

Much of golf industry untouched by recession

By Charles von Brecht

Depending on where and when you read this, you're most likely going to or coming from the GCSAA show. For those of you not attending this year's event in New Orleans, I can safely say that you're missing quite an extravaganza.

As we go to press, the latest GCSAA report says more than 16,000 participants are expected. It also states that 95 percent of available exhibit space is rented; 550 supplier companies are going to participate; and there are 80 first-time exhibitors.

This doesn't sound like a recession, does it?

I recall a quick exhibitor count from 1989 (our first time at the show) of about 400. That's a 37.5-percent increase in three years!

I will be interested to talk to the new exhibitors to see what they are peddling and why they have come to the show. My guess is, they have products or services marketed to

other industries that are not faring so well and are looking to our industry as a new market.

Is the golf course industry weathering the recession as well as it seems to be? I think it is ... and here's why.

1. Golf courses are still being built and new courses are opening. I suggested a few months ago that we'd see an average of 150 to 200 new courses opened per year in this decade. I was wrong.

The National Golf Foundation says 351 new courses and additions opened in 1991, and 250 to 300 are expected to open in 1992. In fact, an estimated 531 are under construction.

2. The RTC has taken over some courses that were not doing well



Charles von Brecht

and selling those properties (often at bargain prices) to qualified owners and management groups who know how to make the operations profitable.

3. The recession has definitely hurt many of this country's big corporations, which, in turn, has led to people losing their jobs. General Motors, for example, says it's going to lay off 75,000 employees over the next few years.

This is staggering! But from what I read, none of these 75,000 will enter unemployment with only their last paycheck. Many will take early retirement; some will get extended severance from GM and unions.

What do you think many of these people will do in their added spare time?

They're going to spend more time in leisure activities ... like golf! New retirees will most likely head for the public courses where they can play for reasonable rates.

But what's happening at the pri-

vate facilities around the country? No doubt the new real estate-related private clubs are hurting. (See related story on page 31.)

Many have closed down totally until new buyers are found. What about the old-line clubs in large cities? Friends in St. Louis tell me the waiting period at a few of the clubs is not as long, but you're still going to wait at Old Warson and Belleve.

And I'll bet there aren't too many members leaving Augusta National, Pine Valley or Cypress Point!

The golf course industry seems to be holding up very well during this recession, and I feel for those in the automobile and other industries who are facing unemployment. For those of us in this industry, we should continue our strong and positive posture and pray we never endure the plight that has affected other industries.

As always, I'd like to hear your comments.

GUEST COMMENTARY

Invite environmental groups into the process

By C. Grant Spaeth

Those who desire to preserve and expand the game of golf in this country appear to be on a collision course with those whose primary interest is with the environment.

But a confrontation need not occur. Instead, there could be a sensible, orderly and voluntary reconciliation. (At a minimum, the outrageous screaming matches before planning authorities by zealots on both sides, with positions born from emotion rather than reason, might be avoided.)

Golf certainly does not want to pose dangers to public health, wildlife or the community in any other ways.

The environmental movement does not want block enjoyment by millions of Americans from a game that is enjoyable, outdoors and collegial in spirit.

So there is the making, in this writer's view, of a treaty which accommodates all interests. How do we start the process?

Here may be one modest step: Golf is now causing serious re-

search to be done to discover the truth as to the environmental impact of golf courses on surrounding communities. Tough questions are being asked of the experts about water use and water quality, plant selections, maintenance practices and the choice and application of herbicides and pesticides.

But the golf industry is doing this all by itself. There is no meaningful consultative process taking place with the Sierra Clubs of our country, now, at the onset of this massive research effort.

And without open participation of such groups at the start, the results of the studies are less likely to be generally accepted as the basis for future decision-making.

(We Americans are skeptical about naked scientific findings, and with good reason, as we have experienced scandals and mistakes from



C. Grant Spaeth

important institutions in recent years.)

