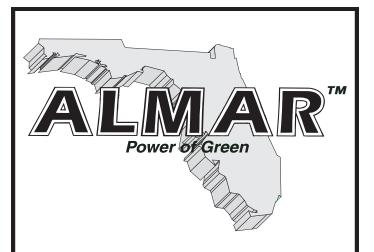


View from behind the Par 4, 4th hole. At 447 yards it is the number 2 handicap hole. Photo by Joel Jackson.



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#### TAMPA PALMS GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB

Location: Tampa Ownership: ClubCorp USA, Inc.

**Playing policy:** Private

Average of rounds per year: 30,000

Number of holes: 18, 7,004 yards, Par: 72, Slope/Rating: 140/74.8

Designed by:
Arthur Hills,
constructed
by Wadsworth

by Wadsworth Construction, opened 1987

Management Team: Club



Maintenance Staff of Tampa Palms Golf and Country Club.

Manager David Kupstas; Club President Steve Brantley; Green Chairman Tom White; Head Golf Professional David Glandt; Golf Course Superintendent Bill Kistler

**Major projects:** 2006 Bunker renovaton; 2008 Enlarged practice range tee area and added target greens

Acreage under maintenance: 88; total property: 277 Greens: 3 acres. average size: 6,878 sq.ft.; turf type: TifEagle; HOC: .120 - .130 inches; no overseeding; green speed goal: 9.5 – 11.0.

**Tees:** 5 acres; turf types: Tifway 419; HOC: .5 inches; overseeding: rye blend @ 200 lbs/acre.

**Fairways and Roughs:** Fairways: 50 acres; roughs: 30 acres; turf types: Tifway 419, HOC: .5 inches on

fairways, 1-2 inches on roughs; no overseeding.

Bunkers: 42.

Sand type: GASH GA-26. Raked with Sand Pro and by hand.
Native Areas: 135 acres of wetlands and woods bordering the golf holes.

Waterways/ Lakes/Ponds: 11, 68 acres, maintained by Lake Masters.

**Irrigation:** Well; Flowtronex

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pumping system; Toro OSMAC Site Pro control system; Proplus fertigation system.

Water Management/Conservation: Southwest Florida Water Management District – Phase II Modified: Greens & Tees 3x per week. Fairways & Roughs 2x per week.

**Staff:** 13 full time. 40 hrs per week. No overtime. No part-time employees.

Communications: Daily meetings with crew and pro shop. Weekly department head staff meeting. Weekly one-on-one with general manager. Monthly Golf & Green Committee meetings. Daily interaction with members on the course and in the clubhouse area.

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per week, we do have to supplement by hand watering areas that show signs of wilt, which is allowed under the SWFWMD's modified phase-2 restrictions we are currently under," Kistler said. It also means that we have to increase our scheduled run times on our elevated greens and tees built of sandier material and tend to dry out quicker than the fairways."

Kistler and staff also do seasonal mapping of insect infestations for mole crickets, army and sod web worms. By pinpointing specific areas of concern, pesticide applications can be targeted to specific areas, saving labor and material costs and minimizing environmental inputs.

Cultural practices like aerifying and topdressing are not much different from any other course that strives for high-performing putting surfaces with greens speed goals of 9.5 to 11 on the stimpmeter.

I did find one twist that was new to me: During the "Closed Mondays" light topdressing of greens in the growing season, Kistler says they run a roller over the greens after the topdressing is dry. "The vibrations of the roller really help the sand grains to move down into the canopy followed by a light syringing. Then after the irrigation cycle at night, the sand is really invisible the next day and we pick up very little — if any — when we mow."

Kistler's greens fertility program calls for a weekly spoon feeding of 0.1 lb. of nitrogen with Plant Food Company's liquid with 1 to 3 oz. of





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Primo growth regulator. They also apply a slow-release granular fertilizer at a 0.25 lb. rate of nitrogen following core aerifications.

