GOLF COURSE WASTEWATER SYMPOSIUM

The United Sates Golf Association, in cooperation with the American Society of Golf Course Architects, Golf Course Builders Association of America, Golf Course Superintendents Association of America, and National Golf Foundation, announces a Golf Course Wastewater Symposium on March 4 and 5, 1993. The Symposium will be held at the Newport Beach Marriott Hotel in Newport Beach, California.

Effluent water from sewage treatment plants and wastewater from other sources has been playing an increasingly important role in golf course irrigation as the use of potable water for irrigation has come under public scrutiny. The Wastewater Symposium will bring together turfgrass managers, engineers, agronomists, golf course architects, equipment manufacturers, and professionals from other disciplines who have a role in planning, designing, and operating wastewater irrigation systems.

The symposium will provide practical answers to questions concerning the use of effluent water for turfgrass irrigation and will encourage greater acceptance of wastewater irrigation as a significant means of conserving our most important natural resource. An indexed, peer-reviewed proceedings with valuable summaries, references, and appendices will be published from the symposium.

For more information on the event, contact Dr. Michael Kenna (405-743-3900) or Dr. Kimberly Erusha (908-234-2300) at the USGA.

with 85-90 % sand this size fraction has been largely ignored in previous studies on LDS, but since this is the most chemically reactive fraction, due to the presence of clays, it would not be surprising that this is where organic-inorganic interactions would be the most prevalent. The hydrophobicity was the greatest in the area immediately below the thatch-soil interface. This is the area in the soil profile with the most biological activity, especially in regards to root colonization and thatch degradation. Electron micrographs of soil particles that were approximately 0.1mm in diameter showed that the particles in LDS samples had an extensive organic coating compared to particles from wettable soils.

Roots from both areas n the sand greens were heavily colonized by several fungi including vesicular-arbuscular mycorrhizae (VAM),*Phialophora* spp., *Pythium* spp., and *Ploymyxa graminis*. The VAM appeared to be more extensive in the roots associated with wettable areas, but definitive conclusions should be avoided since the soil was already exhibiting LDS when the samples were collected and so a cause and effect relationship could not be determined. No attempt was made to rate the colonization by the other fungi, they were just observed in roots from both areas.

Results from these studies indicate the role of the bentgrass root system, And associated microflora, on the development of LDS should be investigated in more detail. Previous studies have attempted to characterize the chemical and physical properties of LDS soils, but the impact of biological influences on its development cannot be ignored.
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