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mary cutting equipment. The specialized unit can help extend the life of the newer, primary use mower by not changing it over or putting it in the more hard-use situations.

There's a much broader market for resale of a rotary mower, Nesdahl says.

“A 6-foot rotary product can go to a landscape contractor, a corporate grounds department, a high school, even a homeowner,” he says. "The opportunities are endless. The reel mower, because of its nature and the more technical maintenance requirements, will typically come back to the golf market.”

The sports turf market is another potential buyer of used reel products.

“The walk-behind greensmowers are the slowest resale unit,” Nesdahl says. “The superintendents who walk-mow their greens have a highly labor-intensive operation and are very focused on the quality of cut, so they generally opt for new machines. Used mowers can be equipped with a higher-height-of-cut kit to fit the needs of athletic fields.”

**USE EXPECTATIONS**

The three manufacturers point to the quality of their products and the service capabilities of their dealers as factors that can keep equipment running for a long time. The use potential is closely tied to the use hours already on the machine.

“Often the price paid mirrors the expectations,” Nesdahl says. “If a mower is expected to provide 10 years of service and the course pays 50 percent of the original price for it, they'll probably anticipate five years of use.”

The use period depends on how much preventive maintenance the course wants to do, how sophisticated their mechanical staff is, and how much time and money they want to invest on upkeep for each mower, Melka says.

**SAVvy DECISIONS**

The mower resale market has followed the lead of the car market by seeking ways to enhance the perceived value of the premium used product in the consumer's mind. So it's important for potential buyers to approach the used mower market with realistic expectations. They need to ask questions to determine the mower’s history and warranty details, if a warranty is provided. It's a "buyer beware" situation if the offer seems too good to be true or the person selling the machine doesn't know its history.

Buyers should also consider the overall costs of ownership, not just the purchase price. Savvy shoppers look long term to determine the potential operating costs, including fuel and maintenance costs. That should be compared to the cost of a new mower and its operating costs during the same period. The new equipment will be more versatile incorporating the

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Having tutored under the “Bill Smart” school of turfgrass culture makes me think of one of Bills’s favorite lines in the summertime “Should have been a mason, bricks don’t wilt”. That’s why the spray rig never leaves the shop without Surf-Side 37. I’ve used Surf-Side with just about every chemical on the market. NEVER HAVE I BURNED WITH IT!

YEARLY PROGRAM My first application is late March / early April. Last application is around Thanksgiving (I go skiing after that!). Greens and Tees 4oz. / M Surf-Side on a regular basis that being every 2 to 4 weeks.

HYDROPHOBIC SOILS Any area of the Golf Course not up to par gets a DRENCH of 5gals. Surf-Side in 160 gals, water put out with a hand gun watered-in. This brings the areas under control.

LOCALIZED DRY SPOTS I’ve put up to 12-oz Surf-Side 37 in 2-gals. water and poured it on the LDS. It’s best to first core the area with a soil probe. Follow with lots of water, and VOILA!!! No more problem. It’s a “no brainer” for Superintendents fighting LDS.

DISEASE PROGRAM This is a good time to cut labor costs and maintain your Surf-Side 37 Soil Water Management Program. We average 5 to 7 fairway sprays a year and put 2-gals Surf-Side in the 160 gal. sprayer. On green and tees we average 8 to 10 sprays a year and put 1-gal. Surf-Side 37 in the 100 gal. sprayer.
Buyer protection and more

Almost 99 percent of off-lease used mowers are sold with a warranty. Toro and John Deere have buyer-protection programs and provide support for off-lease sales.

"The Toro Protection Plus Used program takes the worry out of buying used equipment," says Mike Nesdahl, Toro's senior manager for financing and remarketing. "To qualify for the program, the machine is required to go through a rigorous process covering an extensive range of details including lubricant analysis testing, tread depth testing and servicing of the reels and cutting decks."

John Deere developed an Assured Certified Used Equipment program that includes a 100-point inspection process carried out by an authorized service technician.

"They go over the machine and replace the high-wear items," says Ed Kruse, national accounts sales manager for John Deere. "It's backed by a one-year powertrain warranty. With that degree of assurance, the courses are willing to accept a higher-hour used machine."

Richard Shumate, a sales rep for Van-Wall Equipment in Olathe, Kan., says John Deere Credit notifies Van-Wall six months prior to the end of a lease program.

"They ask us to provide them with notification of the customer's intentions on allocation of the lease units 90 days in advance," he says. "Machines that are turned back in will be billed to the distributor."

