Long Island courses unite for the environment's sake

Long Island, N.Y., golf courses have united in an attempt to preserve the Peconic Estuary and other local waters. Challenged by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 30 of the 34 golf courses on the east end of Long Island agreed to reduce their use of fertilizers. The voluntary pact is unprecedented among courses from one geographic area in the United States, according to the EPA.

In May 2003, EPA teamed up with the United States Golf Association (USGA), Cornell University, the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEN), the Suffolk County Health Department, the Peconic Estuary Program's Citizen's Advisory Committee and the East End Golf Course Superintendents to create the East End Nitrogen Management Challenge for Golf Courses.

"This is the first time that a large segment of the golf industry in one area has voluntarily come together to reduce fertilizer use and the nitrogen it produces to protect the future of our estuaries," said EPA Regional Administrator Jane M. Kenny. "The protection and restoration of coastal waters requires everyone to do his or her part, and the golf courses of eastern Long Island are certainly setting a laudable example."

Each participating course aims to limit its contribution of nitrogen to ground water to 2 milligrams per liter of total nitrogen — less than half the level resulting from typical residential development. To date, the courses that have agreed to participate are: Atlantic Golf Club, Bridgehampton Club Calverton Links, Cedars Golf Club, East Hampton Golf Club, Fox Hill Golf Club, Friar's Head, Gardiners Bay Country Club, Goat Hill at Shelter

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Get In the Groove

FORMER AUGUSTA MECHANIC ADVISES ATTENDEES

OF 'GOLFDOM' EVENT TO GET ORGANIZED

By Larry Aylward, Editor

The talk was about rhythm and rhyme, but it wasn’t Little Richard speaking. It was Jay Rehr, the former maintenance facility mechanic at Augusta National.

Rehr, who now operates his own consulting business, was a featured speaker at Golfdom’s two-day Education at the EXPO, held in conjunction with the International Lawn, Garden & Power Equipment Exposition in September at the Kentucky Exposition Center in Louisville.

The 49-year-old Rehr, who worked at Augusta for more than 16 years but left last spring to begin Grovetown, Ga.-based Turf Equipment Consulting, told attendees of his seminar, “Tips and Tactics in Equipment Maintenance,” how important it is to be organized in their approach to daily equipment maintenance.

“The thing I try to teach people is to get into a rhyme and rhythm of your maintenance — from oil changes and greasing to lapping and grinding,” Rehr said.

The street-savvy Rehr answered many listeners’ questions and also offered sound advice on a variety of issues, from communication with their general managers to using food-grade grease on equipment.

It’s not easy for superintendents and mechanics to convince general managers to pump money into maintenance facilities, Rehr said. “Maintenance facilities are often viewed as black holes,” he added.

Rehr noted that most general managers are probably “number crunchers.” Hence, superintendents and mechanics must show them through examples — not just verbalize to them — how they can save their golf courses money in the long-term by making investments now in certain maintenance endeavors.

“[General managers] love to see formulas where you’re giving money back to them.”

JAY REHR
PRESIDENT,
TURF EQUIPMENT
CONSULTING

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The Tensar Corp. of Atlanta acquired North American Green, an Evansville, Ind.-based manufacturer of rolled erosion-control products. Tensar manufactures foundation systems that provide site development soil reinforcement.

“People screw up with Poa annua when they know they should be managing it, but in the back of their minds they think they should get rid of it,” he said.

Shackelford, a contributing editor and columnist for Golfdom, told the audience that bunker renovations shouldn’t be about making golf courses more difficult. They should be about making golf courses more maintenance-friendly and attractive visually.

“The best reason to renovate bunkers is because they’ve become tired-looking,” Shackelford added.

Vargas spoke about cultural management techniques for several turf diseases. He called crown-rotting anthracnose the “disease of the year,” and told superintendents they can manage the disease mainly by not overwatering turf. He also said that low nitrogen fertility and low mowing heights contribute to crown-rotting anthracnose.

