EDGEWOOD TAHOE GOLF COURSE - by John Williams

Edgewood Tahoe Golf Course is an 18 hole public golf course located on the South Shore of Lake Tahoe and contains approximately 300 acres. The course was completed in the fall of 1967 and opened for play in May of 1968. It is located on the waters edge of Lake Tahoe behind the three major hotels in Stateline, Nevada. The last three holes are located on the edge of the Lake and I feel are the prettiest on the course. We are building 3 new tees, sorry they won't be ready for play by meeting time. Hole #4 will be a par 5.

We are open for play from the first of May to the first of November or later, depending upon the fall snows. During the summer months we will average around 280 rounds per day. Last year during our six months of operation we had in excess of 27,000 rounds of golf. One half or our play is made up of tournaments anywhere from small company tournaments of 20 players to the Del Webb classic of 250 players.

The course is 7,411 yards from the pro tees and 6,885 yards from the regular tees. The ratings are: professional 74, mens 69, ladies 72.

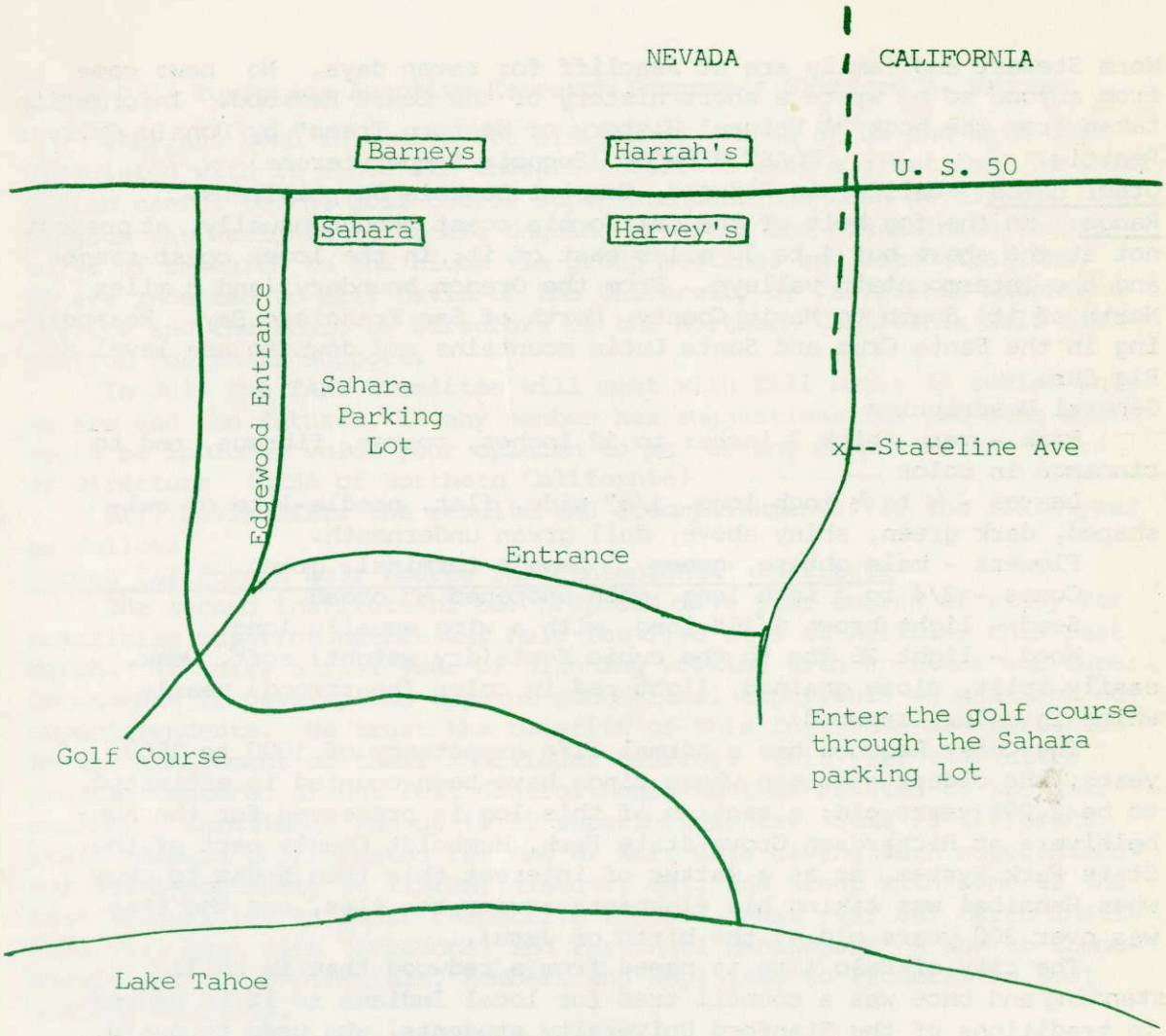
Our temperatures vary quite a bit through the year. In the spring and fall we will have night time temperatures from the mid 20's to the mid 30's and day time highs in the 50's and mid 60's. Summertime temperatures during the nights will be in the 40's and days in the 60's and 70's.

