesticide application to turf."

This is a major compromise allowing lawn maintenance people limited spray authority, providing they are individually certified. It is the result of a long negotiation between the Lawn Management Association and the Florida Pest Control Association. We believe the compromise position is fair, equitable and workable.

Preemption. The bill also has strengthened the preemption language in the current law to clarify that the statute is intended as "comprehensive and exclusive regulation of pest control in this state. The provisions of this chapter preempt to the state all regulation of the activities and operations of pest control services, and no local government or political subdivision of the state may enact or enforce ordinances regulating pest control except for the requirement of a local occupational license pursuant to the provisions of chapter 205."

This preemption language has been opposed by local governments (particularly counties) in hearings before the House Regulatory Reform Committee. On the House side, the preemption language stayed in the bill. However, on the Senate side, Senator Forman (Broward County) proposed (and vigorously supported) an amendment striking all preemption language. The amendment passed. The Senate version of the bill (GB 78) is moving on to its next committee without any preemption language.

Senator Forman's action is a tremendous blow to consistent regulation of pest control in this State. Everyone is trying hard to get preemption put back in the bill, but it's going to be a tough fight.

Chemically Sensitive Persons. The pest control bill also expands and clarifies the regulations governing the registry of chemically sensitive persons. This covers only "persons with documented pesticide sensitivity" certified by an authorized specialist physician.

To get on the list a person must provide documentation of pesticide sensitivity, including the pesticide or pesticide class to which the person has a sensitivity; or a physician's statement indicating the person is currently under a physician's care for a
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diagnosed physical or mental condition that the Department has designated warranting inclusion on the registry; or has been certified by a physician to have an ailment or condition that would be significantly aggravated by normal pesticide application.

Persons desiring to be placed on the registry must pay an initial fee of $50 and an annual renewal fee of $10.

Persons on the registry shall get at least 24 hours advance notification of a pesticide application to a lawn or plant bed or exterior foliage on property contiguous with or adjacent to the primary residence of the pesticide sensitive individual.

Some persons may be qualified as hypersensitive on a case-by-case basis and receive advance notice at a greater distance, however no distance greater than one-half mile from the outside boundaries of the pesticide sensitive person's property. The greater distance notification also is limited in its application only to the pesticides or pesticide classes to which the person has a documented sensitivity. Notification can be by mail, telephone or personal delivery.

Persons on the Pest Control Notification Registry must provide HRS with the addresses of the properties or residences that fall within the contiguous, adjacent or special distance parameters for notification. HRS will supply this information to pest control operators.

The statute also contains very specific wording limiting the liability of the pest control operator.

Posting. Lastly, the statute provides explicit parameters for signs to be placed on lawns after spraying. This wording was in the rule and has been moved to the statute. The controversy stirred up by this bill (in addition to the preemption issue) include registration of lawn maintenance personnel, opposition by pesticide sensitive individuals, and the size (4” x 5”) of the post-spray notification sign (they wanted 8-1/2 x 11”).

This bill took an effort by the Pest Control Association and a number of the major companies in the industry. FTGA participated in the later discussions, particularly focusing on the registry of chemically sensitive persons and the preemption language.

[UPDATE: The pest control legislation has now passed both houses. A compromise on preemption (for pest control only, not pesticides) was reached: Regulation of pest control services and pesticide applications by pest control operators is preempted to the state, but local government is given considerable authority to regulate such local issues as storage, containment, zoning, hazardous materials regulation and well-field protection. The final wording will be published in a forthcoming issue.]

**Pest Control (again !) and Golf Courses**

Those of you who have read Ch 482, the Florida Pest Control Law, know that a pest control license is not required for applications to agricultural areas. Agricultural areas are defined as an area:

"(a) upon which a ground crop, trees or plants are grown for commercial purposes;
(b) where a golf course, park, nursery or cemetery is located; or
(c) where farming of any type is performed or livestock is raised."

The original version of PCB 92-14, offered by the House Regulatory Reform Committee staff, would have changed the definition of agricultural area to read... “(b) where a park or nursery is located,” removing golf courses and cemeteries from being excluded as agricultural areas.

We first saw this proposal in December, and instantly opposed it. The provision had been offered as a way to require golf courses and cemeteries to post notices after spraying, as they are public places. However, the revised definition would have “back doored” all golf course operators under the Pest Control Law, a tremendous burden.

We convinced the House staff to deal with this issue in Ch. 487, the Florida Pesticide Law, rather than approach the issue of posting in such an oblique fashion. Fortunately, they agreed with this suggestion. Golf courses and cemeteries continue to be considered as agriculture and are exempt from certification, as pest control operators. One for the good guys.

**Reorganization — Dept. of Agriculture**

Internal organization changes: grouping all divisions under one of three deputy commissioners renaming the Division of Inspection to the Division of Agricultural Environmental Services. (This includes feed, seed, fertilizer and pesticides activities.)

