Golf Course Expo, not just another trade show

Almost exactly one year ago, Golf Course News announced the launch of Golf Course Expo, the only trade show and conference for owners, managers and superintendents at public-access golf facilities. Almost immediately, we heard the familiar chorus: “Geez, not another trade show!” Apparently, we’ve confronted this refrain many times over the last 12 months.

This is a tough subject because, to be perfectly candid, there are too many trade shows in the golf course industry. No wonder people are tired of them. Most are ill-defined, misdirected and focused at the wrong end of the industry.

When thinking about Golf Course Expo, the proper refrain shouldn’t be, “Geez, another trade show,” but rather, “Wow, a new market!”

Truth is, until this year, there has been only one trade show that successfully serves its market sector on a national basis. The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America (GCSAA) show has catered to the private club market for as long as many owners and only a foolhardy organization would attempt to compete with GCSAA on this front.

But there is another, larger front to consider: Public-access, ie., daily-fee, resort and municipal course. Private golf clubs, while they represent a strong portion of the golf market, account for only one-third of the nation’s golf facilities. Further, the number of private clubs is dropping, according to National Golf Foundation statistics, while the number of public-access facilities is growing over the last 12 months.

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One major part of the problem is the simple fact that builders are dealing with living organisms in this process of greens construction. They’re blinding pea moss — which is fairly acid (3.0 pH) — with silica sand or calcarious sand that is inert and, if it’s calcareous sand, is 7.8 to 8.2 or higher. The organic matter hasn’t broken down because of its acidic environment. But now it is placed in a neutral environment where it will start to break down. Plus, fertilizers and water will be added to the equation.

Does anyone know what this recipe evolves into? Could be a good research project involving a university professor or PhD candidate.

Until then, is the golf industry putting its superintendents in a crap shoot? Sounds to me like that old schoolyard game, Dodge Ball... better known in some parts — and perhaps more aptly — as War Ball.

“My fundamental feeling is that the most important product companies have to supply is great putting greens is to have a great superintendent,” said Mr. Hazard, a golf course architect and PhD guy himself. “We have seen superintendents grow every kind of bentgrass you can think of on every kind of subsoil imaginable. But if the guy understands his craft, you are going to have great greens.

No matter how well constructed a putting surface is, if the super isn’t ‘lucky enough to understand what’s happening in this organic soup, he could have problems,” he said. Mr. Hazard said the biggest problem he’s seen in root-zone mixes have been in the macronutrient balance. “It’s never the big things that are out of kilter, ” he said. “It’s the little things — the magnesium, the manganese, the copper, the trace elements. Magnesium is the one I see the most often. It causes a problem with establishing greens in that there is usually a calcium imbalance — especially with calcareous sand, which is high in calcium, low in magnesium, and in that imbalance, the center of the chlorophyll molecule is magnesium.

“You have to have magnesium there for the plant to make chlorophyll. If you add epsom salts in order to try to balance that out. It’s a matter of taking soil tests, using your knowledge of how grass looks, taking a calcium-to-magnesium ratio and making adjustments.”

Did you all stay with that? We’ll have a short quiz in the next issue.

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Asking people when they first decided to design golf courses and what they thought architects should sound like the kid who decides he wants to be a firefighter and ride a big red machine.

• Said Dr. Michael Hazard, who earned bachelor’s, master’s and doctoral degrees all with the goal of designing golf courses. “I knew my career” from the time I was 13 and went to work for Jack Kidwell and saw a golf course laid out on an aerial photo. “I was so captivated by what I saw that, even at 13, I said that was what I wanted to do. No question, that’s where I was headed.”

• The defining point of the life of Jan Beljan, a lead designer for Falmouth C.C.

Please accept our sincere thanks for your Tee Sponsor donation at the 1994 Scholarship & Research Tournament (Sept. 20, Cape Arundel Golf Club, Kennebunkport, Maine).

This year, we’ll go on a long way in helping a future turf student’s education and diagnosing turf problems.

Again, thanks for your contributions.

Patrick E. Lewis, CGCS Falmouth C.C.
President Maine Golf Course Superintendents Association.

From the Editor

We mustn’t forget: Greens, rootzones are living organisms

I t’s hard to believe the claim that sports field contractors are more diligent than golf course builders about using quality root-zone mix. 

(See page 1 story)

As architect Bob Cupp said about scrutinizing the root-zone delivered to his projects: "Billy Fuller, my agronomist, will shame the contractor into performing, and most of them don’t need it."

"The certified members of GCSAA (Golf Course Builders Association of America) are all terrific. They’re great. When we say we want to do something, they do it."

"Noเวร," he added with a laugh, "if they didn’t, Billy’d maim ‘em."