I recommend that the Sierra Club (and I include its sister institutions such as Audubon, NRDC and a number of others) be invited into the process, to understand and participate in the design of the research.

It surely has questions to ask of the great universities that might not be on golf's agenda. This would be a simple way to be assured that all the bases are being covered and that a solid foundation of data and conclusions are developed upon which society can rely.

And the Sierra Club surely should participate in the evaluation of the results and decisions as to follow up research and study.

When the results are finally in, the Sierra Club would be invited into the deliberations within the golf industry as it decides what changes will be made in the design, construction, planting and maintenance of courses.

It would and should be a consultative process, not necessarily easy,

but certainly preferable to belated shoot-outs before planning commissions and state authorities.

Golf has nothing to risk in pursuing this approach. Its research efforts are honest ones—simply seeking answers.

Sooner or later, those findings will be the basis for changed practices and requests of government to approve new golf courses.

And government, quite rightly, will examine environmental impacts and turn to environmental experts for comment.

My proposition is simply that those experts be invited to join us and be part of this important game early on.

Why don't we try it? It certainly might work better than what happens today!

C. Grant Spaeth, of Palo Alto, Calif., on Feb. 1 ended two years as president of the United States Golf Association, leading it into major areas of accomplishment, including multi-million-dollar funding for research into turfgrasses, water resources and the effects of chemical.

COMMENTARY

Never doubt the capacity of golf development

People around the golf industry started snickering three years ago when, after the first Golf Summit, the National Golf Foundation made—and has continued to make—the bold pronouncement that we needed to add a course a day in the United States through the year 2000.

The snickering wasn't necessarily because people felt the courses were not needed. Rather, the mere thought of one course opening every day seemed absurd.

Think not on where the money would come from. Rather, it seemed there weren't enough designers and builders with the know-how to construct that many golf courses.



Mark Leslie

Are you seated? If so, remain there. If not, do so or find a soft place to fall.

According to the latest data from the NGF, 351 new courses and additions opened in 1991. That represents the most since 1971.

There's more. According to NGF figures, another 583 courses are under construction.

Forecast Golf Marketing & Financial Systems, Inc. has some different, but no less heartening

figures.

The Richmond, Va., firm lists 321 courses opening in 1991 and 577 under construction or on hold. Forecast adds that 974 courses have been planned or approved.

Daily-fee facilities continue to be stressed around the country—far outnumbering municipal, private, resort and military. And municipal courses are growing in number. So, more affordable

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Add sulfur if you want a truly 'complete' fertilizer

To the editor:

As a turfgrass specialist for 15 years, I have been interested in the nutritional needs of turfgrass in order to maintain optimal health and minimize the negative impacts of a wide array of stressful situations. The terms macro-nutrients, micro-nutrients, and trace elements are all relative terms that have the capacity to inaccurately place values on certain nutrients as they may relate to proper plant nutrition. The most important nutrient(s) to any plant must be that one or more which is found to be limiting.

The current definition of macro-nutrients (aside from C-H-O) consists of the major nutrients N-P-K and represents those elements historically accepted as required for a "complete" fertilizer.

I suggest that in the specific case of turfgrass nutrition four, not three, primary nutrients are critical to the healthy completion of the normal life cycle. Sulfur should be the fourth major nutrient required of turf fertilizer before it should be termed "complete."

Sulfur is usually found in tissue analyses of healthy turfgrass in amounts greater than that of phosphorus. Sulfur in the plant-available sulfate form is also generally much more lacking in most soils than are the other two "secondary nutrients" — calcium and magnesium.

The nutritional value of sulfur for turfgrasses has been overshadowed for far too long by sulfur's use as a soil amendment to modify soil pH. Yet sulfur is responsible for a great number of plant processes of particular importance to turfgrasses versus other crops.

