LAKE CITY CC PLANS CO-OP

Lake City Community College would like to hear from courses interested in being summer co-operative training sites next summer.

All programs in golf course operations, landscape technology, and turf equipment management are open for co-op.

The school is looking for quality sites that will provide meaningful training for the students.

They are asked to notify the school immediately of how many golf course, landscape, or golf mechanic students their sites could effectively handle.

The students will be making the employer contacts for site selection.

More than 20 golf course mechanics will be available for employment starting in May.

People should contact John R. Piersol, chairman; Division of Golf Course Operations; Landscape Operations; Lake City Community College, Rt. 3, Box 7; Lake City, Fla. 32655.

USGA ADDS WESTERN AGRONOMIST

Patrick Gross has joined the U.S. Golf Association Green Section as an agronomist in its Western Region office.

Gross, head superintendent at Industry (Calif.) Hills Golf Course's Eisenhower Course the past three years, will work with Western Region Director Larry Gibb to develop plans for the Regional Superintendents Fellowship.

Gross was also superintendent at Sandhill Hills Golf Course in San Bernardino and assistant superintendent at Hacienda Golf Club in La Habra Heights.

He has a bachelor's degree in ornamental horticulture from California State Polytechnic University.

INDEPENDENT STUDIES SOUGHT

Golf Course News is calling for leads on turf runoff research that has been done or is planned at golf courses.

In order to add substance and bulk to the body of scientific knowledge, we are asking superintendents and others to let us know about any research they know about.

Please contact Stuart Cohen at Environmental & Turf Services, Inc., 11141 Georgia Ave., Suite 208, Wheaton, Md. 20902.

Cohen will follow up any lead and compile the results to be summarized in a report for the industry.

Cohen said he has discovered instances of isolated, limited studies of golf course runoff or leaching. Usually, those studies are never publicly released, he said.

By Vern Putney

TPC at Sawgrass wins players' vote

By Doug Saunders

Squaw Creek living under no-chem rules

By Vern Putney

Christmas came a few hours early for Fred Klauk, superintendent at Sawgrass TPC Stadium Course in Ponte Vedra, Fla., an apprehensive stop on the PGA Tour late last March.

Tour pros, extremely critical in 1990 of the layout's somewhat ragged appearance, in December voted it the best conditioned re-sort course on the 1991 tour schedule.

News of this turnaround, relayed to Klauk at a TPC Christmas party at nearby Marsh Landing Country Club, was cause for further celebration, and stamped Klauk, his staff and TPC as the comeback story of the year.

First to learn of the glad tidings were Klauk's wife, Peggy, and PGA Commissioner Deane Beman, an annual holiday attendee.

Beman shared Klauk's elation. He had huddled with Klauk to discuss redemption and regained reputation soon after that bleak 1990 period when Sawgrass was torn apart verbally by the players and layed in the press.

Hard as it was not to share such good news, Klauk held off announcement until Sawgrass' "family" gathering the next day.

The balloting by mail and phone was dramatic. With five minutes to deadline in the voting, Larry Mize had moved Callaway Gardens Country Club of Pine Mountain, Ga., into a tie.

Then came a call from Wayne Levi of New Hartford, N.Y., 1990 PGA Tour Player of the Year. "Sawgrass," he said emphatically. "It was in perfect shape, from tees through fairways through greens."

"The practice area was immaculate, the practice tees better than many tour fairways," said Steve Elkington, "and the putting greens were Gordon Greens because of Ryder Cup conflict.

Early poll results showed well-scattered course support, but it finally came down to a two-course race.

Doral Country Club, in Miami; TPC of Scottsdale in Phoenix, Ariz.; TPC at Las Colinas in Irving, Texas; and TPC at The Woodlands in Woodlands, Tex., shared third place in the voting.

Other courses favored were Harbour Town Golf Links in Hilton Head Island, S.C., Kingsmill Golf Club, Williamsburg, Va.; Ionashbrook Resort, Tarpon Springs, Fla., and TPC at Star Pass, Tucson, Ariz.

Klauk and his crew of 52 forged perhaps the biggest turnaround in tour history.

Best golf course architect: Sony picture, page 22

Best golf course builder: Sony picture, page 27

Best resort developer: Sony picture, 45

Continued on page 43

Continued on page 25

By Doug Saunders

The first hints of winter have hit the High Sierra. For Carl Rygg, head superintendent of the Resort at Squaw Creek, the time has come to put his game plan into motion.

The challenge for Rygg is unique in golf course maintenance. He must develop a systematic plan to protect the grasses of this new course from the ravages of the difficult winter weather at this mountain setting. His task is even more difficult because he must develop a system that won't have the normal tools at a resort course on the 1991 tour schedule.

Rygg's task is complicated further by the fact that much of the Sierra Nevada snow is isolated, snow-covered meadows that contain many acres of fragile mountain meadows.

The Resort at Squaw Creek is a Robert Trent Jones Jr.-designed course that opened last September in Olympic Valley, Calif. Located at 6,200 feet at the base of Squaw Valley USA, the site of the 1960 Winter Olympics, the 18-hole layout winds up onto tree-lined mountaintop meadows and flows out onto an Alpine meadow that contains many acres of fragile wetlands.

The valley receives an average of 300 inches of snow a year and from September until early June can see everything from monsoonal rains to the heaviest snowstorms imaginable.

In securing permits to build the course, the developers, Perini Land and Development, went through countless hearings over seven years.

Permits needed to be secured from two local boards, one regional board, and the Army Corps of Engineers. The persistent concern at every stage was the effect of any runoff of nutrients and pesticides into the creek that flowed through the proposed course site.

The Sierra Club filed suit over the validity of the Cape Cod Study findings as they pertained to a mountain environment, and obtained the stipulation that a complete simulation for that study be performed on the site.

The developers had this done over three years at a cost of $500,000.

After 27 plan changes and numerous hearings, final approval was obtained in 1988. But the restrictions imposed made the Resort at Squaw Creek an immense maintenance challenge.

The first hints of winter have hit the High Sierra. For Carl Rygg, head superintendent of the Resort at Squaw Creek, the time has come to put his game plan into motion.

The challenge for Rygg is unique in golf course maintenance. He must develop a systematic plan to protect the grasses of this new course from the ravages of the difficult winter weather at this mountain setting. His task is even more difficult because he must develop a system that won't have the normal tools at a resort course site.

Rygg's task is complicated further by the fact that much of the Sierra Nevada snow is isolated, snow-covered meadows that contain many acres of fragile mountain meadows.

The Resort at Squaw Creek is a Robert Trent Jones Jr.-designed course that opened last September in Olympic Valley, Calif. Located at 6,200 feet at the base of Squaw Valley USA, the site of the 1960 Winter Olympics, the 18-hole layout winds up onto tree-lined mountaintop meadows and flows out onto an Alpine meadow that contains many acres of fragile wetlands.

The valley receives an average of 300 inches of snow a year and from September until early June can see everything from monsoonal rains to the heaviest snowstorms imaginable.

In securing permits to build the course, the developers, Perini Land and Development, went through countless hearings over seven years.

Permits needed to be secured from two local boards, one regional board, and the Army Corps of Engineers. The persistent concern at every stage was the effect of any runoff of nutrients and pesticides into the creek that flowed through the proposed course site.

The Sierra Club filed suit over the validity of the Cape Cod Study findings as they pertained to a mountain environment, and obtained the stipulation that a complete simulation for that study be performed on the site. The developers had this done over three years at a cost of $500,000.

After 27 plan changes and numerous hearings, final approval was obtained in 1988. But the restrictions imposed made the Resort at Squaw Creek an immense maintenance challenge.

The final approvals by the planning commission set up a Chemical Application Management Plan (CHAMP) which explicitly controls all phases of golf course maintenance," Rygg said. "Their intention was to put specific controls upon the course that would protect the creek and not adversely affect the natural aquifer of the meadow."

But in its hopes to be thorough, the board obtained input from one source on what it would take to maintain a course with minimum chemical use in a mountain environment. The suggestions of this one source became the rules for the Resort at Squaw Creek.

