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Bud Quandt witnessed, made history

BY KIT BRADSHAW

Charles L. "Bud" Quandt has been the superintendent at Pasadena Yacht and Country Club for 23 years and he is proud of Pasadena and its history.

Since opening as Bear Creek Golf Course in 1924, this course near the intracoastal waterway in St. Petersburg has had the legends walk her fairways.

"Walter Hagen and Joe Kirkwood were the first professionals at the club, which was built by Mr. Van Cleet and opened right at the height of the first golf boom," Quandt said. "Within a year there was a famous match between Hagen and Bobby Jones. Jones lost to Hagen, 7-6, and suffered one of his few defeats."

Pasadena also had the presence of two famous "Babes."

"Babe Zaharias once challenged Babe Ruth here. She said she could outdrive Ruth standing on one leg. Zaharias got up to the tee at 18, stood on her right leg and hit the ball 240 yards. Ruth's drive came up 15 yards short."

Until 1964, Pasadena was a stop on the men's professional tour. From 1975 to 1989 it was an LPGA tournament site until lack of sponsorship money caused it to be dropped.

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1990
Carl McKinney
Bud Quandt
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1991
Tom Mascaro
John Hayden
Harvey Phillips
C.R. "Bud" Pearson
Carl Smith



Bud Quandt

Superintendent of Pasadena Yacht & Country Club, St. Petersburg for past 23 years.

Age: 63

Graduate of Arsenal Technical H.S. in Indianapolis. Has attended turfgrass seminars throughout his careers.

Previously superintendent at Seminole Lake C.C. in Pinellas County.

GCSAA 25-year club member; FTGA member for 14 years. Member of West Coast GCSA and held all offices.

U.S. Navy in World War II.

Family: Widowed; Daughter, Sigma; son, Dorsey "Butch" Quandt.

"In 1972, architect Bill Dietsch completely renovated Pasadena," Quandt said. "In 1985, the Arnold Palmer (golf course design) people rebuilt the 18th hole when we moved the clubhouse to its new location. The course has changed a lot since the early days," said Quandt.

"Now we have condos, townhouses and single-family homes around it and we have a marina as well."

Quandt has been involved in many innovations in golf course management the last 20 years. Because of his efforts throughout his career, Quandt received the FGCSA President's Award in 1990.

Previously he received the FTGA's Wreath of Grass Award in 1976, the Horticulturist of the Year award from the University of Florida in 1976 and was named Pinellas County Golf Superintendent of the Year for 1987.

He was the co-chairman (along with Bud Pearson) of the first WCFTGA scholarship and research golf tournament.

And just this past September he hosted the 28th annual scholarship tournament at Pasadena.

Quandt has been on the agricultural advisory committee for the Southwest Florida Water Management District for several years and has seen changes in the effluent quality standards that have taken place and its subsequent benefit to golf courses that are the end users.

"We've come a long way. They now

require the effluent to be treated to a third stage, which is much better than before," he said.

Even though Quandt has kept up with changes in the Industry — and has been instrumental in incorporating these changes at his course — there is a faint yearning for an earlier, simpler time.

"I think some of the real joy in our jobs was going out on the course, where you could see what was going on and just enjoy being outdoors.

"Some of that is lost now... there's so much paperwork and budget work that the younger superintendents may be missing the pure beauty of the courses they are working to maintain."

TURFGRASS QUIZ

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HANDS ON



BY CARL SMITH

G. C. Superintendent, Lake City Country Club North Florida Chapter

Frost, Freeze and Cold Weather Protection

Information and Preparation

Reliable weather information is especially crucial when severe weather and cold fronts approach the North Florida area.

Eddie Snipes, CGCS of the Oakbridge at Sawgrass Golf Course studies forecast maps in the local paper and watches one preferred TV meteorologist. Eddie also uses the toll-free number for N.O.A.A. Weather Radio to receive the latest forecast information. Gary Meadors, CGCS at the Jacksonville Beach Golf Club relies on the local TV and radio forecasts. I listen to N.O.A.A. and watch the Cable TV weather station.

