There are thousands of reasons golfers miss putts. (One less if you use Greens Grade.)

Milorganite Greens Grade offers all the benefits of an organic fertilizer – a nonburning formula with slow-release nitrogen – only in smaller particles. Which means it won’t disrupt putts after it’s applied. It settles into the turf canopy virtually unnoticed.

But the results won’t be. As for three or four putts? Who or what is blamed is anyone’s guess. But it certainly won’t be the fertilizer.

For more details, visit milorganite.com or call 1-800-287-9645.
At Your Desk

How much time do you spend on nonagronomic activities?

- Less than 10%: 3.9%
- 10% to 24%: 23.3%
- 25% to 49%: 38.6%
- 50% to 74%: 23.9%
- 75% or more: 7.8%
- Don’t know: 2.6%

GCSAA

Work, Work, Work

Is it easier for you to find labor in this economic downturn than it was during the labor crunch two years ago?

- Yes: 31%
- I never had labor problems to begin with: 36%
- No: 33%

GCSAA

Golf Rounds Played

The percentages below represent the difference in number of rounds played in the month of November 2002 compared to the number of rounds played November 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>NOVEMBER</th>
<th>Y.T.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New England (ME, VT, NH, MA, RI, CT)</td>
<td>-32.6%</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Atlantic (NY, PA, NJ)</td>
<td>-41.4%</td>
<td>-4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East North Central (MI, OH, IN, IL, WI)</td>
<td>-57.7%</td>
<td>-5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West North Central (ND, MN, SD, NE, KS, IA, MO)</td>
<td>-48.6%</td>
<td>-7.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic (WV, VA, DE, MD, NC, SC, GA, FL)</td>
<td>-26.6%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Atlantic (without FL)</td>
<td>-13.6%</td>
<td>-1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East South Central (KY, TN, AL, MS)</td>
<td>-20.3%</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West South Central (OK, AR, LA, TX)</td>
<td>-14.4%</td>
<td>-1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West South Central (without TX)</td>
<td>-29.2%</td>
<td>-6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>-5.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain (MT, ID, WY, NV, UT, CO, AZ, NM)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>-1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific (WA, OR, AK, HI, CA)</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific (without CA)</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>.6%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL UNITED STATES</td>
<td>-18.3%</td>
<td>-2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GOLF DATATECH

Battle of the Sexes

Is Augusta National right or wrong to not admit women as members?

- Right
  - Women: 22%
  - Men: 47%

- Wrong
  - Women: 60%
  - Men: 36%

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL/HARRIS POLL (BASED ON 2,221 RESPONSES)
Research at major universities such as Maryland, Michigan State, Penn State, and Virginia Tech continues to prove what thousands of superintendents have seen first-hand: Nutramax L-amino acid products enhance turf grass maintenance programs and are economical to use!

L-amino acids activate natural defense mechanisms keeping the plant healthier and better able to defend itself against disease pressure, environmental stress and other adverse conditions.

Research has also shown that Nutramax products enhance the activity and efficacy of fertilizers, many fungicides, herbicides and plant growth regulators.

Contact us to learn more about Nutramax products and what advanced amino acid technology can do for you.
**Business briefs**

**Water wars means water audits**

Drought conditions throughout the country and an increasing focus on visible water users to conserve more water are leading many golf courses to retain irrigation consultants who can audit their systems and provide recommendations for improved water efficiency, according to the American Society of Irrigation Consultants (ASIC).

“Water wars are breaking out in many parts of the country, pitting state and local officials and even neighbors against one another,” said Jim Barrett, president of ASIC. “This, in turn, is putting the microscope on any visible entity that uses a significant amount of water.”

That means golf courses, Barrett adds. Hence, courses are conducting water audits to use water more efficiently. Water audits help courses assess the amount of water they need and how well the courses’ systems currently meet those needs. Audits also identify areas of inefficiency in the design or operation of systems.

**Deere can pursue lawsuit**

A U.S. appeals court has ruled that Deere & Co. can pursue its lawsuit against Toro Co. over a patent for a machine that aerates soil on golf courses, according to a report by Bloomberg News.

Deere accused Toro of using its patent for a wheeled machine. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said a federal judge in Peoria, Ill., improperly defined the swinging motion covered by the patent in an earlier ruling in favor of Toro.

**Gotham may seek Chapter 11**

Gotham Golf Partners may file for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection as a result of a severe drought for about four years.

Although the Arizona cuts may not seem major, Lynn Cannon, executive director of the Cactus and Pine GCSA in Arizona, regards them as “really huge” because the center did not grow to handle Arizona’s huge golf course boom during the 1990s.

“Our dry, hot summers and clay-like soil require specific research that experts from other state universities have not been able to deal with,” she said.

“The center has been here for 10 years and has never reached its full potential, even though golf is so important to the state’s economy,” said David Kopec, head of Karsten Turfgrass Research Center.

Meanwhile, the state’s more than 300 golf courses have struggled with a severe drought for about four years. As a result, many courses have turned to secondary, low-quality irrigation sources.

“Research on Arizona turf has to be done here,” Kopec said. Karsten has also worked on ideas for preparing bermudagrass for overseeding, has evaluated water-use patterns and tailored weed-control programs to the desert. “Research on Arizona turf has to be done here,” Kopec said.

Cuts at the University of Florida began because of a tourism slowdown that started even before Sept. 11,
2001, according to J. Bryan Unruh, extension turfgrass specialist at the University of Florida in the West Florida Research and Education Center in Pensacola. His turfgrass center, with a staff of seven, opened seven years ago and is one of the largest in the Southeast. Some 3,000 to 4,000 visitors, including county extension agents and superintendents, tour the center or attend classes there every year.

One professor who worked with Unruh retired and was not replaced. Unruh has absorbed travel costs into grant accounts because his travel budget, used mainly to speak at conferences and do training, was cut by 75 percent. His center has statewide responsibilities in a state with more than 1,300 golf courses. “If I go somewhere, I have to line up several things to do in the same place and have done some cost-sharing with industry,” he said.

At the University of Florida in Gainesville, professor Grady Miller said the university cut one staff position at its Gainesville turfgrass research facility. Another faculty member who retired will not be replaced for the time being. But so far, the turf center has gotten by “doubling up,” Miller said. Things could deteriorate as time goes on, he added.

“If our off-campus turf faculty is moved, it will likely be to another region in the state,” he says. “Therefore, the availability of that resource for golf courses in our area would shift. I think our faculty number will be reduced so that may effectively limit research.”

George Hamilton, coordinator of turfgrass research at Penn State who also trains superintendents, said his center has not suffered big cuts yet.

“But we’re getting fearful now about the retirement of faculty in this reduced budget situation,” he said. “They may collapse the positions if someone leaves.” Penn State as a whole has been laying off staff for two years.

The Penn State turfgrass program, one of the oldest and largest in the country, has 10 faculty and 40 to 50 county staff members.

“In many areas of our budget, we’ve been fairly self-sufficient,” Hamilton said. “Members of country clubs pay a part of their dues to the center. We also sponsor conferences and trade shows around the state where corporations buy booth space. From all that, plus tours of the center, we take in $200,000 a year. With-Continued on page 16
**Business briefs**

**Briefs continued from page 14**

New York court's injunction that blocks its plans to merge with First Union Real Estate Equity and Mortgage, a national investment company, according to reports.

Gotham owns 26 golf courses. Reportedly, Gotham and First Union Real Estate Equity and Mortgage Investments agreed to merge nearly one year ago, but their plans were halted last year when a court issued an injunction after a shareholder objected.

Gotham Golf Partners is a full-service golf course acquisition, ownership and management company based in Hershey, Pa.

