Publicity needed

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one of the major auto makers.

The nutritional campaign within the fast-

One answer may be that we are failing to

food business to counter health critics is very

convey the positive information to the public

visible. Television spots featuring environ-

and that the industry considers environmental

mental awareness messages on recycling,

and continued to effectively document that golf

industries proliferate.

courses do not pose an environmental threat and

studies and the positive environmental ben-

that the industry through the same,

nus. Many in the industry have an economic

and environmental groups continue to be

and critical of the industry through the same,

concerned public.

pressured concern that we are spinning our

One of the primary reasons for increased

and that we are spinning our wheels trying to "convert the converted." Is it

costs of memberships and greens fees at new

perhaps we are spending our resources

that golf courses have already been detected in the ground water.

courses. On Cape Cod and Long Island, the golf course pesticides have already been found

Only now that we bridge the gap between the wonders of environmental protection积聚 in the golf industry and the

In his letter Dr. Cohen identifies himself as

public misconceptions and perceptions sig-
motion alone is not enough, but that the direction of ground water flow must be considered.

Certainly, if we learned anything from the

the Cape Cod study "director... and first or sole

This is one of the primary reasons for increased

Sherman Hollow experience (in Vermont)

golf courses. On Cape Cod and Long Island,

of the golf course and environmental

of modern course design and environmental

economic concerns and regulatory consequences are in the

is one of the major auto makers.

the Ryder Cup at Pete Dye's Kiawah Island

golf course and Long Island, golf course pesticides have already been found in the ground water.

the Cape Cod study as proof "that properly golf course chemicals pose no threat to ground

GO OUTSIDE THE INDUSTRY

The CCC report states (p. 46) that "... study protocol called for the wells to be de-
signated such that 3 feet of the installed 5-foot screen would penetrate the water table."

the Cape Code study provides no such proof.

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It states that "...regional water tables were used to place the wells at points which were

But the CCC report states (p. 46) that "... study protocol called for the wells to be de-
signated such that 3 feet of the installed 5-foot screen would penetrate the water table."

Fairway wells "... were placed at the edge of those areas so that ground water would be sampled that was influenced by turf management of
greens, tees or fairways as appropriate."

On Long Island and Cape Cod there is simply no question that golf course pesticides have already been detected in the ground water.

clearly, differences in application rates and local hydrogeological factors contribute
to differences in the impacts.

Even so, the Cape Cod results cannot simply be extrapolated to Long Island. At the four Cape

courses, annual application rates ranged from 2.7 to 4.4 pounds of active ingredients per

...regional water tables were used to place the wells at points which were believed to capture ground water off designated course features (greens, tees, fairways).

The CCC report (p. 47) recognized that proximity alone is not enough, but that the direction of ground water flow must be considered.

...regional water tables were used to place the wells at points which were believed to capture ground water off designated course features (greens, tees, fairways).

...the deeper wells would be sampling water from a different recharge event from a different area."

Unfortunately many of the wells receive flow that avoids or only partially captures flow off the areas of concern."

...regional water tables were used to place the wells at points which were believed to capture ground water off designated course features (greens, tees, fairways)."

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