Schuknecht serves on an assistant superintendent task force for the Golf Course Superintendent Association of America, and from serving on that task force, he came up with the idea to get assistants more involved at the chapter level. He drafted a proposal that included an assistant serving on the board, but without voting privileges. The chapter accepted his proposal, and he became a board member who will serve two years.

"It's a great opportunity for assistants to get exposure to the board and to see what the board members go through," he says. "It's also a great networking opportunity and gives assistants a chance to see what issues the board deals with outside of their jobs. I've been exposed to conversation about sponsors, advertising, issues with vendors, planning a trade show and getting more people involved with the association."

Other chapters that have assistants serving on the board include:

- Metropolitan GCSA
- Quad State Turfgrass Association
- Western New York GCSA
- Mississippi Valley GCSA
- Northern Ohio GCSA
- Southern California GCSA
- Florida West Coast GCSA
- GCSA of New Jersey
- Connecticut GC SA
- Heart of America GC SA.

Serving on the board is a great opportunity for assistants to learn about what goes on behind the scenes at the chapter level, Schuknecht says. He encourages more assistant involvement, such as writing articles for the association newsletter and organizing the inaugural assistant superintendent golf tournament. He says that this fall there will be discussion to establish an assistant superintendent committee.

He hasn't spoken to the president of the Iowa GC SA about it but has spoken to Jeff Wendell, CGCS, the association's executive director, who thinks members will support the idea.

Schuknecht helped to quicken the process of organizing the committee by getting a template from Kempf about the procedures of the Midwest Association's Class C Advisory Committee.

At an upcoming Iowa GC SA golf tournament for assistant golf course superintendents, Schuknecht says there will be more discussion about forming a Class C-type committee.

"If formed, I hope the committee will help us with our objectives—to get more assistants to become involved with the association do for us now ourselves, such as all the details of putting together a tournament."

Hearn says there's a concern among assistants about moving up to superintendent positions because the industry isn't building as many golf courses as it did in the '90s and the industry is flooded with specialty positions such as spray and irrigation technicians, making it more difficult for assistants to learn every aspect of the industry.

"They are the best resource for the future, and the more experience and education they get, the better golf courses will be," he says.

The biggest thing for assistants is to have more opportunities in a tough market, Ekstrom says.

"It's tough to distinguish yourself because there are so many qualified guys out there," he says. "It can't hurt to have as much networking as possible. Having that opportunity can only make assistants better.

"However, without the support of superintendents, none of this would happen," he adds. "We're all very appreciative of the superintendents."

### Changing course

Most of the Olivas Golf Course in Southern California is being regrassed with seashore paspalum, which is rare in the region, by Heather Wood

This is one of the warmest, most sultry summers Matt Mulvany remembers in Ventura, Calif., and for that, he feels blessed.

Mulvany, golf course superintendent at Olivas Golf Course, is regrassing most of the course, springing all fairways, rough and tees with seashore paspalum.

"We have reclaimed water high in salt, and we wanted something that was durable," he says. "About 85,000 rounds have been played here per year in the past. We wanted something that could stand up to that traffic and deal with salt as well."

Mulvany looked into other paspalum varieties but decided to plant Sea Isle 1. "The paspalum has a finer leaf texture than kikuyugrass or some of the Bermuda varieties," he says. "It's an impressive-looking grass."

Mulvany, who has been a superintendent since 1991, has grow-in experience.

He took a position at Buenaventura Golf Course, also in Ventura, in 2000 and oversaw the construction, complete renovation and grow-in of the course, which reopened in March 2005.

In 2001, he took the superintendent's position at Olivas as well, running both properties at the same time, which amounted to 36 holes. As the construction on Olivas approached at the end of 2005, he decided to manage Olivas only so he could focus all his efforts on the construction and grow-in. Ed Easley, construction manager at Eagl Golf, is managing the project. Eagl Golf, which also employs Mulvany, operates the course.

"It's a collective effort between Ed, my-
self, Nick Dunn, director of agronomy for Eagl, and Greg Gilner (golf operations manager for the city of Ventura)," Mulvany says.

"The golf course has, to some degree, a links-style design, and we wanted a turf that would follow that theme," he adds. "Paspalum is a turf that's lean and mean and doesn't need as much maintenance and pesticides as other turf. It's a pretty environmentally friendly turf, and that kind of goes along with the golf course."

There are 35 acres of native area on the course, including sensitive areas that meander through the golf course, Mulvany says. The crew has been working on the task of grassing 90 acres for about two months. By the first week of this month, there was one hole left to sprig. All the fairways, roughs and tees were prepped, rocked and picked. Then the sprigging machine dropped sprigs at a rate of 260 bushels per acre. The tractor-drawn culti-pack unit was then run over the sprigged areas to push the sprigs into the soil. The newly sprigged areas then were watered as soon as possible. Sprigs were planted by hand in the small spaces where the machine didn't fit to ensure accuracy, Mulvany says.

All of the fairways, roughs and tees are being sprigged except for about two to five acres of sod around the greens, which remained bentgrass, to blend the greens into the green surrounds. Bunker slopes were sodded as well.

The humidity, which is uncharacteristic of Ventura's climate, has helped the stolons grow. "It's amazing that the paspalum sprigs hold pretty well — there is no erosion," Mulvany says. "Sprigging the slopes gets difficult. You've got to be careful."

Mulvany noticed many of the seedhead sprouts above the 1.5-inch mowing height, which leads to interesting contours around the greens. "It's not that we don't like it, we're just kind of surprised," he says. "We weren't expecting it. It's just that turf at this time of year really shoots up."

Mulvany expects to use about two
pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet annually to fertilize the course. Mulvany says Olivas is one of a few courses in the region to use paspalum to this extent. The grass is used mostly in Florida, but not much in California. One course that grows it is nearby Fairbanks Ranch Country Club in Rancho Santa Fe. The club has had the grass on its fairways, roughs and tees since 1985.

But only during the past five or seven years has Mulvany seen a considerable amount written about paspalum. So far, the results have exceeded Mulvany’s expectations, which makes him wonder why he doesn’t see the grass used more prevalently in the region.

“You’d think more people by now would have used it,” he says. “I’m not sure why, but I bet it would open people’s eyes seeing this course.”

Mulvany is waiting to see how the warm-season grass will do during the winter months. The question is how much of it will go dormant.

“Maybe that’s one of the reasons why more golf courses don’t use paspalum – people don’t want the brown, splotchy look along coast,” he says.

Olivas has been closed during the regrassing. Currently, four or five holes are at a playable height, but Mulvany says it will take several months before the entire course is ready to reopen.

“It won’t be the same golf course that we closed,” he says.

Mulvany anticipates that the number of rounds played will increase when the course reopens because curious golfers will want to play the course and check out the paspalum.

“That happens with a lot of new courses,” he says. “We’ll probably see 350 golfers a week for the first few months.” GCN

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