The greens are verticut lightly each week during the growing season and core aerified two or three times a year between April and Septemember. Solid tines are used year-round on the greens to reduce compaction. The tees and fairways are core aerified each spring. As a matter of good stewardship all of the cultural, nutrient and pest management programs are adjusted as needed for weather conditions to maximize the benefits to the turf and to minimize any environmental impacts.

Relaying those changes and implications requires good communication between the superintendent and his staff and the rest of the management team. To that end Kistler says he has daily crew meetings and checks in with the pro shop each day. He added, "It is critical to maintain good relations with

all departments at a club and with the customers. I try to interact daily with our members as they play the course. They may see something or have a question that I can respond to for their enjoyment of the course.

"The folks in golf operations and food and beverage often hear comments before anyone else, so it's good to check in with them frequently also to learn what the members are saying. We do have weekly department head staff meetings and monthly golf and greens committee meetings to stay on top of programs, event calendars and any issues."

For those advocating that superintendents need to become more educated in the business side of operating a golf club, Kistler has a head start. He came to the superintendent profession by way of a degree in banking and a turf certificate from the University of Georgia.

"After moving to Florida I wasn't sure of my career path," he said. "I

"Don't take everything too seriously. Have fun with what you do. ... And above all, don't be afraid to ask for help.

took a job at the Dunedin CC mowing roughs so I could also play free golf. Before I knew it I was promoted first to spray tech, then foreman and eventually assistant superintendent.

"I had found something I liked to do."

Kistler credits Dale Reash, longtime superintendent at the Countryside CC in Clearwater with as being his biggest mentor. "Dale was the person who had the greatest influence on my professional development. He prepared me for that next step to become a superintendent."

After two years under Reash's guidance, Kistler took over at Tampa Palms in 2002.

Kistler appreciates his growth and development in a career he has come to love and one of his goals is to repay the profession and those in it that have helped him so much. His debt is being paid in full. He has served the West Coast GCSA in all of its offices and is currently serving as the president of the Florida GCSA. Kistler is also a member of the GCSAA Member Relations Committee.

Kistler offers these words of advice to anyone who pursues a career as a superintendent.

"Don't take everything too seriously. Have fun with what you do. Manage your time wisely to be effective at work and have balance with your personal life. And above all, don't be afraid to ask for help. Too often superintendents wait too long before asking for help.

"In today's market I've been asking others how they are dealing with budget and staff reductions for one, and still getting the jobs done and meeting expectations. Over the years I have often compared notes with other superintendents and vendors, on what

Continues on Page 17

#### **FUN FACTS**

**Vehicle:** 2005 Ford 150

The last good movie I saw: "Avatar" in 3D

I stay home to watch: 24

**The book I've been reading:** *Game Plan for Life – Your Personal Playbook for Success* by Joe Gibbs

**Favorite meal:** Steak and potatoes

ravorite mear. Steak and potatoes

Prized possessions: Father-in-law's Cadialliac DeVille

**Personal heroes:** My parents

**Nobody knows that I:** Played the drums for 20 years

I'm better than anyone else when it comes to: Listening to people

**If I could do it over:** I would meet my wife Sharon sooner

My fantasy is: Going into space
The one thing I can't stand: People
who just talk to hear themselves
talk

The words that best describe me: Integrity and dedication

**My dream foursome would be:** Fuzzy Zoeller, John Daly, Charles Barkley (I think I can beat Barkley)

**My best fish story:** You won't believe the one that got away

My most amazing golf shot: Ricochet shot off the one rock on No 17, par 3 lakebank at Farmlinks. It landed on the green and I made a par.



Bill and Sharon Kistler.



Number 14 is a long, tight par-4 guarded by five of the 42 bunkers on the course. Photo by Daniel Zelazek



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# Tampa Palms – A Certified Audubon Wildlife Sanctuary



Saw several of these big gators grabbing some rays.



