Spring snowmelt provides important maintenance hints

By KEVIN ROSS

One of the most important times of the year for a golf course superintendent is during the spring snowmelt period. Of foremost importance is observing what the ravages of winter have done to the fine turf areas of the golf course.

As the snow recedes, first thoughts are to analyze snow mold infection, ice-related damage, and possible desiccation. However, superintendents need to look beyond winter damage to see the hints this once-a-year phenomenon has to offer.

By watching snowmelt patterns, superintendents can quickly chart dry spots, wet spots, drainage patterns and animal damage on the course. This information is especially valuable if you are at a newly constructed facility or in your first year at an established course.

WATCH FOR HOT SPOTS

One of the most important set of observations is to identify hot spots on the golf course. Areas where the snow recedes first are usually an indicator of the “hottest” or “driest” spots on the golf course. The combination of the sun’s angle to the slope of turf on the course is a very unusual, but excellent way of charting those hot spots.

These charted areas can also be used in determining the water requirements or timing of irrigation. Turf areas that lose their snow cover first, will have a greater zone timing than areas loosing it later.

DRAINAGE CLUES

Drainage is also an area that should not go unnoticed. Low pockets and wet swale areas can be evaluated and mapped for future drainage installation projects. Other than heavy rainstorms, this is certainly the best time of year to identify these areas. It may even be better than a summer rain event, because the turf is not actively growing and the soil could still be frozen. These two factors can result in a much higher water run-off potential. With this increased run-off potential, areas can be noticed at this time that may not be during summer rain events.

ANIMAL DAMAGE

Another issue to watch is animal damage. For example, some golf courses have heavy vole infestations throughout the course, which can result in severe turfgrass destruction. Vole damage tends to be the highest in areas where snow cover lasts the longest. These areas can be charted and filed for potential future fall applications of animal repellants.

Many golf courses have deer or elk herds that take up residency during the winter period causing extensive turf and tree damage. Damage and migratory routes can be

Continued on page 12

Maintaining and managing a staff can be a challenging, but not an impossible task. By taking into account local demographics, developing a best worker profile, and discussing job responsibilities and goals, superintendents will be better prepared to handle employment issues and reduce turnover.

Hiring issues depend largely on local labor conditions. Many superintendents do not have a significant challenge because of modest or high unemployment or the availability of a large number of college students or active retirees. The main

Continued on page 11
Volunteer ‘regulators’ maintain private golf course at Dinosaur Dunes in western Kansas

By JOEL JOYNER

SHELD, Kan. — “It’s unlike anything you have ever seen before,” said Greg Strong, volunteer superintendent and one of the “regulators” here at the private Dinosaur Dunes Golf Club.

The course is unique indeed. Dinosaur Dunes is an 18-hole, 3,413-yard golf course located within the Cat House Outdoor Recreation facility in western Kansas. The owner, Clayton “Cat” Davis, designed and built the layout in 1988 along with the owner of the local John Deere dealership, David Kuhlman.

“We went out on the property with a case of beer and did all of the design work out in the field,” said Davis. “I had some volunteers with me who helped with the construction work, and we built the course to our own standards. We’ve just continued to make changes over the years such as add bunkers, move tees around, and make changes to the design as we went.”

Davis used to maintain the course himself with the assistance of some employees at the recreation facility. As other priorities at the recreation area and his cattle feed business required more of his attention, Davis has allowed golfers who are interested to volunteer their time and tools to maintain and make improvements at the course.

Superintendent Strong has volunteered at the course for about six years, and quite heavily during the past two years.

“All of the volunteers are members of the club, and most are very active golfers that are out golfing every weekend. Last year, I got in 219 rounds myself,” said Strong.

All of the greens at the course are either buffalo grass or Bermuda grass. “We use a John Deere grooming mower on greens, fairways and roughs,” Strong said.

“Five of our volunteers, or regulators as we like to call them, are trained on the mower. The rest bring their own pruning saws, chainsaws, rakes, trimmers, blowers, and whatever else is needed and do the work that is set out in the yearly planner. Sometimes we purchase the seed and tools needed ourselves.”

The recreation area sits on about 1,100 acres. “It’s one of the greatest deals in golf I’ve ever found,” said Strong. “Membership to the recreation area is only $125 per year. That entitled you, basically, to unlimited golf. There are no set tee times. If you are the guy standing on the tee box, it’s your tee time.”

Most of the regulators are weekend warriors, but Strong tries to be out on the course about every evening during the peak playing season. “There are a couple of members who even carry pruning saws in their golf bags,” Strong said. “They’ll go out and play 18 holes, and then head back out to mow five or six holes.”

Dinosaur Dunes, you can play nearly any course in the world,” he said. “There are drops in elevation up to 100 feet in some places. It’s more of a target golf course, but none of the holes are very long.”

The only par 5 on the course is 414 yards. “A lot of our par 4s are in the 246 yards to 287 yards range,” explained Strong. “But if you are off target, you’re off a cliff or in a plowed field. In the summer time, there are slagle crops that

MARCH 2002  11

Thomas’ Tools

Continued from previous page

maintenance operation at Oak Creek. "Our main battles at Pelican Hill are the poor soil conditions, transition problems and using reclaimed water," said Thomas. "With a 75-man maintenance team, we have created an intense cultivation, irrigation and fertilization program to combat these issues."

One tool Thomas has recently implemented is the use of a Drill-N-Fill machine. "This tool helps us with our heavy clay soils by injecting sand and using reclaimed water," said Thomas. "We’ve done complete fairways with it, traffic areas in the rough and other high compaction areas such as green waterways and the starting range tee."

"I currently spend most of my time at Pelican Hill, but I also oversee Oak Creek as well," explained Thomas. "It’s a wonderful challenge to keep both facilities in tournament condition on a daily basis."