LETTERS

Farmers Marketing deserves credit

To the Editor:

We appreciate your coverage of New Mexico State University's royalty payment for seed-propagated NuMexSaharabermudagrassinyour October issue.

However, it has come to our attention that Farmers Marketing Corp., which paid us the royalty, and which assumed responsibility for increasing the seed under genetically pure conditions, was eliminated from the article.

We are well aware of publications' continuing battle with space limitations. But we feel Farmers Marketing Corp., should receive credit for its work in making NuMex Sahara a commercially viable bermudagrass.

Sincerely, Beth Morgan Information Specialist New Mexico State University

Widely read in industry

To the Editor:

Brian Silva and I are involved in projects and information seminars in many states, provinces and abroad. This provides us a broad view of the business world of golf.

We would like you to know that Golf Course News is widely read and respected for variety, depth and integrity in its news, together with the editors' willingness to put forward all sides of controversial is-

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely, Geoffrey S. Cornish Cornish and Silva, Inc. Amherst, Mass.

Architects, builders addition and update

Fore Golf, Inc. was omitted from last month's list of golf course architects and builders.

The firm - headed by Steve Mello and with architect Jack S. Newgent — is headquartered in Kissimmee, Fla. Its address is P.O. Box 420910 and telephone number is 800-226-7274.

Donald Sechrest Inc., an architectural company, has relocated from Tulsa, Okla., to 712 Broadway, Suite 401, Kansas City, Mo. 64105; telephone 816-421-2520.

Our architects list listed Jim Applegate who is, in fact, president of Gary Player Design Co., located at 4440 PGA Blvd., Suite 105, Palm Beach Gardens, Fla. 33410; telephone 407-624-0300.

Greens affected. but not totaled

An article in the October issue on a tainted batch of O.M. Scott & Sons Co. FF-II fungicide incorrectly stated Idle Hour Country Club in Lexington, Kent. lost 18 of 20 greens because of FF-II contamination. The club actually lost 1,500 square feet on 18 greens.

Golf communities

Continued from page 8

It should be noted, however, that community and citizen involvement in an open, responsive planning process is essential to gain support and approval.

Cluster and mixed-use plans

Golf course communities using clustered development principles are an increasingly popular alternative to standard, single-family, detached developments. The high percentage of open space creates an attractive residential environment.

Clustering concepts can often accommodate much greater density than allowed under larger-lot, conventional zoning, in a manner that is more sensitive to the site environment and natural features. Cluster-

ing creates a perception of lower density.

In a golf course community of 500 acres or more, retail, employment, civic and additional recreational uses can be provided, creating a truly mixed-use development. This gets workers closer to jobs and shopping and recreation areas.

Protected open space

By combining a golf course's 160 to 200 acres with cluster planning principles, substantial areas of permanent open space are established. Natural site features are preserved and recreational amenities provided.

In many cases, 40 to 50 percent of a site can be preserved as permanent open space.

Contrary to popular opinion, golf courses developed under today's stringent federal and local regulations are environmentally sensitive.

Golf courses can also be important components of a community's storm-water management system, using portions of fairways as detention areas.

More stringent controls

Most golf course communities are developed under special Planned Golf Course Community Ordinances. They are generally modeled after Planned Unit Development, Planned Development or Planned Residential Development ordinances containing many similar provisions. The ordinances allow flexibility in site layout and design, but require high standards in implementation.

Typical provisions of a golf course

community ordinance might include substantial open space and landscaping requirements, buffering of adjacent properties through extensive perimeter setbacks, and strict architectural design controls.

Positive community impact

Comparing a golf course community to development of a property under conventional zoning almost always favors the golf course approach. In many cases, the difference is striking.

A conventional subdivision usually produces more school-age children and more traffic than a comparable golf course community. Offsite traffic can be further reduced by incorporating mixed-land-use concepts.

In most cases, a golf course com-

munity will produce significant longterm benefits and a positive tax impact as well as being a source of continuing pride for the local citi-

Frederick Jarvis is principal, cofounder and director of planning for



LDR International Inc., a planning consultancy and landscape architecture firm. Copies of the growth cartoons can be

obtained by contacting Jarvis at LDR International Inc., Quarry Park Place, Suite 100, 9175 Guilford Road, Columbia, Md. 21046-2660.

Comment

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More than one speaker at the summit said, "We're the environmentalists."

Really? Then let's prove it.

There certainly are enough environmental groups around the country. How about joining, then giving — with your expertise, time and finances?

Also, if you're a superintendent, contractor or other industry member and you're doing things right on the job site, let the public know it. All regulatory board meetings are open to the public.

Ifthey've got "ears to hear," they'll hearyou. If they don't, they're a lost cause anyhow.

Let us know if you find a board meeting behind closed doors and not allowing open-session discussion of public issues.

Likewise, speakers are always being sought by civic organizations - such as the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs - and school systems holding career days or similar events. Make yourself available.

Meanwhile, as architect Michael Hurdzan told the summit crowd: "Not every site is a golf course site."

In that case the decision-maker in the industry should decide not to build there.

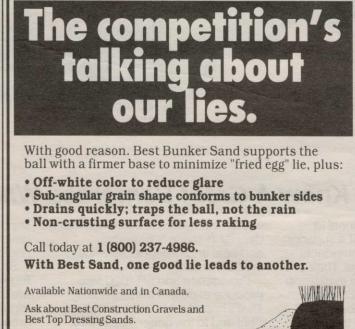
Crampton said: "The law is pretty clear... If wetlands are involved you can go elsewhere to build your development" unless very specific and stringent requirements are fulfilled.

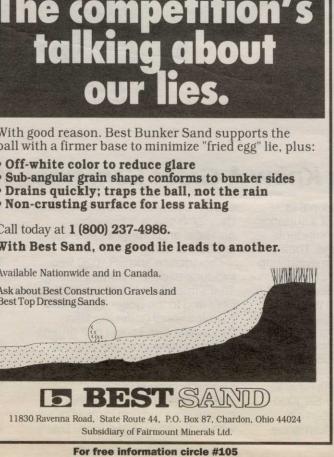
Again, unless you have pockets the bottom of which you can not reach, decide not to do the earthmoving tango with that particular parcel of land.

In the final analysis the golf industry - mankind for that matter — is a caretaker of this earth. Who knows how we're going to have to answer for how well, or badly, we handled this beautiful earth that God gave us?

We can't always stand juxtaposed between develop-develop and conserve-conserve-conserve.

As Crampton told the industry leaders, get it together, or you can "fight history and go through the same kinds of problems the chemical, steel and other industries went through before they realized they had to get with the program."







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