A PHOTO ESSAY By Joel Jackson

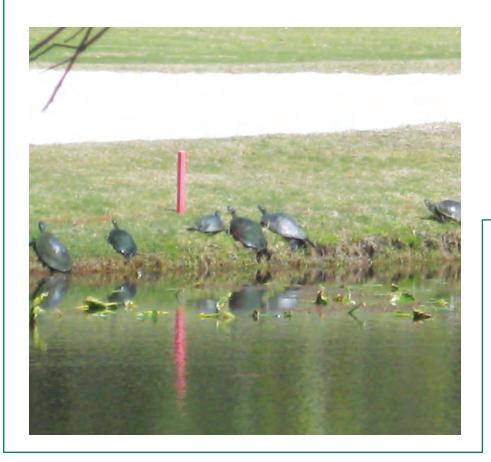
Wild turkey flocks, left, are a common sight in the roughs; Great Egret, below left, stalks prey on No. 18; Little Blue Heron, below, walks on water. Turtles, above on facing page, sunning on a chilly day. Later an otter was seen playing in the lily pads.

Other wildlife seen that day but not pictured here include: anhinga, cormorant, limpkin, moorhen, osprey, otter, red shouldered hawk, tri-colored heron, white ibis, wood ibis and yellow crowned night herons.





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#### From Page 15

they are seeing out there in terms of turf problems and potential solutions."

After learning how Kistler brings his "A" Game to the golf maintenance operations every day at Tampa Palms, I grabbed my camera and spent the next two hours snapping pictures in this wildlife sanctuary which doubles as a golf course.

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#### **DURING TOUGH ECONOMIC TIMES...**

### Stay With the Basics!

By John H. Foy

According to the news media, there are signs that the national economy is beginning to recover. Yet, for many

clubs and courses throughout Florida, rounds and membership levels are still down. Thus the struggle continues for providing the level of course conditioning and quality desired with reduced operating resources.

USGA Green Section agronomists from across the country have compiled conservation strategies in an effort to assist courses in surviving these challenging and difficult economic times.

Regardless of the region, turfgrasses being managed, and type of club or course, getting back to and staying with proven and agronomically sound basic programs and practices is a key component of these conservation strategies.

Traditionally applied products such as fertilizers, pesticides, water — and even plant growth regulators — have a long history of

use; and their value has been proven through many years of research.

Unbiased research is always needed to determine if the benefits of new or non-traditional products justify their cost. In preparation for writing this article, I went online to the Turfgrass Information Center at Michigan State University and did a literature search on the subject of biostimulants. For anyone who is not familiar with the Turfgrass Information File (TGIF), this is a resource database that contains a range of electronic and printed articles



Always use an untreated check plot to compare results when applying new products. Photo by John Foy

from published, peer-reviewed sources on turfgrass research. The biostimulant search resulted in 235 records of articles starting in 1989 up through January, 2010. I would like to summarize a few points noted during my

Regardless of the region, turfgrasses being managed, and type of club or course, getting back to and staying with proven, agronomically sound basic programs and practices is a key component of these conservation strategies.

review of the literature.

Defining "biostimulant" is in order. To paraphrase the definition used by Dr. Wayne Kussow, emeritus professor of soil science, University of Wisconsin - Madison used in the introduction of his article, Biostimulants: Yes or No published in the May/June 2009 issue of the Grass Roots magazine, a bio-

stimulant is "anything that promotes the growth, development, or general health of turfgrass." Dr. Kussow further refined the term to "non-traditional" substances and materials, and again

> excludes traditional products such as fertilizers, pesticides, water, and plant growth regulators. Previously a University of Georgia scientist reviewed the labels of 15 biostimulant products for turf and found 59 different ingredients. The most common active ingredients of biostimulant products are hormones, carbon sources, humates, and microbes.

As noted earlier, the term biostimulant began to appear in literature back in 1989,

and over the past 10 to 15 years, there has been increasing interest in materials that provide enhanced turfgrass growth and health or increased stress tolerance of especially cool-season turfgrasses such as bentgrass. However, there

has been some work done here in Florida with bermudagrass. In the 1996 summer issue of the Florida Green, Dr. Monica Elliott and Marcus

Prevatte provided a summary of their evaluation of two commercially available, seaweed-derived biostimulants applied to a Tifdwarf bermudagrass putting green. "A consistent lack of response was observed over the two year study" was the summary of their research.

A more recent study was a USGA

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