The survey also reported that in 1996 United States anticipate buying $188.6 million in turfgrass sod — $188.6 of U.S. households purchased $426.2 million in turfgrass sod — $188.6 of which was professionally installed.

JACOBSEN KEYNOTING FOR GCMSAA
ANAHEIM, Calif. — PGA Tour veteran Peter Jacobsen will keynote the Opening Session, Feb. 4, of the 6th Annual Golf Course Superintendent Association of America, will be held Feb. 2-8. Author of the book, "Buried Lies: True Tales and True Stories from the PGA Tour," Jacobsen has won six Tour events, participated on the 1985 and 1995 U.S. Ryder Cup teams and was player director on the Tour policy board from 1985-85. He owns a golf course design company.

IPM SEMINAR SCHEDULED
PHOENIX — The major concepts of a sound Integrated Pest Management program will be presented by Dr. Karl Danneberger of Ohio State University here Sept. 3. Presented by the Cactus and Pine Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, the seminar will focus on managing turfgrass under environmental stress as well as pest management and pesticide resistance. Advanced registration is required. People may call 800-472-2787 for more information.

GA. SETS FIELD DAY, TURF CONFERENCE
GRiffin, Ga. — Two Georgia turf events have been scheduled. Georgia’s Turfgrass Field Day has been set for Aug. 27 here. It will feature tours of the research plots, discussions of turfgrass breeding and research and an exhibit area of turf equipment. Meanwhile, the Georgia Turfgrass Association’s 28th annual Turfgrass Conference and Show will be held Dec. 9-11, emphasizing sports and commercial turf management, golf turf issues, turf breeding, landscape and ornamentals. For information, people should contact Douglas Moody at 770-975-1423.

WALKING THE TALK AT WIDOW’S WALK GC
Superintendent Jeff Carlson pushes all the environmental hot buttons — and wins
By MARK LESLIE
SCTUATE, Mass. — The Shakespearean student in him might look at this job as A Midsummer Night’s Dream. The analyst in him might view it as an opportunity to fill a spreadsheet with figures. But the superintendent in Jeff Carlson views his position at Widow’s Walk Golf Course here as “professionally satisfying,” bringing “very high satisfaction as a golf course and grow-in superintendent and very, very high satisfaction when you add its restoration aspect.”

The “restoration” to which Carlson refers is creating a living golf course from a “dead” piece of ground: a former gravel pit and dump site littered with cement blocks, old refrigerators and other assorted ugliness. The course, municipally owned Widow’s Walk, has gained more public attention than almost any in the country because it will serve as a working laboratory to discover the impact of a golf course on wetlands, wildlife and habitat.

The Massachusetts Audubon Society and Sctuate Conservation Commission have been heavily involved in this recla-

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TALKING ‘TRASH
Keeping control of golf course trash in a clean and efficient manner, is accomplished with this ramp up to a trash bin.

By TERRY BUCHEN
LAS VEGAS — One of the best ways to handle golf course maintenance trash is demonstrated at the new TPC at Canyons. The maintenance complex, guided by Kim Byran Wood, features a ramp as the key to collection.

Key to the system is an 8-inch-thick concrete ramp, Quick and easy clean-up at Canyons with surrounding walls that are 12 inches thick — all with reinforcing rods (rebar), Wood said.

An overhead, colored decorative wall, which shields the employees’ parking lot view of the trash reception.

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INROADS IN ‘BIOLOGICALS’ RESEARCH, NELSON REPORTS
Dr. Eric Nelson has been an associate professor of plant pathology at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. since 1993. He has done extensive work with biological controls to fight turfgrass diseases and his work has been extensively published.

He holds master’s and doctorate degrees in plant pathology form Ohio State University.

Golf Course News: What type of work are you doing on biological controls?
Eric Nelson: We have two approaches. The first is the addition of organic amendments that provide a food source for beneficial microorganisms. The amendments enhance the microorganisms' activity and control pathogens. We've replaced peat moss with compost in top dressing and seen up to 90 percent disease control with the compost amendment. Most of the control has been in foliar pathogens such as dollar spot, brown patch and gray snow mold. We've also seen control of pythium root rot, which is interesting because it isn’t a foliar problem. We've tried all types of composts: animal manure, yard waste, industrial sludges. Poultry manures and some sludges have worked very well. Brewery sludges have been very effective, having a sustainable supply with predictable results.

The second approach is specialized microbial inoculants. That involves spraying bacteria, fungi or actinomycetes (bacteria that grow like fungus) on turf to control disease. We've

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Carlson walking the talk

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Carlson acknowledges the spotlight will continue to be on him and his course. He and Terry Bastion, the ecological design firm Waterflowers in North Reading are already monitoring all sorts of environmental data on this course; and local bird watchers are often on the property at 5 a.m. ‘The day we got the job and saw the site, I knew it was a rare opportunity,’ Carlson said. ‘You don’t get a lot of opportunities in your life, and one of them is to have a great site to work with ... I like to do selective clearing, and the site lends itself to interesting decisions: save this, move that. I thought it presented a lot of challenges that fit in with where I felt I was going personally. “I had construction and grow-in experience, and I like to experiment. It fit, in that sense,” he added. “I don’t know where it will go. But it certainly received a lot more attention than I had thought.”