Sulfur is a major factor in turf's ability to provide for improved drought tolerance, winter hardiness, color and density. This is in addition to its important role in many metabolic functions that are commonly accepted as beneficial for other plant groups.

Turfgrass management, and so turfgrass fertilizers, have evolved as an off-shoot from strictly agricultural models, and maybe it's time we turfgrass managers recognize and treat turfgrass as the unique "crop" it is.

I believe fertilizers manufactured for and intended to be applied to turfgrass should be described in terms of their nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and sulfur content. The N-P-K-S designation for a "complete" turf-type fertilizer will be of far more value to serious turfgrass nutritionists. Consumers also should have every right to expect the "complete" fertilizer they are buying for their lawn is just that — complete with the four basic nutrients most important and most often found lacking for optimum turfgrass health and nutrition.

Sincerely,
Dan Nason
Great Salt Lake Minerals Corp.
Overland Park, Kan.

No consistent effort made to pull together research

To the editor:

As a member of a family that has been in the golf business since the 1920s and as an avid golfer with a degree in environmental studies, I am concerned about environmental issues and the golf industry.

After conversations with a number of industry members, it has become apparent that no consistent effort is being made to coordinate or promote environmental efforts industry-side. There is already a tremendous wealth of research available offering studies on pesticides, fertilizers, water use, etc.

Unfortunately, the golfing public (and, as importantly, the non-golfing public) are at the mercy of groups who distort/dilute scientific findings to serve their purposes (both pro and con golf).

We need a coordinated effort to share information among industry professionals, continued research in the field and in the lab, education of legislators and regulators as to the benefits of environmentally responsible golf courses, and a good public education/reasons campaign that shares vital information about golf's important role in communities.

Other industries have taken a pro-active stance in addressing environmental issues. The paper, food, plastic, drug, oil and gas, clothing, and chemical industries have all recognized that environmentally savvy consumers are here to stay.

Golf is no different. Even more than some

of the above-mentioned industries, golf courses are a "lightning rod" for people with environmental concerns. (Incidentally, in a recent national poll, 78 percent of Americans considered themselves "environmentalists.")

We need to provide consistent information, education and marketing efforts to golf industry professionals and the American public to promote golf courses as the good neighbors they can be.

Make no mistake about it, golf as an industry is as vulnerable to public opinion as any other in this country. Policymakers, legislators and regulators react to a vocal public.

If that public remains uninformed and vulnerable to misinterpretation of facts surrounding the golf industry, the results may include loss of development permits, an increase in fines, exorbitant water-use fees, decline in the golfing public, etc.

The time is right for pro-active and creative programming that serves the needs of the golf industry and provides the American public with a fair representation of golf courses as exemplary community neighbors.

Sincerely,
David L. Bennell
Portland, Maine

Comment

Continued from page 14

rounds, and shorter waits, should be available to people in many areas.

The entire industry should pay the highest compliments to the men and women who have strived together, worked in unity despite the naysayers, and accomplished more than perhaps even the optimists had dreamed.

And while small businesses to major industries are faltering nationwide, we should all thank God this industry, and its jobs, have been spared.

New courses and additions

Type	Open		Under construction	
	1991	1990	1991	1990
Daily fee	226	166	348	301
Municipal	52	37	82	71
Private	73	86	150	184
Unknown	—	—	2	4
Totals	351	289	583	560



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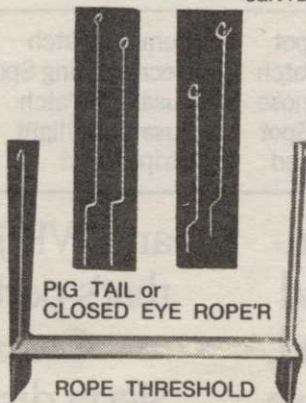
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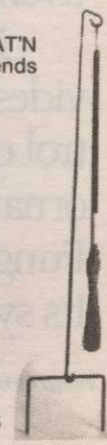
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