Wildlife studies complement one another

Audubon investigating from the point of view of sustainable resources

By Mark Leslie

S

ELKIRK, 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 ACSRMT

The impact of golf courses on deer and other wildlife is the subject of more intense study.

Experts urge aggressive defense vs. Lyme disease

By David M. Rose

GROSE 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 5,000 stately American elms. Today, all but 300 are gone, victims of the deadly Dutch elm disease. Sadly, the situation in Detroit is by 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 while 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.

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

By Mark Leslie

FAIR 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-contrast with another group's program, Wildlife Links was birthed to promote courses as friendly homes for wildlife and to attract support from environ

Continued on page 22

No Dutch treat for elm lovers

By David M. Rose

GROSE 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 5,000 stately American elms. Today, all but 300 are gone, victims of the deadly Dutch elm disease. Sadly, the situation in Detroit is by 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 while 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.

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

By Mark Leslie

FAIR 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-contrast with another group's program, Wildlife Links was birthed to promote courses as friendly homes for wildlife and to attract support from environ

Continued on page 22

No Dutch treat for elm lovers

By David M. Rose

GROSE 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 5,000 stately American elms. Today, all but 300 are gone, victims of the deadly Dutch elm disease. Sadly, the situation in Detroit is by 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 while 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.

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

By Mark Leslie

FAIR 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-contrast with another group's program, Wildlife Links was birthed to promote courses as friendly homes for wildlife and to attract support from environ

Continued on page 22

No Dutch treat for elm lovers

By David M. Rose

GROSE 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 5,000 stately American elms. Today, all but 300 are gone, victims of the deadly Dutch elm disease. Sadly, the situation in Detroit is by 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 while 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.

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

By Mark Leslie

FAIR 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-contrast with another group's program, Wildlife Links was birthed to promote courses as friendly homes for wildlife and to attract support from environ

Continued on page 22
USGA links up with agencies

Continued from page 13

mental organizations. It grew out of USGA funded research by Clemson University at Kiawah Island from 1991-93 that showed courses could indeed enhance wildlife.

The USGA has designated $100,000 a year for the next three years for Wildlife Links, and the destination of those funds is being decided by a committee headed by Peter Stangel of the Fish and Wildlife Foundation and consisting of representatives from the U.S. Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, the Audubon Society of New York (ASN), and the Environmental Protection Agency.

"We decided to begin with publications," Snow said, "because they'd be tangible, you could put your hands on them, and they're badly needed. People are calling from all over the country with questions. These will be a source of answers."

One of the publications will focus on developing habitat for birds, specifying what type and how much land and materials are needed to attract certain species. "This can be relevant for construction and existing courses," Snow said. "For instance, if you knew it would take 10 solid acres of forest for a certain bird, you could plan for that."

The second publication will concern how to enhance wetland areas. "Wetland here meaning ponds, streams and lakes as well as swamplike areas," he said. "It will detail factors like kinds of vegetation that should be planted and the perimeter area around a pond to attract wildlife of different sorts; what kinds of plants you can add along the edge of the water to increase fish habitat or certain species of amphibians and reptiles; that sort of information."

Requests for proposals are expected to be sent out in mid-August. The advisory committee will evaluate the responses and decide which bidder to accept.

"We're working with Clemson and will probably fund a project with them," Snow said, adding that Clemson's golf course that is under construction will likely be a source of wildlife study.

An important factor to Wildlife Links, Snow added, is the involvement of other wildlife specialists beyond ASN — from government agencies and other organizations.

"They're excited about it and so are we," he said. "We think it's important to broaden our scope of participation."

The USGA is "fully supportive of what they're (ASN) doing" with its wildlife studies through its Audubon center for Sustainable Resource Management. They're complementing what we're doing. They will cover a lot of things not covered in our program. And Wildlife Links is geared toward providing resource information helping superintendents go forward with the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program.

History and lore of Riviera GC is topic

"The Riviera Golf Course: A Triumph in Design," a new UCLA Extension seminar analyzing the work of golf course designer George Thomas Jr., will take place Friday, Aug. 4 at 6:30 p.m., at UCLA Extension on the Third Street Promenade, 1338 Third Street Promenade, Santa Monica. The fee is $85.

This evening of golf history and lore takes place just prior to the start of the 1995 PGA Championship at Riviera Country Club. Scheduled guest speakers and panel members include golf course designers Tom Fazio and Dave Thomas, 1995 PGA Championship General Chairman Dick Caruso, and, from the Riviera staff, General Manager Peter Pino, Bill Baker, director of golf maintenance, and Geoff Shakesford.

Rounding out the program are Bel-Air Country Club golf pro Ed Marrins, Los Angeles Country Club General Manager Jim Brewer, Los Angeles Times sports writer Jim Murray, sports commentator Ben Wright, and landscape architects Tom Lockett and Alexis Slafer, head of the UCLA Extension Landscape Architecture Program.

Cutworms. Armyworms. Soy webworms. Bagworms. Get back at all of them with Orthene® Turf, Tree & Ornamental Spray. It controls a wider spectrum of worms than Dursban® and degrades rapidly — so you don't have to worry about surface water contamination. And our new Water Soluble Packaging makes revenue even easier.

FOR THE GREENS

FOR THE TEES

FOR THE FAIRWAYS

FOR THE FLOWERBEDS

FOR KICKS

Orthene® TT&O in water soluble pouches. Revenue on worms.

CALL 1-BOO-VALENT

For a free one-third pound trial pouch of Orthene TT&O call 1-800-88-VALENT

Sample supply is limited. This offer extends to calls made by October 1, 1995, or until supply is exhausted. One sample per golf course. Free sample is a one-third pound pouch, the amount of Orthene® TT&O needed to treat most greens on an area. Always read and follow label directions. Orthene® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Co. for chlorpyrifos insecticide. Dursban® is a registered trademark of DowElanco for acephate insecticide. ©1995 Valent U.S.A. Corp.

CIRCLE #119

August 1995 23