The attention is not only because the land is close by the Atlantic Ocean, but also town officials consented with course architect Michael Hurdzan to experiment with the greens construction. Six greens were built to U.S. Golf Association specifications, six by the all-sand California Method and six with soil. Some of the root-zone mixes included Profile and other amendments. And all the greens were built so that Bastion could gauge chemicals from run-off and leaching.

“We’ve already put together a spreadsheet and will enter information like water use, fertilization, and pesticide application,” Carlson said. “We also do visual observations about how the turf is responding to traffic, etc. By the end of the year we will have a chart covering Year One and grow-in.

“Will we be able to draw conclusions? Certainly on water use. It looks like it will be a lot less. But I want to put a hard number on these percentages. I think they will catch a lot of people by surprise.”

While Carlson said installing the variety of greens was “an attempt for a search for pure knowledge” for the golf industry, many of the conclusions from the findings will have to be tempered. ‘For instance, these soil greens look good but it’s very high sand content and so soil, even in another part of Massachusetts, might be unacceptable.

“It will be interesting to see how California greens fare versus USGA greens. Anybody building a golf course on Long Island, Cape Cod, the coast of Massachusetts, any of these sandy areas ought to have their soil tested and give serious thought to using native soil. We may be able to give them an answer in a year or two about how good that really is.”

Meanwhile, soil amendments, for one thing, are proving their worth, he said. “They make the texture of the soil much softer and, if they don’t compact as much, that’s good.”

This is all a long way from where a young Jeff Carlson thought he was headed when he earned a bachelor’s degree in English literature, with a concentration on Shakespeare from Drew University in Madison, N.J. The Connecticut high schooler had played golf and worked summers on a course on Cape Cod, but a career in the field wasn’t on his mind. Nevertheless, he stayed on at the nine-hole Brewster Golf Course, was promoted to assistant a year afterwards, and head superintendent five years later. “I was eager and cheap,” he recalled. His rise up the ladder came when he obtained an associate’s degree in turfgrass management from the University of Massachusetts Stockbridge School and got a job with Corcoran Jennison Hospitality in 1985 during construction of Ocean Edge in Brewster.

“It was a great opportunity,” he said. He earned his certified golf course superintendent status and when Scituate hired Corcoran Jennison to operate Widow’s Walk, Carlson was given the opportunity many of his colleagues would have relished.

“There are things I’m anxious about,” he said. “But, the task in general, no. I’m really looking...”
Carlson continued from previous page

forward to it. In a situation like this you're able to try different things. Sometimes, in the world of golf course superintendent there is so much pressure to have an 'Augusta National' green that the world gets flat in terms of trying new ideas. So this is a great forum for new ideas. In that sense, there isn't so much great forum for new ideas. In a situation like that sense, there isn't so much trying new ideas. So this is a lot to take into account. With such a simple thing as cup-chang-

ing you have to carry around three different buckets because you've got soil for one bucket, 100-percent sand for another and USGA for another ... Those kinds of things you never even think are going to happen, do happen.

One concern facing Carlson is managing carts on the creeping fescue fairways. "The fescue is tolerant of drought as long as you're not driving carts or walk-
ing over it," he said. "It responds in the same way as if you were to drive over it when there is frost on the ground; it gets burnt. I've been spending a lot of time try-
ing to manage the entrance and exit areas on the fairways. If there is a sprinkler nearby I make sure there is enough coverage to keep it from drying out. I'm upgrad-
ing nozzle sizes on those heads. If I don't have a choice, then I'm trying to direct carts in one direc-
tion and lose that one area rather than a whole general area."

Also, Carlson is experiment-
ing with his G-1 greens. "I can't believe how little water these greens use," he said. "This course is in 100-percent sand base and a lot of these greens are sand greens. I'm watering less than 50 percent of what I would normally use on a green."

Being as dense as it is and with excellent recovery and dis-
cease resistance, G-1 might be a good grass to combat poa anu-
a, he said. "With this low-water regimen, poa couldn't get in," he added.

Meanwhile, the water source for the course is an old town water well abandoned because its levels of calcium, magnesium and so-
dium went beyond the acceptable drinking-water standards. They were fine, however, for turfgrass, and are constantly monitored to detect any salt-water intrusion.

Working with conservation-
ists, Carlson said, has been an education. One aspect of that education is clearing the land. "There's a lot of plant material you can't just cut down," he said. "You're picking around and leaving bayberry and mowing down some fescues rather than remov-
ing them. Because it was an aban-
donned gravel mine, you can't get through some rough areas. It's all weedwhacker and bush ro-

tary stuff and there are rocks everywhere.

"I don't think you'll ever see this course cleared to the extent of others. And that's one of the things Audubon wants: areas uninhabitable by a human."

Carlson is continuing to place bluebird and purple martin boxes and monitoring the spe-
cies migrating through this site, which is in a migratory pattern.

Does all this work mean more manpower on his maintenance staff?

"Right now it stacks up about the same," Carlson said. "It's perhaps one person more than my other places. But I wouldn't consider it more than 5 percent more labor-intensive. For in-
stance, these greens are so drought-tolerant that you don't spend time syringing. But, we are hand-mowing them and that's more labor-intensive."

All this environmental work, he said, "feels right."

"It feels right doing this stuff with the Audubon and reclaiming this ugly site and seeing the posi-
tive reaction from townspeople," he said. "You feel you really are improving something forever."

And what does the future hold in store for this Shakespearean student-turned-superintendent?

"I'd like to do more courses like this," Carlson said. "I'd love an opportunity to do it again on a similar type of site: coastal. It would be interesting."

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