**Briggs to lead BASF Specialty Products**

Stephen Briggs is the new director of BASF's Specialty Products Department, which incorporates the company's professional turf and ornamental, vegetation management/forestry, pest control and turf fungicide businesses.

Briggs is responsible for all aspects of the department's current operations, in addition to orchestrating the merger of TopPro Specialties group into the department. Briggs is the former vice president of TopPro Specialties, a unit of the Micro Flo Co. and a wholly owned subsidiary of BASF Corp.

At TopPro, Briggs was in charge of the Specialty Group, with generic product responsibilities.

**The GCSAA Foundation changes name, focus**

The GCSAA Foundation's Board of Trustees approved a revision of the entity's direction and name. It's now known as the Environmental Institute for Golf and will concentrate on addressing environmental issues surrounding the game of golf. The changes come as a result of a year and a half study that analyzed the needs of golf and the strategic focus of The Foundation.

Qualitative research was gathered through interviews of individuals representing all aspects of the golf industry. The feedback revealed that golf's relationship with the environment is gaining a positive stature, but the momentum must not be allowed to dissipate because of a lack of a long-term vision.

**Continued from page 14 out that money, we would not be able to function.**

For the 700 golf courses in Pennsylvania, he said: "We provide a full-service program with pest management and soil amendments. But if we lost a breeding position (in research), we couldn’t develop new grasses that do well at lower mowing heights and that make better putting surfaces for players."

Some other universities, like Rutgers in New Jersey, reported no immediate problems. And Cale A. Bigelow at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Ind., said his turfgrass research center has added a position recently. Still, he said, "We are trying our best to meet the needs of golf courses in Indiana, but with the recent construction boom, it is difficult to serve everyone."

At the University of Arizona, Kopec is trying new approaches to stretch his budget. Superintendents recently held a fund-raising golf tournament in Scottsdale to raise $40,000 for Karsten. Kopec also would like to see a small tax on each round played and donated to research.

"If the average price of a round of golf in Arizona is $60 or $70, then why wouldn't golfers be willing to pay another 10 cents to go into research?" he asks. "But Arizona has balked at it, even though not a single thing in golf costs 10 cents."

Larsen is a free-lance writer from Scottsdale, Ariz.

---

**Quotable**

"Ping 13, full set. Irons & woods. I'm done. Some minor damage from throwing clubs. Your cost equals my last score! $98."

— A new ex-golfer selling his clubs in the classifieds of the Sarasota Herald Tribune.

"If you are using a contact fungicide, think of it like paint. Would you paint a house that was wet from rain?"

— Joe Rimelspach, extension plant pathologist from The Ohio State University, on the importance of dragging the dew off fairways before applying a contact fungicide.

"I like my turfgrass to look good. Bruce likes to kill his grass."

— James J. Camberato, professor of turfgrass management at Clemson University, on his colleague Bruce Clarke's tendency to induce diseases on test plots to study their progression. Clarke is director of Rutgers University's Center for Turf Science.
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BCM\(^\circledR\) provides quick greenup with enough longevity to carry the rich, deep green color up to 18 weeks, much longer than lower-end methylene ureas and coated technologies. Visual quality will remain when other fertilizers begin to fade.

The precise and steady release of BCMU\(^\circledR\) gives turf managers consistent results with any application rate or interval while building a solid nitrogen base. Its low salt index with almost non-existent burn potential make it the safe choice as well.

When you consider all the important features and benefits of a nitrogen source, no other competitor compares to BCMU\(^\circledR\). Its unique balance of short, intermediate and long methylene urea chains creates a product that is the best of all worlds and an outstanding value.

Combine that with the efficiency of Meth-Ex\(^\circledR\) technology and you have a nitrogen source that stands alone. BCMU with Meth-Ex technology has a high nitrogen activity index, which means that more nutrients are available when the plant requires them while "banking" some for later use. BCMU™ is found only in UHS Signature Brand Fertilizers and have been tested and used with outstanding results for years. Find out why the best fertilization program should be an easy balancing act for the smart turf manager.

