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On Long Island, N.Y., a self-styled golf course designer turned in a commendable job in his first effort at an 18-hole layout. When it came time to pay the bill, the membership lined up behind its lawyer-president, who refused payment, saying that the designer was not included under Article 148. The surprised designer took the case to court and lost!
A little known law—Article 148, Chapter 1082 of New York State's Education Law—makes it illegal for approximately 90 percent of established golf course architects to ply their trade in that state.

New York is not alone, however. Florida, Michigan, Ohio and most recently Connecticut, which passed an Article 148-type law in 1968, have similar laws. More states are expected to follow suit with the ultimate result being that a majority of today's best known golf course architects and big name pros who dabble in design will be banned from doing business.

The New York statute, passed by the legislature in 1960, mandates that the practice of landscape architecture (this includes golf course design), be limited to professional engineers, land surveyors, building architects and licensed landscape architects. The section defines a landscape architect as one "who performs professional services such as consultation, investigation, reconnaissance, research, planning, design, or responsible supervision in connection with the development of land areas . . . ."

These are the duties of the golf course architect. If he is neither a licensed landscape architect, nor fits the other job descriptions, he is risking a fine or even a jail term if he continues to practice that profession.

The law varies from state to state. For example, in Florida the secretary of the Board of Landscape Architects told a veteran golf course architect in no uncertain terms that he could not legally design in that state unless he held a landscape architect's license. "I made up my mind right then that I needed a landscape architect's license to stay in business. I only hope other designers across the country recognize the increase in this type of legislation and take steps to either stop it or join it."

Most designers have literally learned their profession from the ground up. Up to now, experience and reputation have won them the vast majority of golf course design work in the country. In New York state, however, a designer needs more than experience to get a landscape architect's license.

Every applicant must appear before a state board of examiners. Preliminary ground rules say he must be at least 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States, be of good moral character and be at least a high school graduate. He must prove he has either been graduated from a college or school registered by a department that offers an approved curriculum in landscape architecture or its equivalent. He must also submit, before admission to the examination, evidence of practical experience in landscape architecture work acceptable to the board. (Each complete year of study may be accepted in lieu of one year's experience.) The applicant must submit evidence that gives him a total of eight years.

The architect without formal training must show 12 years of practical experience before being allowed to take the examination. He then faces a written test geared to "seek out competency to plan, design and supervise the installation of landscape projects."

Once approved, the golf course architect receives

F. Mitchell, a Huntington Station, N.Y., designer, who holds one. Mitchell had designed more than 100 courses when he discovered he was ineligible to work in the state where he maintains offices.

He discovered this by being knocked out of a municipal job on the basis of the law. "I made up my mind right then that I needed a landscape architect's license to stay in business. I only hope other designers across the country recognize the increase in this type of legislation and take steps to either stop it or join it."

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The board of examiners may also require the applicant to submit to an oral exam as well.
Architects being bulldozed?

a landscape license that is renewable every two years and a list of licensed compatriots, with the request that he inform the state education department of "any persons known to be practicing landscape architecture whose names do not appear on the list."

To those without licenses, in New York, a penalty of not less than $100 or more than $500 or imprisonment of not more than one year or both awaits them. It is also illegal for an architect to use another's seal unless he is a regular employee of the man holding the license.

Mitchell calls the law "ironic," because it safeguards work for building architects, land surveyors and professional engineers—none of whom has the background and experience needed to layout golf courses in accordance with the rules of the game. Mitchell notes the American Society of Golf Course Architects has failed to take a stand on the law. "I doubt if 10 per cent of its members are even aware of the situation that may deprive them of their livelihoods."

One answer, Mitchell feels, is to amend the law to include practicing golf course architects whose work has been satisfactorily rated by the United States Golf Assn.
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Observations on Bentgrass puffiness


This paper involves a series of observations concerning the effect of nitrogen fertilization treatments such as carriers, rates and time of application on variations in the puffiness of a bentgrass turf. The turf was composed of a mixture of Seaside and Penncrest creeping bentgrass, which was mowed three times a week at a quarter of an inch. Watering was done three times a week during periods of moisture stress with about a quarter of an inch of water per application. The soil was a loam containing approximately 14 per cent clay. The experimental area received a groove cultivation treatment plus a sandy loam topdressing once a year. The turf was 12 years old when the experiments started.

The treatment comparisons in this study included an activated sewage sludge, urea and ureaformaldehyde with each applied at two nitrogen levels, four and eight pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year. The fertilization schedule involved (a) a uniform seasonal application applied in eight equal applications from March through October, (b) four equal applications applied during the cooler periods of March, April, September and October, and (c) four equal applications applied during the warm periods of May, June, July and August.

After four consecutive years of selected nitrogen fertilization treatments, differential responses in the form of puffiness became evident. Visual ratings of this effect were made with the degree of response being more evident in the following year.

Results during the fourth and fifth year of fertilization treatment indicated that puffiness was greater at the eight-pound nitrogen treatment than at the four-pound level, regardless of the type of nitrogen carrier involved. A comparison of the three carriers showed area resulted in greater puffiness than the two organic carriers.

Some very interesting results were observed in relation to the season of the year in which the nitrogen was applied. The warm season fertilization treatment (four equal applications in May, June, July and August) resulted in a minimum degree of puffiness. The treatment comparisons in this study included an activated sewage sludge, urea and ureaformaldehyde with each applied at two nitrogen levels, four and eight pounds of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per year. The fertilization schedule involved (a) a uniform seasonal application applied in eight equal applications from March through October, (b) four equal applications applied during the cooler periods of March, April, September and October, and (c) four equal applications applied during the warm periods of May, June, July and August.

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Beard compared to the fertilization applied during the cool temperature periods or in eight equal applications throughout the growing season. Also, the eight-pound application rate of ureaformaldehyde applied in March resulted in significantly greater puffiness than when applied in September.

Comments: The author of this article defines puffiness "as dense, loosely attached patches of top growth that tend to buckle into a higher position than the immediately surrounding turf." It commonly occurs on turf maintained under putting green conditions and results in more scalp ing and relatively poor putting quality or poor ball roll. Puffiness will vary with the particular bentgrass variety involved and correlates with the rate of vegetative growth.

The basic response which underlies all observations in this paper is that excessively high levels of nitrogen nutrition result in excessive growth and the resulting puffiness. In the case of the nitrogen carriers, the greater percent nutrient availability of urea at a much more rapid rate has stimulated excessive growth. In the case of the timing of nitrogen fertilization, the mid-summer fertilization during periods of relatively slow growth due to high temperature stress has limited the degree of nitrogen response and resulting puffiness compared to the cool portions of the growing season where growth is relatively rapid and where responses to higher nitrogen fertility are more evident in the degree of puffiness. This data indicates that when fertilizations are made in the cooler portions of the growing season it is important that the rate be sufficiently low to avoid excessive stimulation of top growth. The level of nitrogen to be applied should only be that amount which is sufficient to maintain color and to provide an adequate level of recuperative ability from injury caused by environmental stress, turfgrass pests or traffic.

Other References of Interest:

