Kolasa named new head of CMAA

By PETER BLAIS

The golf industry will find a knowledgeable ally in new Club Managers Association of America President Richard Kolasa.

"My experience with golf clubs is one of my main strengths. I've been involved with golf since 1963," said the general manager of Tucson, Ariz.'s Skyline Country Club. Kolasa will be elevated from vice president to the CMAA's highest office during late February's annual meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

One of the more interesting situations he's dealt with during that time involves the irrigation system at Skyline. While most Southwest U.S. courses have installed automated systems, Skyline still uses quick couplers.

"In the superintendent's mind, it's not a priority. If he came to me and asked for an automated system, I'd certainly consider it. But he's happy with the system he has. So we have two guys out there watering every night," Kolasa said.

Kolasa has been at Skyline since 1978. Before that, he held similar posts at Blue Hills Country Club in Kansas City, Mo., Evansville (Ind.) Country Club and South Bend (Ind.) Country Club.

He graduated from Michigan State University in 1966, joined the CMAA in 1968 and became a certified manager in 1986. He

Cape Cod study reinforced

New data confirms positive findings at sandy-soiled site

By PETER BLAIS

YARMOUTH, Mass. — Groundwater tests at a relatively new Cape Cod golf course substantiate many of the findings of the original Cape Cod study.

Stuart Cohen, director and author of the original Cape Cod study, said: "What the findings show is the minimum impact golf courses can have on ground water when an integrated pest management program is used by an educated and experienced superintendent."

The initial Cape Cod investigation focused on four older courses. The feeling was that if pesticide contamination would be a problem anywhere, it would be on courses built long before today's strict environmental guidelines and in a place like Cape Cod, where sandy soil and a

Development Down Under

Asian-Pacific development is booming, as evidenced by no. 9 at the new Graham/Parks course, Turtle Point GC, in Repulse Bay, Queensland, Australia. For a report Golf Asia '93, see page 45.

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Course openings up in '92: Experts see it as peak year

By HAL PHILLIPS

The National Golf Foundation has issued figures indicating 1992 was a record-setting year for golf course openings. Three-hundred and fifty-four is the tentative number — three more than the 1991 total, which had represented a 20-year high.

However, the 354 figure has generated little flag-waving in golf industry circles. Indeed, the general consensus among financial analysts, and the NGF itself, views 1992 as a peak year — after which a more reasonable, stable number of openings is expected.

"There's been a big, much publicized wave of activity, but the pipeline is a long one," said Don Rhodes, a vice president at Textron Financial Corp. "We're seeing the results of projects started in 1988-89. The

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Bayberry Hills tests add another feather to golf's environmental cap

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Six underdrains, plastic pipe just two feet below the surface with collection ports for testing, were installed between three greens and fairways. The shallow-depth tests would represent a worst-case scenario, Nash said.

The State Pesticide Board has monitored the wells and underdrains four times a year — at an average annual cost to the course of $16,000 — since Bayberry Hill first opened in 1988.

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The original study showed next to no contamination and has been one of the most important pieces of research in defense of the golf course industry.

Superintendent Edward Nash's Bass River Golf Club was one of the four older courses studied. Despite the findings, government officials were still leery of approving Bass River's sister course, Bayberry Hill Golf Club, when it was proposed in the mid-1980s, he said.

Environmentalists were particularly concerned because course chemicals could potentially leach into the town's underground drinking water supplies.

Developers agreed to install 14 monitoring wells at depths ranging from 20 to 60 feet, the lowest depth being the same as the town's drinking wells.

Binghanam bunkers

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"redefined," Hengel said. "Our course bunker designs have been proposed in the mid-1980s.

Tillinghast" our course."

Continued from page 1

"Excellent," Nash replied. "They've found nothing of any toxicological significance. And nitrate levels have been very acceptable. The results have been so good, we're asking the town to cut back on testing."

"The [town] board of health has been very complimentary," Nash said. "The members said they knew they made it hard on us originally and are happy we've done such a good job."

Interestingly, gas chromatography tests at Bayberry Hills revealed traces of 2,4-D, even though Nash had never used the chemical, Cohen said. The same thing happened to superintendent Bruce Cadenelli at Caves Valley Golf Club in Bethesda, Md., he added."

"We're aware that labs can falsely report 2,4-D. Another chemical coelutes (gives similar readings) with 2,4-D in gas chromatography tests. Therefore, unless the presence of 2,4-D is confirmed by mass spectrometry, you can't be assured 2,4-D is present."

"It's working even better than we expected. With applications in late January and May, we're seeing a 65 to 75-day residual," Jeff Kidder, Superintendent, MARRIOTT'S CAMELBACK GOLF CLUB, Scottsdale, AZ

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