The survey also reported that in 1996 which was professionally installed.

A recent Gallup poll revealed that at least 4.9 million households in the United States anticipate buying turfgrass sod this year. That is a 36-percent increase from 1996 and far outstrips the 1995 figure of 1.9 million.

The analyst in him might view this job 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.”

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 800-472-7878 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.

No, this is not sod, which needs repair every couple of years. It's shag carpet.

Turfgrass sod — $188.6 of the 1.9 million in turfgrass sod this year. That is a 36-percent increase from 1996 and far outstrips the 1995 figure of 1.9 million.

Opening Session, Feb. 4, of the 69th Annual Convention and Show here. The seminar will focus on management 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.

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

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Golf Course News: What type of work are you doing on biologicals? Good trade

Inroads in ‘biologicaIs’ 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 from 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
Two turfgrass management correspondence courses have been developed by Dr. Keith Karnok of the University of Georgia's (UGA) Crop and Soil Sciences Department.

One course is patterned after the intermediate turfgrass management course taught by Karnok. The other, Principles of Turfgrass Management, was developed in cooperation between UGA’s Continuing Education and the Professional Lawn Care Association of America. The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America has reviewed both courses and will award three CEUs toward recertification for each course completed. More information is available from calling 800-325-2090 or 706-542-1756.

IGM OPENS REGIONAL OFFICES

LAKELAND, Fla. — To improve the level of service to its southwest and central Florida golf course clients, International Golf Management, Inc. (IGM) has opened a pair of regional offices in Ft. Myers and Tavares.

"Our regional offices will enable us to provide existing clients with a higher level of service and will be an asset in securing new business in the rapidly developing southwest and central Florida markets which we view as tremendous growth areas for our business," said Scott Zakany, vice president and general manager. Located at 1419 Courtney Dr., the Ft. Myers office houses John Carlin, Southwest Florida regional manager. The Tavares office, located at 1617 East Alfred St., houses Jim Wells, Central Florida regional manager.

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CIRCLE 132

'Carpet-wall' bunkers built

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can't replace any other way. The problem is maintenance. They have to be replaced every three to five years. You can't get anybody in North America to do it. I'm sure that, early on, sodwall bunkers were common here because of the Scottish influence. But at some point they died out, probably because of maintenance factors.

After experimenting with 6-foot and then 3-foot lengths of carpet, Carlson settled on short pieces, which can be built into "a little curvy wall kind of like a brick wall."

The carpet is flexible and can be turned a bit like sod for rounded bunker faces, he said.

Between each layer of carpet Carlson's crews spread 1/4 to 1/2 inch of soil and then seeded it.

"We wanted the grass to grow and fill in. The seed buries its roots into the next carpet and gives it some structure."

Carlson recommended carpet that is not quite deep-pile shag, because it has to have body. Earth-tone colors like brown, beige and green are good, he said.

"It's labor-intensive to build, but it is to build a stackwall bunker, too. And these will never have to be rebuilt."

Jeff Carlson

Hurdzan acknowledged that he for years had searched for ways to build cost-effective sodwall bunkers.

"Superintendents, given this idea, will fine-tune it and make it even better," he said. "It's labor-intensive to build, but it is to build a stackwall bunker, too. And these will never have to be rebuilt."

Meanwhile, a local carpet installer gleefully dropped off his carpet remnants for Carlson initially. "Now I'm getting carpet from everywhere."

Hurdzan acknowledged that he for years had searched for ways to build cost-effective sodwall bunkers.

"I've tried all sorts of new ways to built them: zoysia, old grass, young grass, stuff with a lot of thatch, painting the sod with lacquer so it wouldn't decay, things to try to slow down the decay of bacterium," he said. "But I concluded that organic matter decays, and so I've tried to come up with an inorganic source."

"I thought the conveyor belt might be the way to go, but it's hard to find and really might not have quite that look. I thought of old fire hose. Then I saw this carpet, and I thought there is carpet everywhere and it will last forever. I'd love to use it in future courses."

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