Every phase of maintenance, from types of fertilizers to the weekly water used, has been spelled out and must be adhered to at all times. This makes for a very restrictive program under which Rygg must work. The use of herbicides is limited to only Roundup, but this nonspecific herbicide is virtually useless in developing a championship quality golf course, Rygg said.

"The CHAMP program — which is 12 volumes in length and contains five chapters of specific stipulations — also allows me to use MCPP+2,4-D but only after I have tried every feasible method of weed eradication I can," Rygg said. "I plan to use a large labor force to hand-pick weeds. But if I have a force of 22 workers and a weed problem continues, I must hire more workers in an attempt to eradicate it. The cost of such programs is not of concern, as is pointed out in the CHAMP."

"It is only at the time that a weed problem becomes bad enough to affect the interest of the paying customer to play, and it can be shown that severe economic hardship to the golf course operators has occurred, and I have done everything possible manually, that I could go back to the review board to obtain permission to use Weed Be Gone."

"The CHAMP also names specific brands of products that may be used for fertilizers, herbicides and fungicides. This takes away the option of shopping for the most economically competitive product, again making normal mainte-
Continued from page 42

staff and pay attention to detail," Kubly said. "I'm always happy to be included on a bid list with them. It lets us know that the developer wants a quality job. A local contractor's bid could blow us both out of the water, but the local contractor wouldn't deliver what Wadsworth and we do."

Cotter returned the praise. "Landscapes Unlimited is an excellent contractor and is doing some outstanding work, too," he said.

Lincoln, Neb.-based Landscapes Unlimited received 9 percent of the architects' vote. The staff includes 80 full-time and another 40 to 80 part-time employees. Among them are five project managers, 15 construction superintendents and 20 shapers.

"Very simply, we try to deliver quality," Kubly said. "We have a strong back-up staff to help out on projects throughout the country."

Despite the slow economy, revenues are expected to exceed $20 million this year.

"We've been barraged by people looking for work," Kubly said. "We're working at 95 percent of capacity. But a lot of our work is in the golf course construction and design field five years before opening Landscapes Unlimited."

"The biggest change I've seen is the amount of work," Kubly said. "When I first got out of school, I thought all the course work would dry up in a few years. There has been a lot more work than I ever thought there would be."

Guettler & Sons Inc. was the choice of 5 percent of the architects. The Fort Pierce, Fla. firm has served primarily the Southeastern United States since 1954. Peter F. Guettler is chairman of the board.

Guettler course openings in 1991 included the Fairwinds Course at St. Lucie County Golf Course, Ft. Pierce; Val Kilmer Airport Public Golf Course, Palm Bay, Fl.; and Windsor Golf Course, Vero Beach, Fl.; courses under construction are Northport Golf Course, Ft. Pierce; Valkaria Airport Public Golf Course, Palm Bay, Fl.; and Windsor Golf Course, Vero Beach, Fl.

The course was closed for the year. Course maintenance was done on a limited scale. Needed renovation operations. The course was closed for the summer. Course maintenance was done on a limited scale. Needed renovation operations.

Gary Wilder and Callaway Gardens' Mountain View layout, most testing of the resort's 63 holes, made a remarkable run for tour laurels. Time wasn't on their side. Wilder, superintendent at Harbour Town and a veteran of 10 tourney events, was contacted last March by Callaway Gardens officials. The Duck Southern Open, a 27-year fixture at Green Island Country Club in Columbus, Ga., had been switched to Callaway Gardens Sept. 29-30.

Wilder was offered the job of whipping the course into tournament shape. Bunkers were to have priority. Wilder, who had much sand experience, arrived early in May and launched renovation operations.

The course was closed for the summer. Wilder rebuilt bunkers that contained from one to two feet of sand. Greens received major striping and fumigating attention, and fairways were sprayed heavily with a plant growth regulator that encouraged grass to grow from side to side and thicker. The ball up well as the result of this concentrated treatment. Pros responded favorably to the intense course face-lifting, as witness the flood of voting backing.