The decision about how to handle each unit left to the distributor varies.

"About 30 percent of our total used-mower inventory consists of off-lease units," Shumate says. "The remainder is traditional trade-ins. Our sales staff gathers all the details about a used unit and takes photos of it. We then work with the used equipment manager to coordinate the trade value of the machine and determine the path to take in marketing it. We might sell it as is, sell it serviced and ready to operate, or, if it meets the criteria, service it for a warranty program. Every warranty step adds dollars to the overall cost of the mower, so we need to balance that with what best fits the needs and budget of the potential customer."

Jacobsen is less involved in the resale market. Warranty arrangements are left to the discretion of dealers.

"We provide a one-season warranty on off-lease mowers, which is about six months in our region," says Rich Vining, sales manager for Turf Werks, a Jacobsen dealer in Johnston, Iowa. "We bring in the machines, give them a work over so we know exactly what we've got, and make sure they're sharpened and ready to go. With a true lease, you've been keeping an eye on the product because you know you're buying it back. We've never had a customer turn over a lease unit that wasn't in good shape."

Dealers emphasize their focus on developing long-term relationships with their customers. The sales staff has a good handle on the current and potential needs of their accounts.

"We keep customer profiles and know exactly what time the products are coming off lease," Vining says. "We also know which courses are potential buyers. We alert them with the details of a unit when a machine that could fit their needs is coming off lease so they can take it over before their board."

Mike Murphy, g.m. of the Chicago location of Turf Professionals Equipment Co., says the company has been working the off-lease resale market for about five years.

"As a distributor, we developed a plan to be prepared for these units," he says. "Generally, we'll sell every machine with the Toro Protection Plus. It's 12 months of piece of mind for the customer. We start marketing them three to six months ahead of time working toward having a home for the equipment when it comes in."

"Off-lease equipment is a different sale. You're taking one solution and need to find a customer that needs that solution. The sooner we're out there marketing it and giving our customers the awareness of it, the better the opportunity to make that match. It's a piece-by-piece situation. If we have two fairway mowers and two ride-on greensmowers come in, they'll probably go to resale to four customers."

Every distributor shoots for a 100-percent presale of off-lease equipment, but the reality varies, ranging from 35 percent to 60 percent depending on the items coming in, the condition and use hours of the units, and the saturation level of those machines within the marketplace. GCI
Superintendents try to keep the upper hand when battling nematodes
They've been around almost since time began and certainly eons before the first golf course was laid out over the sandy soil of Scotland's linksland. Nematodes are wormlike creatures that live in the soil and munch on the roots of turfgrass superintendents so lovingly care for. Nematodes, most of which are microscopic, are an ongoing pest management issue along a broad band that stretches from the Southeast to the Southwest and into California. While various forms of nematodes (there are thousands of species of the plant parasite) inhabit cooler northern climates, they're a more daunting problem in warmer weather and areas that have sandy soil. In Florida, for instance, superintendents must maintain strict vigilance of nematode populations, or they run the risk of losing their greens.

Northern superintendents, such as Rob Giampietro at Bulls Bridge Golf Club in Kent, Conn., are fortunate.

"We don't see many nematodes in our soil because of the cold weather," he says. "And any of the sand we've brought in is to USGA standards and arrives sterile."

Many aren't so lucky.

"Nematodes are one of our top nemeses here," says Jason Kubel, superintendent at the Tour-
Nematodes have the potential to destroy a new putting green in one season. Photo: Billy Crow, Ph.D.

They usually start becoming active in April when the weather warms up and last through October. We find them mostly on the Bermuda-grass and on the greens. They’re on the tees and fairways, too, but we don’t spend as much time treating those areas.”

ROOT DAMAGE
Nematodes feast on the roots of the turf until the grass is literally clinging with its figurative fingernails to the earth. A healthy Bermudagrass plant will have roots 6 inches deep, while grass attacked by nematodes can have as little as an inch or two of root depth.

Because many greens are constructed of as much as 90 percent sand, they present an ideal habitat for plant-parasitic nematodes. With greens that might be at a breaking point already because of low cutting heights, drought, and wear and tear, damage to the root system caused by nematodes can stress the turf to the breaking point. If left untreated, nematodes can put in motion a devastating cycle of decline that can lead to a complete breakdown in the turf’s all important nutrient- and moisture-gathering processes and open it to disease and other pests.

An acceptable count of nematodes in a 100-cubic-centimeter sample of soil is between 20 and 40. When infestations occur, that number can rise well into the hundreds.