Golfdom Publisher Pat Jones hosted the event. Jones also gave a talk on “Career Survival Skills for Today’s Superintendent.”

Couch Was a Friend and Mentor to Many

In case you hadn’t heard the unfortunate news, Houston Couch, professor of plant pathology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Va., died in September. I won’t even attempt to spell out his earthly accomplishments here, but suffice it to say that, nearing his 80th year, Couch had touched thousands of lives in this business over the course of more than four decades as a leading voice for sensible plant management at Virginia Tech.

More importantly, he was a mentor to many. He never lacked for an opinion or for the time to help a student or superintendent who needed support.

Recently, Couch was awarded the 2003 United States Golf Association Green Section Award for “distinguished service to golf through work with turfgrass,” and the 2002 National Distinguished Service Award from the GCSAA for “outstanding contributions to the advancement of the golf course superintendents profession.”

— Pat Jones, Publisher
Paul Albanese wonders whether members truly understand what it means to restore the original design of their golf course.

I've been designing and remodeling courses for a long time, so when I visit a private club, I often hear, "We want to restore the golf course to its original design."

Typically, the golf course was designed in the 1910s or 1920s by an architect that's now gaining modern-day recognition for being a "master architect." Designers such as Donald Ross, Perry Maxwell and A.W. Tillinghast all designed courses in the early part of the century, and many of those courses have stood the test of time. But do members truly understand what it means to "restore" the original design of their golf course? Or do they really desire something else?

I find it ironic that, in one breath, club members will tout their course as a "wonderful, unadulterated classic Donald Ross" design and, in the next breath, say, "We love our beautiful tree-lined golf course." What most club members don't understand is that the tree-lined design of their present-day golf course is antithetical to its classic design origins. More often than not, through years of well-meaning "beautification" committees, most of the original design features have been obscured. So, although there is genuine desire to restore the original design, there is little understanding of the reality behind its implementation.

This is usually the point when I arrive with old aerial photographs clearly showing the "original" course. At this time there is always a look of surprise on the faces of the leaders, as they did not realize what the original golf course had — or didn't have. Most of the courses built in the first quarter of the 20th century were designed without trees being contemplated as integral pieces of the design. Old aerial photographs of classic courses clearly show significantly fewer trees than their modern-day counterpart. Subsequently, I will usually state, "If you truly want to restore the original design, you better have a lot of chainsaws."

In addition to trees, many of the bunkers designed on classic venues were placed to account for golf balls that only flew fractional distances compared to today's supercharged pellets. Therefore, unless a club forbids the use of modern equipment, many of its original bunkers, if restored, will have no strategic value.

This is usually when the epiphany by the club occurs. When faced with what an actual restoration would entail, there is usually a compromise remodeling idea created. I call this concept a "hybrid restoration," which entails studying the original design and integrating the style, form and strategy into a modern-day golf context. The men designing courses in the 1920s had a great understanding for golf design and, through analyzing the forms and philosophies of the master architects, it becomes possible to complement their styles with the modern-golf landscapes.

Reconciling the classic style of a course with the modern-day context of golf is a process that takes education and patience. Once members understand the physical evolution of their course through historical documentation and gain an appreciation of the design philosophy employed by the original architect, a successful hybrid remodeling design can be created.

Albanese is principal of Albanese & Lutsko Golf Course Architects in Clawson, Mich.

"We have always bowed to the U.S. tour, but it's about time now to pat ourselves on the back and say: 'We are equal, if not beyond.' The American team played for their country, but we played for each other. There is a massive difference."

— European golfer Colin Montgomerie on the Europeans' easy win over the Americans in the Ryder Cup. Ouch! (Associated Press)

"Tell the cook this is low-grade dog food. I've had better food at the ballgame, you know? This steak still has marks from where the jockey was hitting it."

— Al Czervik, Rodney Dangerfield's character from "Caddyshack," reciting one of his great lines from the film. Rest in peace, Rodney.