The course was constructed with sand greens and the fairway and tees are planted on decomposed granite. This required a high amount of irrigation especially when this is combined with strong westerly winds we have almost every afternoon and evening. Last year we applied slightly under 100 million gallons of water from May 1st to October 15th.

The crew ranges from 14 to 15 men in the spring and fall to 18 to 20 men in the summer. Last year for the first time three girls worked on the crew. The girls proved to be successful so rehired two and the third one works part time. They operate the greens mowers and the mechanical sand trap rake.

Our watering system proved to be somewhat of a difficulty in that it was very inadequate for our requirements. We have been revising it. The first phase was to loop all the original main lines. Next we installed a larger pump station and now we are relocating the heads so that they are on 90' centers.

Come join us at Edgewood.



We wish to thank Ron Fream of Fream, Storm Associates, Ltd for the slide presentation at Castlewood in June. It was very enlightening, especially the labor force that was used in the far East countries.

Norm Stewart and family are at Seacliff for seven days. No news came from anyone so he wrote a short history of the Coast Redwood. Information taken from the book "A Natural History of Western Trees" by Donald Culross Peattie.

COAST REDWOOD (Sequoia Sempervierens)

Other names: California Redwood, Coastal Sequoia Sempervirens.

Range: In the fog belt of the California coast though usually, at present not at the shore but 1 to 30 miles east of it, in the lower coast ranges and the intermountain valleys. From the Oregon boundary (and 8 miles North of it) South to Marin County, North of San Francisco Bay. Reappearing in the Santa Cruz and Santa Lucia mountains and down to sea level at Big Sur.

General Description

Bark - very thick 3 inches to 12 inches, coarse, fibrous, red to cinnamon in color

Leaves - ¼ to ½ inch long, 1/8" wide, flat, needle-like or awl-shaped, dark green, shiny above, dull green underneath.

Flowers - male obtuse, green female terminal, green

Cones - 3/4 to 1 inch long, when unopened ½" broad

Seed - light brown 1/16" long, with a wing equally long

Wood - light 26 lbs to the cubic foot (dry weight) soft, weak, easily split, close grained, light red in color (heartwood) nearly white in color (sapwood)

The Coast Redwood has a normal life expectancy of 1000 to 1500 years, the oldest specimen whose rings have been counted is estimated to be 2,200 years old; a section of this log is preserved for the non-beleivers at Richardson Grove State Park, Humboldt County part of the State Park System, so as a matter of interest this tree began to grow when Hannibal was taking his elephants across the Alps, and the tree was over 200 years old at the birth of Jesus.

The city of Palo Alto is named from a redwood that is still standing and once was a council tree for local Indians so it is sacred in traditions of the Stanford University students, who used to guard it, the night before the football game with University of California, from being cut down (they said) by their rivals. It is also figured on the seal of the Stanford University.

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Genus - A group of species which resemble each other more than they differ.

Shoot - Any growing axis of a stem, or a new plant or branch growing from an old one

Terminal - at the end of a branch, shoot, style, etc.

