New Quick Adjust Reels. Yes it’s now this easy to adjust the height-of-cut. Just click in a power drill on either side of the cutting unit, hit the trigger, watch the gauge, and you’re done. No wrenches, and no need to double-check both sides. Thanks to SpeedLink technology, they match perfectly every time. But don’t just read about these reels. See them for yourself. Call your John Deere Golf distributor for a demo. Consider us part of your crew.

By the time you read this, your height-of-cut could have been adjusted.
The Shingle Creek Golf Course is located a few miles east of the Orange County Convention Center so familiar to most of us as the venue every three years for the Golf Industry Show. The 18-hole, Dave Harmon layout surrounds the Rosen Shingle Creek Hotel, one of seven Orlando area properties operating under the Rosen banner. The course opened in 2003, so it's relatively young in comparison to some of the nearby golf courses, but the land on which it lies has some interesting historical ties to the region.

The Shingle Creek watershed is the natural headwaters of the Florida Everglades some 140 miles to the south. In the early 1800s, early Central Florida settlers were attracted to the area for its abundant game and fishing, the vast cypress tree stands for lumber and the creek as a water source. These early pioneers used the area's resources well by harvesting the trees and floating them downstream to a nearby saw mill, where they were made into shingles for their homes, hence the name, “Shingle Creek.”

Even though this southern region of Orange County has seen plenty of development since the 1970s, Shingle Creek has been protected by the installation of three bordering mitigation wetlands and the course design, which mandated the retention of runoff not only from the hotel property but also from the tourist-oriented International Drive area. The water is held and filtered by the golf course’s 16 lakes and only released when the lake levels rise above the two outlet weirs that slowly release excess water into the mitigation wetlands. To aid in cleaning the water while it’s flowing through the golf course property, the lakes have abundant aquatic plants along the shorelines and bubblers to help improve the dissolved oxygen content.

Rickey Craig, the golf course superintendent, has been on board since the course opened. During our ride through of the course, he showed me how he has learned to adapt the course even more to its surroundings. Craig explained that the land was relatively flat and composed of heavy soils, which is to See SHINGLE CREEK, pg. 14
**Shingle Creek Golf Club**

*Shingle Creek Golf Maintenance Staff. Photo by Joel Jackson*

**Location:** Orlando  
**Ownership:** Rosen Hotels & Resorts  
Playing policy: Resort (avg rounds 47,000/year)  
**Numbers:** 18 holes, 7,149 yards, par 72  
**Slope/Rating:** 139/75.1

Designed by Dave Harmon. Constructed by Golf Course Consultants  
**Opened:** 2003.  
**Management Team:** Director of Golf Dave Scott; Head Golf Professional Dave Smiley; Golf Course Superintendent Rickey Craig  
**Ongoing projects:** Seasonal bunker sand replacement and lake bank stabilization and plantings.  
**Acreage under maintenance:** 114 (total acreage: 230)

Greens: 4.0 acres. Turf type: TifEagle.  
HOC 0.09 – 0.110 in. No overseeding.  
**Green speed goals:** 10-plus  
**Tees:** 5.0 acres. Turf type: Tifway 419.  
HOC 0.350 – 0.450 inches. Overseeded with ryegrass at 450lbs/Acre.  
**Fairways (25 acres) and Roughs (80 acres). Turf:** Tifway 419. HOC 0.400 – 0.450 (Fairways) and 1.5–2.0” (Roughs). No overseeding.  
**Bunkers:** 90. Hand and machine raking.  
**Lakes/Ponds:** There are lakes on 16 holes. Treated by outside contractor. Lakes have bubblers and more fountains being considered for aesthetics and aeration.

**Irrigation:** Source: reclaimed. Flowtronex pump station. Controls: Toro Site Pro with Osmac controllers. 900+/- heads. Fertigation for mostly minor nutrient applications.  
**Water Conservation:** Under SFWMD guidelines. Use wetting agents.  
**Staff including superintendent:** 21.  
**Key staff:** Assistant Mitchell Leininger, Equipment Mgr.: Matt Bean, Spray Tech: Mike Thomas; Irrigation Tech: Travis Weitz; Admin Asst: Kathy Martin.

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*Arrowhead plants along the 17th hole shoreline help filter nutrients from the water. Photo by Joel Jackson.*
SHINGLE CREEK, continued from pg. 12

be expected in relatively low-lying areas near creeks and wetlands. During periods of heavy rain when lake levels rise, the water table also rises along the shorelines.

These saturated areas become problematic to mow with standard mowing equipment, so instead Craig has begun creating “mini-wetland” plantings of cypress trees and cordgrass in mulched beds. This has eliminated any erosion of the banks and preserved a neat, clean appearance. Another advantage of these converted areas is the creation of more habitat areas for wildlife.

Craig said, “We have a variety of critters that visit the golf course depending on the water level in the creek and wetlands. We have recorded deer, wild hogs, fox, turkey, alligators, turtles and a whole slew of birds from Sandhill Cranes to those little bitty birds. The hotel maintains a trail that our guests can use to hike over to the creek and along the edge of the wetlands.”