“It usually takes longer, but I’ve seen nematodes destroy a new putting green in one growing season,” says Kevin Lavigne, president and owner of Southern Soils Turf Management, which chemically treats between 400 and 600 Florida golf courses annually for nematodes.

A study prepared by Billy Crow, Ph.D., a nematologist with the University of Florida in Gainesville, showed turfgrass roots suffering from nematode damage have impaired ability to take up water and nutrients from the soil, thereby requiring more frequent irrigation and fertilizer applications. This, in turn, leads to a waste of fresh water resources, which have been strapped in some areas of the country this year, particularly in the Southeast. The study showed turf affected by nematodes might necessitate increased fungicide use by creating conditions ideal to the outbreaks of fungal diseases. Nematode-affected turf also is less competitive with weeds and might require increased herbicide use. In the end, the turf can become so weak and chlorotic it can wilt, thin out and, in a worse case scenario, die.

While species are many (there are more than 20,000 identified and perhaps as many as a half million crawling around), those doing the most damage to golf courses are sting, stubby-root, stunt, ring, lance, root-knot and spiral nematodes. They feed and reproduce on plants while their bodies remain in the soil or enter the plant
Nematodes are one of the top nemeses at the TPC of Tampa Bay. They become active in April and stay that way until October. Photo: Jason Kubel
The sting nematode, which is native to the sandy soils of Florida, is the most damaging type of nematode, says Billy Crow, Ph.D., pictured here. Photo: Billy Crow, Ph.D.

Crow and other university researchers are in the process of bringing new products to market to help control nematodes. "There’s some exciting stuff going on with biological organics and one specific bacterium that attacks sting nematodes," he says. "It can be more of a preventive measure if applied early when nematodes reproduce. Another bacterium works as more of a knockdown treatment. We are working with chemical companies on early stage screening for several products, while others are still some years out."

**CONTROL MEASURES**

There are many steps superintendents can take to safeguard their courses from nematodes. Crow advises taking samples early in the year to determine nematode counts. "Usually when the soil warms up to 70 to 75 degrees, that’s a good time to take samples," he says. "Don’t go out in July or August because at that point the grass has already been damaged and you won’t be able to be proactive."

Keeping turf healthy through fertilization, watering and lowering mowing heights when possible will allow the plant to grow a stronger root system and help it defend itself from nematode attacks.

When hiring an outside firm to treat for nematodes, superintendents should prepare the course properly to allow crews to get in and out as fast as possible. Superintendents also should inform the customers/members well in advance why the course is being closed for a day. Golfers might be upset, but hopefully they’ll appreciate the care superintendents take with the course.

After treatment, superintendents shouldn’t be lulled into a false sense of security when they see thick, lush greens, tees and fairways. Nematodes are always present and thrive on optimum turf conditions. That’s why it’s important to take soil samples regularly.

"You will never eradicate nematodes," Crow says. "You can just control them."  

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PESTICIDES PRODUCTS

While fumigants have proven effective, concerns about the nematocides leeching out of the treatment area and remaining in the soil for long periods of time have led to stringent environmental regulations. Thus, superintendents are losing some of the tools they can use in the fight against nematodes. Nemacur, which as been used for more than 30 years, is being phased out by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Bayer has a large supply of the chemical in its distribution channels that has to be sold by May of this year, says Nate Royalty, insecticide technical development manager for Bayer Environmental Science.

"We recommend superintendents buy what they need for a two-year supply," adds Ben Cicora, herbicide business manager for Bayer. "Once the product is in the superintendent’s hands it can be used indefinitely."

It’s not an ideal situation for the superintendent, but Bayer is dedicated to finding a replacement as soon as possible for Nemacur, Royalty says.

Dow’s Curfew product has been in use in the agriculture industry for a number of years and is used widely in the golf industry for nematode control. The company initiated a customized program were it sells the product to a customer and arranges for it to be applied by a third party.

"We did this for two main reasons: One is stewardship and ensuring the proper handling of the product, and the other is efficacy," says Dennis Lane, marketing specialist for Dow AgroSciences. "The performance of this particular product is very subject to its proper application."

Dow has updated the active ingredient in Curfew (1,3-dichloropropene) and made it better from an environmental-impact standpoint, Lane says.

"We had to go through a reregistration process, and it was one of the few fumigants to be recertified for use on golf courses," he says.

The sting nematode, which is native to the sandy soils of Florida, is the most damaging type of nematode, says Billy Crow, Ph.D., pictured here. Photo: Billy Crow, Ph.D.