T A R P - Turfgrass Adaptive Research Program - Clifford A. Wagoner

TARP has been in action for six years. Those of us who have been associated with it since its inception believe that a great deal of information useful to the golf course superintendent has been developed. The program was designed to tackle ongoing problems and disseminate the results of research to the clubs via group meetings and demonstrations. We are indebted to Bill Davis of the University of California Extension Service and the Board of Directors of the Northern California Golf Association for their support.

In July the TARP Committee will meet with Bill Davis to review where we are and the future. If any member has suggestions for projects which could be included voice your opinion to me or any member of the Board of Directors (GCSA of Northern California)

Bill Davis lists the results and accomplishments for the sixth year as follows:

Second California Golf Course Superintendents' Institute

The second Institute of our proposed five year course of study for practicing superintendents was held for five days at Asilomar this past March. It takes a full year of planning working with speakers and superintendents to develop the type of educational experience we want for our superintendents. We trust the benefits of this Institute are reflected in the management of their individual courses. This year the entire program centered arount Pest Control Management as related to the golf course. Enrollment was up to 52 superintendents. Some 23 different staff members participated for one or more days giving each superintendent the opportunity to listen, discuss, eat, and sleep with some of the best authorities in their respective fields. Next year our March Institute will deal with "Personnel and Personnel Management" - How to Communicate with Club Officials, Members and Employees to Produce the Best Golfing Facility.

Putting Green Management by Topdressing

This major experimental project was carried out over the top of our experimental green. The U.S.G.A. contributed some funds over a two year period directly to Dr. John Madison to get this phase of research underway. A satelite project similar in scope was also carried out at the Rossmoor Golf Course in Walnut Creek. The basic work has been completed and one full evening at the March Institute was devoted to a discussion of results. Also a paper was submitted to the U.S.G.A. Greens Section Record for publication this spring. Final measurements will be taken this spring and our recommended practice will be superimposed over the entire experimental green for a long-term evaluation of the practice.

Reducing and Relieving Compaction

Plans were well underway for several projects both on the campus and at two selected golf courses when we lost our technician. The two

campus projects have been re-established this spring and this coming fall we hope to re-establish the other field projects. The major one on campus will be done on a 20 year old student practice green. It was the original bentgrass turf plot John Madison established on campus in the early 1950's. Color motion pictures of the existing green will be taken over a two year period. We will attempt to make this weed and bermuda infested area into a year around good to excellent putting surface.

We also hope to use salary savings from this year's budget to purchase the new, deep (6 inch) positive piston aerator. Where rocks are not present, this machine may prove to be one of the best tools for renovating compacted areas so that a good stand of turf can be established and maintained.

Nutrition and the Experimental Green

Once we establish a uniform management system over the surface of the green, we will be able to study what nutirents are in the green and how much are being leached out of the green. The experimental green with its drainage systems is so constructed that all leachates from 1/3 of the green can be collected and analyzed. We will be managing the green for excellency as a putting surface with a minimum level of fertilization. At selected periods we will increase rates of nitrogen.

Removing Invading Bermuda Green Apron

While not planned as a project this year we were able to supply labor and funds to our Weed Control Specialist to set up three projects which we hope will be beneficial to many courses where bermuda is the basic fairway grass. The projects are located on the Peach Tree Golf Course in Marysville, North Ridge Golf Course in Sacramento and the main entrance to the Davis Campus Administration building. A new herbicide has been shown to give a quick (three week) and complete kill of bermuda as well as all other grass. The herbicide is translocated through the leaves to stolons and roots of the bermuda. Two weeks after a September application the area can be aerated, verticut and overseeded with desirable grasses. By taking 1/4 to 1/3 of the area around a green out of play for a short period of time, we could greatly reduce this management problem. This herbicide decomposes rapidly and does not sterilize the soil. Becuase of TARP this project went ahead.

Testing Sands and Mixes and Topdressing Material for Individual NCGA Courses

We have reactivated our program offered three years ago to run tests and evaluations for individual NCGA golf courses. Most golf courses are now actively practicing more frequent aeration and topdressing, and the supply of better sands for their greens may not be readily available. We have repaired our compacting equipment and tooled up our lab assistant to run these tests. To date we have not advertised this service except through farm advisor contacts with individual course superintendents. We are already spending considerable time rendering this service.

TO BE CONTINUED IN AUGUST NEWSLETTER

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