Spraying

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helmets that resemble motorcycle helmets.

The helmets blow filtered air over the head and

face of the operator.

They are much more comfortable to wear, plus they eliminate the skin/mask interface

where pesticides can be trapped and absorbed

into the operator's skin.

Perception is also reduced because the hel-

met appears to be a driving-related safety de-

vice and is not perceived as a threat.

A tractor or truck cab pressurized with fil-

tered air will also create less anxiety, as well as improve operator protection and comfort.

Next, the applicator must dress his people in

either blue, green or brown. Other colors —

especially white, yellow and red — connote danger.

Finally, excess noise and odor also raise public anxiety. Everything possible should be
done to eliminate the anxiety initiators.

Kapalua Golf Course in Hawaii uses 15- and 20-foot shrouded boom sprayers.

It is located on the windy north shore of Maui. Superintendent Short Honma needed to

remove the wind limitation.

Honma said, "The (sprayers) have increased operational efficiency and reduced jogger and
residential complaints."

Being able to spray in the wind lets Honma schedule spraying at the most optimum time, plus he reduced water use from 100 gallons/acre to 25 gallons/acre, which means less filling, less compaction and more time spraying.

He also found he could get equal control with half as much of some pesticides, thus reducing the environmental impact.

A type of shrouded boom.

To mitigate the pesticide issue it is not enough to simply apply pesticides safely and comply with regulations.

There are two components to this issue: safety and the public's perception of that safety.

For the most part, it is the public's perception that is initiating demands for added regulations.

Most organizations abide by the regulations.

Public perception must be considered in everything that is done on the course to ensure that it does not create fear.

Drift, noise, odor, and gas masks initiate public anxiety and contribute to the perception of danger just like dogs' teeth.

Application and usage of pesticides must be shown as positive, with emphasis on improve-

ment of course quality and the environment.

Follow all the safety regulations and only use pesticides when they are required to main-

tain course quality.

If spraying is undertaken, the superinten-
dent should tell club members why and that it is in their interest.

R. Barry Rogers, MSc., P.Eng., is the president of Rogers Engineering Inc. of Saskatoon, Sask.

Survey: 97% of courses

have licensed applicators

A nationwide survey of golf courses employing members of the Golf

Course Superintendents Association of America shows that 97 percent have at least one licensed pesticide applicator.

Conducting the survey to gauge compliance with federal and state regulations, the GCSAA said the results "provide strong evidence of our members' commitment to safety and sound ecological practices."

Government relations manager Tom Akins said: "GCSAA strongly supports the position that only prop-

erly trained and educated personnel should be allowed to purchase and apply any restricted-use chemicals."

Even though most golf courses don't apply any restricted-use materials, we are pleased that the survey shows that an overwhelming majority of our members has taken this extra step."

Hale Irwin Golf Services doubles space

Hale Irwin Golf Services, Inc., an interna-
tional golf course design, development and management company, doubled its head-
quarters size (to 3,000 square feet) in a move to Manchester/270 Office Center
(Building I) in St. Louis, Mo. The new of-

fices overlook the atrium lobby of the lux-

ury office building by Kelley Properties, Inc.

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or the business, we

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