Craig said while there are not large native areas on the golf course proper, the landscaping – including lots of trees – helps to separate and define each hole, giving each its own unique character. With 16 lakes, there are plenty of doglegs and carries over water to challenge players of all skill levels. Thanks to Shingle Creek’s location near the convention and tourism center of International Drive and nearby Universal Studios, Craig said they were still doing close to 150-200 golfers per day, and this was early August when I toured the course with him.

Craig’s advice to those entering the profession: “Keep it simple. Don’t complicate things. Make a plan and stick to it, and don’t overlook the details.”

Craig’s plan for Shingle Creek includes a solid cultural program that has greens aerified three times a year with a 1.5 x 1.25-inch tine spacing. He estimates they get 9 to 13 percent thatch removal per aerification or close to 30 percent each year.

“At that rate,” he says, “By the third cycle we have to follow up with a roller because the greens are softening up.” Craig says their cleanup program involves sweeping up the plugs, topdressing the greens and then hosing them off with water. Craig added, “This helps move the sand into the holes to avoid mower pick-up and moisten the root zone after it’s been dried out from the open holes. We find the greens recover quicker.”

Craig’s verticutting regimen is to double verticut every other week during the growing season. They follow a compass pattern around the green and whatever direction they are going — north-south, east-west, etc — they go up-and-back on the same pass rather than crosscut. In the off week they spike the greens. Fairways and tees are verticut twice a year in the spring and fall. They use the same up and back technique which can really stand the grass up, so they often circle cut the fairways to get a tighter cut.

Craig said pest pressures are fairly low on the property. This was the first year he had to apply Chipco Choice® in all the roughs for mole cricket control. Normally he could just go out with some Orthene® and treat hot spots. Weed control is mainly limited to the landscaped areas and along the shorelines in the new cypress and cordgrass areas.

The fertility program is affected by the heavy soils, so the fairways and roughs generally need only about 3.5 lb. of nitrogen a year, and 5-6 lb. of N on the tees. The greens get a more typical 9-10 lb. of N per year. Primo plays a big role in keeping the turf tight and playable. They apply 1.5-2.0 oz. of Primo per acre on the greens in March and by August they’re up 4 oz./acre. The fairways are also sprayed with Primo stepping up the per-acre rates from 6 to 9 to
Originally from: Center Hill, FL.
Family: Wife, Wendy; sons, Isaac (6) and Samuel (2)
Education: 2002, A.S. Golf Course Operations, Lake City Community College (now Florida Gateway College); 1995-98 Liberty College
Professional Affiliations & Offices Held: Current vice president of the Central Florida GCSA. Member of GCSAA since 1999.
Goals: Continue to provide the highest quality in turf maintenance and operations and to progress within the golf industry
Memorable moments: Getting married and the birth of my sons.
Hobbies & Interests: Coaching T-Ball, playing softball, fishing and attending United Community Fellowship Church

Aquatic plants, bunkers, shrubs and a forest of trees frame the 9th green. Photo by Joel Jackson.
11 oz. per acre in May, June and August.
Initially Craig’s responsibilities were limited to the golf course proper, but after seeing his attention to detail and adaptability he was asked to assume responsibility for the hotel grounds landscaping as well. And soon after that he was placed in charge of the landscaping for all seven of the Rosen hotel properties in the area.
Craig got his start in golf while pursuing a sports management degree at Liberty University. He liked playing baseball, while his roommate was a golfer from Michigan. He got finagled into playing golf one day, and he was hooked. He took a part-time job at nearby London Downs GC, and fell even more in love with the maintenance aspect of the sport.
Craig said, “I was a quick learner and evidently excelled at all the tasks I was assigned because superintendent John Scott said to me one day, ‘Why are you wasting your time here? You need to go to Lake City and get your degree!’ To this day I don’t know if he knows the impact he had on my life and career.”
Craig also did some work at a few other notable places during his career. He had to qualify for Lake City’s GLO program by working on Disney’s Palm Course and he did an OJT stint at TPC Sawgrass. After graduation he became a foreman at Grand Cypress, where Superintendent Tom Alex has been known to produce top notch superintendents. From there it was a short trip over to Shingle Creek where he is enjoying his work today.
Rickey Craig is another of the young superintendents we have profiled this year. He works hard and he has established his credibility and performance with his organization. Just as importantly for our industry he is willing to step up and volunteer to help keep our associations strong for the future.
Craig’s Fun Facts

Vehicle: Chevy Z-71 Pickup Truck
I stay home to watch: Florida Gator Football
Last good movie I saw: Transformers 2
Favorite meal: Steak, sweet potato and salad
Prized possessions: My family
Favorite performers: My staff
Nobody knows that I: It’s a secret
If I could do it over: Wouldn’t change anything
The one thing I can’t stand: Stupidity
My fantasy: Having health, happiness and success

Words that best describe me: Dedicated, loyal, planner, OCD
If I could change anything about myself: I’d gain a little weight
My most irrational act: Not sure
My most humbling experience: Birth of my children
My dream foursome: My dad and my two sons
My best fish story: I’ve got nothing
My most amazing golf shot: Birdied No. 17 at TPC Sawgrass the first time I played it