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- penetrating agent
- root stimulants
- soil amendment

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The enzymes in BLT degrade the protective film covering anaerobic bacteria in the black layer, thus restricting their production of toxic gas.

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BLT is placed on a carrier of EcoSand®, a zeolite soil amendment, which aids in oxygen movement and absorbs excess water.

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CIRCLE NO. 112

United
Horticultural Supply
Off The Fringe

A Week in the Life

MARCH MADNESS MEANS IT’S TIME TO PREPARE FOR ANOTHER SEASON — IF MOTHER NATURE ALLOWS YOU

By Jim Black

As usual in the transition zone, a soft 3-inch blanket of snow arrives in between days of promising warmth. I come to work on a Sunday morning and hook up the plow to my truck. I do this mainly for the fun of it because I’m sure that within a couple hours I will have missed the opportunity. Temperatures are supposed to climb back into the low 50s.

A quick and chilly ride around the course reveals that the greens are the last place the snow will melt, much to the dismay of the pro and the members. I, of course, welcome the respite for the sake of the turf. This old course has seen so many years of 50,000 rounds that even it deserves a few days off.

Monday comes and even with bright sun and temperatures in the upper 40s you learn that even a leafless tree provides enough shade to keep snow from melting. And even though it’s comfortable outside, some of the cart paths are still impassable because of the same treeless shade.

So it’s back to the shop. Clean, sweep, straighten, grind. Organize and put away. Six trips to the dumpster. Then, after four hours of bumping into each other, you send half the crew home at lunch because there’s only so much you can do this time of year. My afternoon is spent in the office, planning and plotting for whatever surprises Mother Nature may decide to throw my way this year.

Tuesday. Snow still lingers on six of my putting surfaces. The owner and the pro are starting to drop hints of opening soon for the sake of off-season revenue. I decide it’s time to take a much-needed 18-hole winter walk. Rose, my trusty Airedale/German Shepherd pound puppy and I head out. Continued on page 24

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Off The Fringe

Continued from page 19

First, it's down to the lakes to spook up the geese and encourage them to find a new place for their swimming and pooping. Rose is a goose-herding natural, and after 10 minutes or so the flock takes the hint and noisily lifts off and heads out.

Our hike around the front nine reveals that, indeed, four greens guarded by southern trees are still covered and icy. Even with a warm sun, air temperatures in the mid-40s keep the greens unplayable and off-limits. We can, however, use the front-end loader to remove the slush from the path to make it passable.

On the back nine, one green is still covered and one is questionable. There's a length of path down the hill on number 15 that could be salted to make it driveable enough for a golf car, but the rest of the back is clear sailing. Decision time.

Wednesday morning the phone rings. It's the club owner. "Well? What does it look like out there?" My mind switches from turf to business, the business of revenue at our public course.

"With a little creativity," I say, "we could probably choose nine holes today after the frost."

"Will that be OK for the greens? I don't want to rush things if we don't have to."

Setting my ego aside, I agree saying, "If we keep on the paths, the frost should go away and it'll be OK."

I don't know if she's seen the forecast yet, but the weatherman has promised another 2 inches tonight. What can one day hurt?

I call the pro and nine holes are agreed upon. I stay in my office the rest of the day to avoid all the questions, such as, "Will you open more later?"

On the business side, the cash register rings to life again, if only for a little while. It's better than nothing.

Thursday morning I wake up and peek out the window. The forecast was incorrect. There are 4 inches of new snow instead of the predicted 2. I silently rejoice, thankful that rest again will come for this old course.

Rose and I carefully make our way to work. Two of my trusted and faithful employees are already there. Gary has made his way in thanks to his Jeep, and James is the ever-present resident. The three of us work to clear and salt the as-

Continued on page 24

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- Reduces risk of personal injury
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Golfdom March 2003