**Biodiversity**

House Bill 751 (Representative Kelly) Senate companion bill (doing the same thing) sponsored by Senator Weinstein from Coral Springs.

These bills proclaim biological diversity as a public policy goal and establish a task force to establish a “biodiversity task force” in the office of the governor to develop a “State strategy for conservation of the biological diversity of this state with substantial attention given to education programs, enhanced intergovernmental coordination, information collection and dissemination, incentives to agribusiness and private land owners, incompatible state land uses, preservation of endangered, threatened and special concern species and habitats, and public and private participation.”

We see this as a “feel good” bill and yet another example of government bureaucracy to create rules and regulations, this time in the name of “biodiversity.” Proponents obviously feel otherwise.

**Muck Removal**

Senate Bill 2176 (Senator Dantzler). Allows removal of organic muck and detritus material down to the mineral subsoil without a dredge-and-fill permit; prevents the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund from levying any charges for removal of this organic goop from state lands. Common sensical bill, but questionable chance of passage this year.
Environmental Reorganization

Senate Bill 1878 (Senator Dantzler) Merges the Department of Environmental Regulation and the Department of Natural Resources into a single department. This won’t fly this year, and is one of many bills on the general subject of environmental reorganization. Everybody wants to change the status quo, but there’s no consensus on how it should be changed.

Senate Bill 1794 (Senator Kirkpatrick) Reorganizes environmental activities. Merges DER with Game and Fish Commission. Merges DER with Game and Fish Commission in a fuzzy structure with many difficulties (GFC has constitutional status; all other departments report to the Governor or Governor and Cabinet). This bill renames DER as the Department of Environmental Protection and folds in almost all of the Department of Natural Resources. It also creates the “inter-governmental task force on environmental efficiency” which would study the idea of creating a Department of Fish and Wildlife and further reorganizing the Department of Natural Resources out of existence.

House Bill 1903 (Representative Harris) Provides for fees on first landing for foreign vessels (boats or aircraft) to finance additional agricultural inspection; provides for registration of aquatic plant nurseries; transfers aquatic plant nursery inspection from DNR to DACS, eliminating duplication. The bill has passed both Senate and House Ag committees, and goes to Finance and Taxation, and Appropriations.

[UPDATE: Fees have been removed from HB 1903 but aquatic nursery transfer is still alive. Other reorganization bills change daily, or are mired down. Significant change is unlikely this year.]

Aquatic Weed Control

Senate Bill 1438 (Senator Thurman) with companion House Bill 435 (Representatives Chuck Smith and Mackey) This reorganizes the Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Aquatic Plants, sending its research activities to IFAS, its regulatory and permitting activities to the water management districts, creating the Aquatic Plant Advisory Council.

All are good moves. A similar bill didn’t go anywhere last year, and I don’t know the likely fate of this bill. It’s yet another environmental reorganization bill, but with a difference: it responds to a real problem.

Call Senator Thurman and Representatives Smith and Mackey and tell them you support this. If we get a little public enthusiasm, there is a chance it might go through.

[UPDATE: No action taken yet on this bill. Call anyway and applaud the effort.]

Members of the FTGA External Affairs Committee are: T.M. Latta, chairman, Mark Jarrell, Nick Dennis and Brian Combs.

April Is National Lawn Care Month; practice ‘Grasscycling’

April is the month when people all across the country begin tending more than 25 million acres, using more than 61 million power mowers, and spending about a billion hours a year mowing the nation’s lawns, parks and sports turf areas.

That’s why the Florida Turf Grass Association (FTGA) and the Professional Lawn Care Association of America (PLCAA) support the establishment of April as “National Lawn Care Month.”

Through National Lawn Care Month the FTGA and PLCAA hope to create an understanding of the environmental, as well as the recreational and aesthetic, benefits of maintaining healthy lawn grasses.

Lawns help replenish the oxygen supply, prevent soil erosion, increase water retention in the soil, build top soil and even act as evaporation coolers to reduce surrounding air temperatures.

From a less scientific point of view, the care of lawns has become a recreational activity for many Americans, considered more of a hobby than a chore. Indeed, it may be one of the few opportunities we take to exercise and spend time in the sunshine.

The FTGA will be joining the annual Earth Day observation on April 22 to promote “grasscycling” as an ecologically-sound answer to the problem of over-burdened landfill.

“Grasscycling” is a term coined to signify a public awareness campaign about home recycling of grass clippings. With 6,000 landfills expected to close in the next five years and fewer new landfills being opened because of strict licensing procedures, a potential crisis in waste management is on the horizon.

Waste management is the subject of many recent articles promoting recycling and environmentally safe methods of preserving our fragile ecosystem. One of the easiest and most effective ways to prolong the life of our landfills is by recycling clippings and leaves in our own yards, estimated to comprise about 20 percent of landfill material.

