**Wildlife studies complement one another**

Audubon investigating from the point of view of sustainable resources

**By MARK LESLIE**

S E L K I R K, N.Y. — In fortuitous timing for an industry seeking wisdom about golf’s environmental impact, the Audubon Society of New York (ASNY) is undertaking a wildlife study that dovetails with the U.S. Golf Association’s (USGA) Wildlife Links program overseen by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

“This came about at a fortunate time because I was in the process of instituting the Audubon Center for Sustainable Resource Management (ACSRM),” said ASNY President Ron Dodson.

Wildlife Links and ACSRM

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Experts urge aggressive defense vs. Lyme disease

**CONTAINMENT SYSTEM DESIGN**

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Published by Advanstar Communications, "Containment System Design: Chemical Storage, Mixing and Recycling" by Fredric R. Haskett contains information that will allow operators to design and construct an affordable, viable and safe facility to store, handle, mix and recycle pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals. It explains how to prepare for the scrutiny of government regulators and comply with new regulations; explores the legal implications of noncompliance; and discusses the cost of recycling finished product residues versus the cost of having them disposed of by an outside agency. Containment System Design costs $74.95. Copies can be ordered by calling 1-800-598-6008.

USGA-backed Wildlife Links using a more broad-brush approach

By MARK LESLIE

F AR HILLS, N.J. — The first fruits of the U.S. Golf Association-sponsored Wildlife Links Program will be two publications providing golf course superintendents hands-on information "to make their facilities more environmentally in-tune," according to USGA Green Section National Director Jim Snow.

Undergoing a name change from Nature Links because of a near-conflict with another group’s program, Wildlife Links was birthed to promote courses as friendly homes for wildlife and to attract support from environ

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GOLF COURSE NEWS

**No Dutch treat for elm lovers**

**By DAVID M. ROSE**

GROSSE POINTE FARMS, Mich. — In the early part of this century, golfers teeing off here at the Country Club of Detroit enjoyed the shade and splendor of more than 3,000 stately American elms. Today, all but 300 are gone, victims of the deadly Dutch elm disease. Sadly, the situation in Detroit is but no means unique.

 Introduced to the United States in shipments of contaminated logs in the 1920s, Ceratocystis ulmi, the fungus that causes Dutch elm disease, has reduced the North American elm population by 50 to 80 percent over the last 75 years. But with there is still no sure-fire cure for Dutch elm disease, newly developed fungicides and disease-resistant elm varieties are beginning to turn the tide.

To understand the options for dealing with Dutch elm disease, it is necessary to understand the life cycle of the fungus. Fungal spores are carried to the tree by the elm bark beetle, which feeds on tender new shoots and bark. Once inside, the fungus invades the xylem, the water-carrying vessels of the tree. As the fungus proliferates, the xylem becomes blocked, resulting in wilting, yellowed leaves, and death.

For superintendents hoping to vanquish Dutch elm disease, the approaches are basically three: kill the bark beetle, kill the fungus itself, or plant elms that are less susceptible to the fungus’ lethal effects. The most common means of controlling bark beetles is treatment with the pesticide Methoxychlor. The Elm Research Institute (ERI) of Harrisville, N.H., a non-profit institution dedicated to the preservation of the American elm, recommends trees be sprayed prior to leaf emergence each year. By heading off the annual influx of hungry bark beetles, according to ERI.

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