Golf Course Europe

An impressive lineup of speakers has been assembled for third annual conclave. ................................. 11

A groundskeeper's odyssey

Mickey Bradley has braved hurricanes and other storms in career conversions ......................... 24

New specialty chemicals

Researchers are developing a wide range of products to fight many specific turf problems 37-40

Percent of reporting facilities that feel more golf courses are needed

- 0-30%
- 31-50%
- 51-70%
- 71-100%

COURSE MAINTENANCE

International gets perfect match for greens .......... 15
Dramatic improvements reported in ryegrass ..... 15
Andy Brennan uses ingenuity at Opryland ..... 16

COURSE DEVELOPMENT

Non-traditional funding sources take spotlight ....... 25
'Sure-fire' methods have passed away ............... 25
Blisses banter and 'barter to get course built ....... 27

COURSE MANAGEMENT

Florida Golf Council fights new sales tax .......... 33
Marietta CC — a private-to-muni conversion ...... 33
NCA expands conference schedule ............... 33

SUPPLIER BUSINESS

Idaho resort-newspaper owner targets burning ..... 35
Lightning warning technology in forefront ......... 35
Marketing conference deadline nears ............... 35

Golfers enjoy the fifth, and newest, municipal course in Rockford, Ill. The course is named after retired businessman Norris Aldeen, who donated $2 million in land and trees. For more on the Aldeen course, see page 31.

N.Y. AG attacks industry's chemical use

By Peter Blais

The Golf Course Superintendent's Association of America has labeled as "unsupported by fact, inaccurate and misleading" a report that golf course pesticides are jeopardizing ground water on New York's Long Island.

But state Attorney General Robert Abrams' office stands by his office's report. Spokeswoman Leslie Gersing said the study is not meant as an attack on the golf industry. Instead it should be viewed as a way to begin reducing pesticide use on golf courses, which use far more of the chemicals than lawn care companies or agriculture, she added.

"We found that golf courses used chemicals with the greatest ability to leach into ground water," she said. "There are ways to use healthier pesticides that are less harmful to ground water."

Information for the report, titled Toxic Fairways: Risking Groundwater Contamination from Pesticides on Long Island Golf Courses, was voluntarily supplied by 92 of 107 Long Island courses contacted. Long Island was chosen because its porous and permeable soil makes its ground water particularly vulnerable to hazardous substances from the surface, according to Abrams. Ground water is the sole source of drinking water for the area's 3 million

Continued on page 42

GCSAA starts development department

By Peter Blais

Funding new research and scholarship programs will be the focus of a new department created by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America.

Director of Communications Pat Jones has been appointed director of development for the department, which will attempt to raise $1 million to permanently capitalize the association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing the U.S. Golf Course Superintendents Association's scholarship programs and additional funds to finance research projects complementing

Continued on page 42

Oregon extinguishing seed growers' burns

By Bob Spiwak

Field burning of turfgrass in Oregon will be a thing of the past by the turn of the century.

On Aug. 7, on a hill overlooking Willamette Valley, Gov. Barbara Roberts signed into law a measure that will gradually decrease the number of acres of fields that can be burned.

The bill also increases fines growers will pay to burn, and provides $50,000 a year from state coffers to finance research into alternatives to setting the fields aflame.

Burning has long been done to remove straw and thatch from turf fields, with an added benefit of limiting disease. With more than 400,000 acres of turf seed in cultivation in the valley, the smoke produced has long been a source of controversy.

Two decades ago, a move was made to eliminate the fires, but never came to pass. In 1976, a limit of 550,000 acres allowed to be burned was established.

The new law decreased field burning to 180,000 acres this year, down to 40,000 by 1998 and an ultimate ban two years later.

Propane flaming was restricted to 75,000 acres, with a ban on that method after 1998 unless federal and state pollution standards are met.

According to Dave Nelson, executive director of the Oregon Seed Council, burning with propane produces a smaller volume of smoke than open burning, while ridding the fields of crown stubble and disease.

There is a tradeoff. Whereas a hundred acres can be purged in a half hour

Continued on page 35

Mobay appeals $4.75M EPA fine

PHILADELPHIA — A $4.75-million penalty, the largest ever for a new chemical violation, has been assessed against Mobay Corp. of Pittsburgh, for violations of the Toxic Substance Control Act.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued administrative complaints against Mobay and fellow major chemical company Allied Colloids, Inc. of Suffolk, Va. The Allied Colloids fine was $2 million.

A Mobay spokesman said the firm contends that it had complied with the law, and plans to appeal.

Penalties against Mobay and Allied Colloids were determined by applying an en

Continued on page 36
GCSAA funding
Continued from page 1
Association's research programs. "GCSAA has been providing funds for turfgrass research grants and student scholarships for more than 35 years, but the demands are growing and our board has made development one of its top priorities," said GCSAA Executive Director John M. Schilling. "Dedicated full-time staff to this effort is evidence of GCSAA's commitment to providing the scientific knowledge and educational resources the professional superintendents of the future will need."

Now we'd like to complement the USGA's efforts with some real-time studies to document that properly maintained golf courses are environmentally sound. — Pat Jones, GCSAA Development Director

Jones said the Robert Trent Jones Fund, the primary funding source for scholarships, currently contains about $550,000. Increasing that to $1 million will allow the GCSAA to finance its regular turfgrass research scholarships. "Our board has made development one of its top priorities," said GCSAA Executive Director John M. Schilling. "Dedicated full-time staff to this effort is evidence of GCSAA's commitment to providing the scientific knowledge and educational resources the professional superintendents of the future will need."

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