Watson warns ASGCA of impending water trouble

By MARK LESLIE and PETER BLAIR

SAN FRANCISCO — Green areas, especially golf courses, are a national treasure and must be preserved, effectively maintained and expanded, according to Dr. James R. Watson, who received the Donald Ross Award from the American Society of Golf Course Architects during its annual meeting here in late April.

Watson — founder of International Turfgrass Society and the USGA Green Section Turfgrass Research Committee — challenged the architects to continue as industry pioneers in the agronomic sense, as well as the artistic sense.

He reminded them that Robert Trent Jones Sr. and other led the way in improving the greens mix from the old standard — one-third peat, one-third sand, one-third soil. These forward-looking architects, he said, began to recognize the one-third mixture was inadequate to support the increased play and moved the industry toward an 80:20 sand-peat mix, even before agronomists proved it was the best solution.

"As technology expands, as golfers and builders demand preciseness, as environmental demands become more stringent and water conservation becomes mandatory, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

Environmental concerns, wetlands legislation, I think it will become incumbent on anyone who builds golf courses of any type to follow very rigid specifications," said Watson. "Whether they are USGA specifications or not, remains to be seen. Those specs are changing and being revised as new technology becomes available."

"As a member of the National Academy of Science technology board on the future of irrigation, Watson reported: "Already, it is very apparent that some of these issues affecting water quality and quantity do not bode well for the green industry."

In spite of "a very favorable environment for management of wildlife of all types... golf courses will not be given the amount of water they deserve," he predicted. "All sources of water — recycled, storm, gray, non-potable water of all types, including brackish and saline — must be considered as a potential sources of future irrigation for golf courses."

Even though breeding, selection, bioengineering, genetic engineering and proplastic transillation will all provide superior plants in the future, Watson said, "None

Continued on page 10
State EPA blocks $35m Ohio resort project

CEDAR LAKE, Ohio—An Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) decision has blocked the proposed development of a $35 million resort here, which includes an 18-hole golf course, 2,500 homes, a marina, lodge and other amenities.

Developer U.S. Concord Inc. of Mount Vernon said the project is too important to the company and the Adams County economy to drop.

"We will pursue all avenues available, including the courts if necessary, to see this project through to its completion," Concord President Brian Emler told the Dayton Daily News.

OEPA Director Donald Schregardus rejected the company's request to dam Brush Creek to create a 1,100-acre lake because it would violate Ohio water quality standards and would alter the creek's animal habitat enough "to eliminate or significantly decrease the relative abundance of 23 of the 37 species collected in or near the proposed project area." The proposed lake is the centerpiece of U.S. Concord's project.

Critics of the project, led by the Ohio Historical Society, hailed the decision. They believe the resort would damage or destroy the famed Serpent Mound, a 1,348-foot landwork that snakes back and forth before reaching a head that appears to be swallowing an egg.

Adams County business leaders and the Adams County/Ohio Valley Local School District support the plan. They say the jobs and taxes generated by the resort would far outweigh any possible damage to the ancient Serpent Mound.

ASGCA meeting

Continued from page 3

will be able to totally supplant the role of water in the care and maintenance of a golf course."

Announcing the selection of Watson for the Ross Award, Rees Jones cited him as "the practical voice" among turfgrass organizations.

Outgoing President Jerry Matthews called him "a true friend of the golf industry for 42 years, in all phases. He has worked with the turf industry, irrigation people, fertilization, seed development — any part of it. He has simply, quietly been helping all of us in the golf industry, making golf a better place to be, making golf courses better places to build, grow grass and maintain grass."

Donald Knott of Robert Trent Jones II International of Palo Alto, Calif., succeeded Matthews as ASGCA president during the San Francisco meeting.

Longtime ASGCA member Ted Robinson was also elected fellow in the association. The humble Robinson accepted the honor, saying it was given as "primarily a process of survival."

Speaking during an ASGCA session on the Americans with Disabilities Act, architect Richard Phelps said the society is working with representatives of the PGA Tour and Golf Course Superintendents Association of America to develop guidelines regarding course design.

The guidelines will be submitted to the federal government by July and be published in the Federal Register for a public comment period. Specific laws aren't expected to be in place until sometime in 1995, Phelps said.

Phelps added that ASGCA is recommending that, on new construction, disabled-golfer access be designed into at least one tee and the green. It would be up to the disabled golfer to negotiate his or her way around the remainder of the course, although architects should strive to make as much of the layout as accessible as possible, he said.

Effluent use to be mandated in Phoenix?

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Due to the fast pace of golf course development in the northeast Phoenix area, the City Council will soon consider an ordinance mandating the use of effluent on golf courses north of the Central Arizona Project (CAP) canal.

Golf courses like CAP water, which comes from the Colorado River, because it is inexpensive. Untreated CAP water costs about $180 an acre-foot while treated effluent would cost about $350 an acre-foot.

If the council approved the ordinance, golf courses would be forced to use the treated effluent once the city builds a treatment and delivery system — probably later this decade.

CAP water can be delivered to the golf courses as long as there's extra. That is not a problem so far as the canal has about a 1.5 million acre-foot capacity while the demand is about 700,000 acre-feet.

The first flotation

You never have to worry about sinking below the surface when you're in a John Deere Gator™ Utility Vehicle.

The reason is quite simple: high-flotation/low-compaction tires. They're standard features on both the Gator 4x2 and the Gator 6x4. With only 7.1 to 7.5 pounds per square inch, these utility vehicles will barely bend the blades on your delicate turf.

This low psi also helps the Gators out in muddy, swampy situations. And when extra traction is called for, simply reach down for the differential lock, conveniently located next to the shift control.

You'll also appreciate the fact that the Gator Utility Vehicles go easy on the ears as well. Large capacity, one-piece mufflers, lower engine rpm's, and, on the