According to university research, grass clippings are 85 percent water, so they deteriorate rapidly, returning 20 percent of their nitrogen to fertilize grass roots.

Therefore, clippings can be left on the lawn with no ill effects. Contrary to popular lawn care "folklore," thatch problems are not caused by grass clippings. The accumulation of dead grass roots on the surface of the soil is actually caused by improper mowing techniques. Mowing more than one-third of the grass blade height causes some of the root system to die. Yet mowing only one-third of the height minimizes shock to the grass and prevents the death of the roots.

When following the one-third rule, every mower is a mulching mower because the clippings are short enough to break down quickly.

If a rainy season or a vacation trip interferes with the one-third Rule, then a mulching mower can make long clippings into short ones by holding them in the mowing chamber longer.
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- Cypress® Poa trivialis establishes fast and can be cut close immediately. As your Bermudagrass goes dormant, Celpril coated Cypress® will provide a dark green turf with no interruption in play. You won’t have to raise mowing heights or stop play to let the grass become established.

- Cypress® Poa trivialis performs well before the Bentgrass becomes fully established in mid winter...to provide the smoothest putting surface available.

- As the weather turns hot in the spring Cypress Greens® Overseeding Blend will die out naturally as your Bermudagrass begins to grow. Cypress Greens® will not choke out your Bermudagrass in the spring as some heat tolerant perennial ryegrasses do.

In addition to dark green color and fine texture, all varieties in Cypress Greens® Overseeding Blend are cold and shade tolerant and perform well on damp soils. Each variety will prosper with close mowing.

This winter, overseed your Bermudagrass with Cypress Greens® and keep your greens in prime uninterrupted playing condition all season long ...Your golfers won’t notice the transition.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Seeds/lb.</th>
<th>1000 sq. ft.</th>
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<td>Cypress Greens® Overseeding Blend</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creeping Bentgrass</td>
<td>6 million</td>
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It is mind boggling to watch the convoys of triplex and five-gang mowers proceeding up and down the fairways and roughs like precision flying units.

It’s that time of year when the center of the golf universe can be found in the rolling hills of northeast Georgia. A time when the legends of the links, the wedge wizards and putter princes meet on the emerald fairways of Augusta National to do battle for the Masters championship.

Who among us golfing mortals has not wished that our humble courses could abound in such splendor as seen in the majestically manicured turf amid the spectacular backdrop of blazing color provided by the blooming azaleas, camellias, dogwoods, and wisteria.

While pictures on television tantalize and tempt our senses, only a visit to the grounds can give you a full appreciation and understanding of what it takes to produce such a display of perfection.

I have made three visits to the Masters Tournament using the privilege of free admission accorded to Class A Golf Course Superintendent members of the GCSAA. Often heralded as the toughest ticket in sports, the general public is admitted first-come first-served for the practices rounds for a nominal $10 fee. There is a daily limit, and they do sell out, even for the practice rounds. If you’re a golf course superintendent, you should really plan to visit for at least one day and see the operation first hand.

And just what will you see?

Well, I don’t want to give away the magician’s secrets, but I think it’s fair to reveal that the picture perfect stripes and checkerboard mowing patterns aren’t done with smoke and mirrors. They are accomplished by an army of volunteers consisting of area superintendents and turf industry suppliers. We have played a few rounds of golf at nearby courses during our Masters pilgrimages, and we never get to meet the superintendents because they are over at Augusta National mowing Amen Corner and having a ball being part of the greatest show in golf! How would you like to have a crew like that?

It is mind boggling to watch the convoys of triplex and five-gang mowers proceeding up and down the fairways and roughs like precision flying units. The mowers are then followed by squads of draggers, whippers, and sweepers who scatter every visible grass clipping. Combine this array of equipment and manpower with a couple of Boy Scout troops with trash bags and it’s little wonder the place is immaculate. Of course, anyone who visits Augusta National is so impressed with the reasonable prices and flawless operation that to litter would be heresy.

When contemplating the perfection of Augusta National’s condition and wondering why your course can’t look like that, it is important to remember that they are closed from the first of June until October. All project work is done at that time and the course doesn’t have to be kept in top playing condition. How many times do you try to do projects and keep the course open at the same time? Budgets don’t seem to be a problem either. With a national membership, and healthy revenues generated by the tournament, funds are available to maintain the tradition of excellence.

Speaking of tradition, it doesn’t take long to feel the ambience and history of the Masters as you walk around the course trodding in the paths blazed by Sarazen, Nelson, Hogan, Palmer, and Nicklaus.

And you can’t really appreciate how much elevation change there is from the clubhouse down to Amen Corner until you’ve made the climb in person.

I invite you to come to Augusta National and feel the magic. Experience the beauty. Savor the inspiration. Dispel the myths. Be a part of the history.
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