The Pleasure was entirely ours

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To the editor:

I noted with great interest an article on Fort Wayne’s (Fla.) Pine Valley Country Club’s appreciation party for Mr. Hughie Johnston. Mr. Hughie is in the Hall of Fame. And in the opinion of the team I played for, the greatest all-around player in the world.

He played first base (with a shortstop), and was the best hitter I ever faced. And most of all, he was a fine gentleman. It’s no surprise to me that he said his career lay out on an aerial photo. “I knew [my career] from the time I was 13 and went to work for Jack Kidwell and saw a golf course laid out on an aerial photo. I was so captivated by what I saw that, even at 13, I said that was what I wanted to do. No question, that’s where I was headed.”

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A hand over fist — a full 80 percent of the courses opened over the last five years have been public access.

Put simply, the market is changing. Already, two-thirds of the 14,600 golf courses in America are public-access courses.

Serious change is difficult for any industry to accept, much less forgive. However, as Golf Course News has been reporting for more than three years, public-access represents the future for this market — and golf course owners, associations and manufacturers will ignore this at their peril.

Even GCSAA has acknowledged the shift with its new concentration: "Golf course owners, associations and manufacturers will ignore this at their peril."

From an educational standpoint, superintendents and owners at public-access courses have more input than their counterparts at private clubs. Appropriately, owners, CEOs and general managers account for a full 47 percent of the Golf Course Expo attendee list.

From an educational standpoint, superintendents and owners at public-access courses have different needs. Ask superintendents who, during their careers, have cared for both daily-fee and private courses. They will tell you are going to have great greens.

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Take heed of on-course liability

Continued from page 9

Duffy would have recovered against WGA if Finsterwald's shot had come from the first tee, i.e., the hole she was observing. Logically, those facts would produce a much tougher plaintiff's case in view of traditional notions of assumption of risk, i.e., arguably, spectators assume the risk of injury from shots they are or should be watching.

In sustaining the verdict, the court stressed she was standing near a concession stand and reasonably believed herself to be out of harm's way. Consequently, the WGA's decision to locate the stand in an area reachable by wayward tee shots was a negligent act.

The lesson from these and similar cases is that course operators, designers, tournament organizers and sponsors need to anticipate wayward shots and take appropriate measures to eliminate or reduce resultant liability. This is most often accomplished by maintaining liability insurance coverage and posting appropriate signage and warnings.

At PGA Tour events, measures to manage spectator injury risks are addressed through a standardized tournament liability insurance package and ticket "disclaimer" language designed to alert the ticket holder to the risk of being struck by a bad shot.

Generally, this insurance is purchased by the tournament sponsor to cover tournament-specific incidents related to the public. Regardless, the prudent course should periodically examine its own property casualty policy to ensure adequate coverage of regular activities, including member-guest events, charity outings, and daily play.

Here is an example of the ticket disclaimer language common at PGA Tour events:

"Ticket holder acknowledges and expressly assumes the risk of injuries incidental to attending a professional golf tournament, including the risk of injury due to errant or misdirected golf shots. Your club should also adopt or review existing safety policies as part of its annual risk-management program. This is particularly true for golf cars, the posting of warning signs, and the clearance of the course before a storm are a few areas which need reviewing and standard procedures.

Although yelling "fore" may fulfill the golfer's legal duty, facility operators and tournament organizers face a more complicated risk-management challenge.

Leslie comment

Continued from page 8

Tom Fazio? "My father designed and supervised construction of the course where I grew up. I remember watching him doing green diagrams in preparation for the following day."

For Jack Snyder, a Class AA member of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of America and a fellow of the American Society of Golf Course Architects, growing up on a golf course was a way to start at the bottom and work his way up.

He recalls how he did "all the nasty jobs around the place -- from cleaning sand traps on the course to clearing grease traps in the clubhouse."

Saying she has the advantage of understanding the superintendent's predicament, Bogan said: "I've had my share of chasestems by club members because this or that wasn't right on the golf course," she explained. "It's a little different story when you're responsible for a job, period, rather than when you have 300 bosses."

"If you are ever in that position, it makes it easy to understand why some superintendents are at a club for a very long or very short time: It depends on the members."

Phillips comment

Continued from page 8

you the differences: More traffic at public-access courses; more profit motive; different staffing challenges. These issues and more will be addressed during the Expo's agronomy sessions.

Competition is the number one issue for owners and managers at daily-fee, municipal and resort facilities. That's why the Expo's management sessions feature seminars concentrating on marketing strategies, cost-cutting and creative purchasing.

Different needs. Different approaches to meet them.

Yes, Golf Course Expo is another trade show. But the industry needs another trade show to serve this emerging new market.

It's now November 1995. The time is right for Golf Course Expo.