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Joe Hubbard
Director of Golf Maintenance, Broken Sound Club, Boca Raton, FL

“MultiGuard Protect® EC is supposed to kill turf nematodes, and that’s exactly what it did. It’s the first nematicide I’ve used that I was completely confident wouldn’t harm my greens.”
Joel Tholund
Superintendent, Atlantis Golf Course, Atlantis, FL

www.aatdirectsolutions.com
As the number of grass varieties continues to grow, there are different levels of competition and encroachment where they contact each other. The contact zone – where the putting surfaces and surrounding greens collars meet – is a high-profile zone and can create a challenge to maintain a consistent playing surface. Solving that challenge is the topic for this issue and your peers and USGA Green Section Agronomist Todd Lowe share some tips and programs that might help you.

**Bob Coffey, Cimmarone Golf Club**

Encroachment can be ugly, but we try to keep its control very simple. When we aerify, we aerify our collars and greens separately. When we do the collars, we use a GA-30 and then blow the plugs off into the rough. When we aerify the greens, we use a core harvester to pick up and remove all the cores. We also take an edger and run it around between the collar and the green to try to keep both grasses from moving toward each other. Currently, that’s all that we do.

**Carlos Arraya, Hawks Nest Golf Club**

Three days prior to aerating the greens in May or June, we apply a two-inch-wide pass of Finale® at the interface of the TifEagle greens and Tifway 419 collars. Though it does become discolored for a short time, it allows for a perfectly framed look. We then aerify, first making a perimeter pass. We raise and lower the aerifiers in this pass at all times to avoid any 419 patches. It does create a little tufting in weak spots but does minimize spreading any the 419.

Every two weeks we edge this perimeter line about a quarter-inch deep and blow off the debris. The Finale® application leaves the 419 stolon weak and loose and once the edge runs around we blow away any stolons trying to run into the greens. We apply greens topdressing by hand on the edge of this finale line which seems to irritate the 419 more than the Eagle. This prevents the interface zone from becoming inconsistent and helps a smooth transition back to TifEagle.

In August we also like to mow our perimeter pass 4 inches outside the green’s edge. The 419 hates this and the Eagle out-competes the 419. We have done this since our grow-in four years ago and we have seen no encroachment or contamination. The size of the greens has remained intact with no issues (knock on wood). We just communicate the heck out of it when we do it to advise members and guests.

**Ricky Reeves, Miami Beach Golf Club**

At our course we now have paspalum wall to wall. This is how we deal with old bermudagrass intrusion around our collars. We will spray out the bermudagrass two or three times with RoundUp® about ten days apart, and then sod cut the area to remove the bermudagrass. Then we will add a pre-plant fertilizer such as Milorganite® or a 10-10-10 blend.

We also will add some Eco-lite® 1-2 lbs per 1000/sq.ft., and also add Lassenite® to help hold moisture. Lassenite® has helped out in a huge way with dry areas in general. We will aerify the area, remove cores and add the Lassenite® at about 50 lbs. per 1000/ sq.ft., and then water heavily. This is also done in fairways and tee areas. We have also been experimenting with Lassenite’s® greens-grade product in small areas on our putting surfaces that seem to give us problems now and then.
Turf & Ornamental Division Sales Staff

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James Sprankle, 
The Loxahatchee Club

A trend in today's new course construction or regrassing projects is utilizing a mix of seashore paspalum wall-to-wall with an ultradwarf turf variety on greens. With bermudagrass throughout, encroachment of fairway grasses into greens is difficult to manage but some guys do a great job at it. At the Loxahatchee Club we have TifEagle greens with Sea Isle 1 on the remainder of the course. I am a stickler when it comes to attention to detail and a defined greens edge is something I consider a priority. A benefit of having paspalum outside of our greens is that stoloniferous growth is minimal, so preventing encroachment for us is not that difficult.

What works for us may not work for others, but this is how we have prevented encroachment. During the growing season we simply stick-edge the border of the green so that we have a defined border between the two grasses. During the winter we will perform this task every other week, just to keep our definition. The only caution with edging this border is not to create a ditch where the ball can come to rest and create a rules issue. To prevent this we use the same operator every time to maintain consistency. Once you have a clean, defined edge, any paspalum within the greens surface can be removed with chemical applications. We rarely see any encroachment but if we do notice it, we will mix MSMA, Confront and Illoxan in a one-gallon sprayer and apply to the TifEagle side of the border. Be sure to have a calm day, steady hand and a tight spray pattern or you may injure the paspalum outside of your border.

Our mixture does not affect the TifEagle and it usually takes two applications to rid the paspalum from the Eagle. Our rates work on TifEagle for us. If you are interested in trial rates for your facility, please contact me at Jsprankle@loxclub.com or 561-262-5794.

Steve Wright CGCS, 
Boca West C.C.

We edge our putting green perimeters twice per month in the growing season and once per month in the winter "golf" season.

Sometimes workers on the courses with bermuda greens and collars use this manual edger at Boca West CC. Photo by Steve Wright, CGCS.

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