All of us agreed that we stock up on wetting agents (surfactants) before winter and Eddie has a supply of tarps for plant protection. Gary and I do not use tarps or coverings as most of our plant material is cold tolerant. Eddie will cover his sago palms, banana trees and other sensitive plantings around the beach house. Many Florida golf resorts want the tropical atmosphere, but in some areas it is not very practical.

Plant material is not the only part of a golf course that needs protecting when hard freezes are upon us. Irrigation pump stations, controllers, water fountains, and restroom plumbing may all require attention.

Eddie and Gary have electric irrigation control systems, and I have a combination of electric controllers on the tees and greens and 20 hydraulic fairway controllers. In the winter we place rolled insulation in the control boxes. This has worked very well.

(Editor's note: At Isleworth CC in Windermere, each controller had an electric receptacle in the box. Low wattage light bulbs were plugged in to serve as "heat lamps" in addition to exterior insulation.)

If extremely cold weather is expected, Eddie may drain his entire system to prevent pipe damage. Gary will insulate his pump station and/or place a heat lamp in the pump house. Other superincess that is losing popularity. Eddie said that many still try to achieve the same results by applying Milorganite, a blackgrained organic fertilizer. Many times the best offense is a good defense. A good

Keeping your golf course from looking like a winter wonderland



tendents protect the exposed restroom plumbing on the course by either draining the lines or adding anti-freeze or alcohol to tanks and bowls to prevent freezing.

Protecting the Turf

All of us agreed on the use of wetting agents as the best preventive measure for turf protection. The wetting agent prevents dew from forming and helps eliminate frost damage.

By applying a wetting agent the day before a freeze, it should last for several days. The newer products can be applied more often without worry of phytotoxi– city.

Years ago it was common irrigation practice to either "knock down" frost or even "ice-over" a green or tee to prevent below-freezing air from contacting the turf.

The technology on wetting agents, especially those that do not have to be watered in, is revolutionizing frost and freeze protection.

The use of powdered charcoal to absorb heat from the sun was a messy pro-

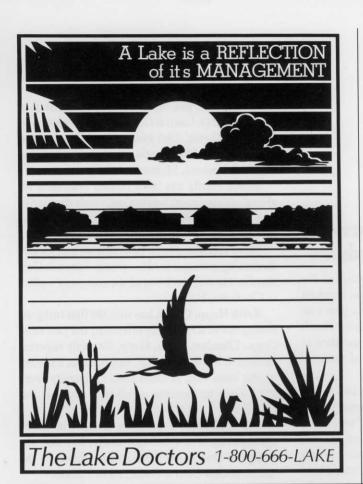
dose of potash applied in the late fall or early winter will help turf survive or recover from a freeze. If damage does occur, it may be wise to raise the height of cut on the greens and apply a good source of chelated iron.

Cold-weather damage is usually minimal because it rarely stays below freezing for extended periods. Frost damage on is not usually a factor overseeded turf. Gary and I concurred that if frost is present on fairways a short syringe cycle may be necessary to thaw the ice crystals.

Any time you are forced to change the playing conditions or delay the opening of the course to play, the greens committee, the pro, and the members should be informed of the reasons for your actions.

Summary

Common sense is one of your best weapons. Be prepared. Stay on top of weather conditions. Keep lines of communication open. Remember! This is Florida! It can't stay cold for too long.



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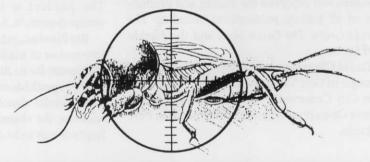
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Turf Industry Roundup

Hritsko, McGuire new Bardmoor superintendents

New superintendents have been named for both golf courses at Bardmoor in Largo. **Stephen J. Hritsko**, Bardmoor assistant for the past two years, moves into the top job at Bardmoor North Golf Club. **Joseph J. McGuire**, former assistant at Saddlebrook Resort, takes the reins of the new Bayou Club designed by Tom Fazio.

Charles B. "Bud" White has joined Lesco, Inc. as director of golf development. The former USGA agronomist and private consultant will "work with golf course owners, developers, builders, designers and architects in representing Lesco's broad product and equipment lines and technical services," said Philip R. Gardner, executive vice president for sales.

Philip Pettus has joined Janlark Communications as managing editor. The veteran Florida newsman will supervise the editing and production of all Janlark publications including *The Florida Green, The Green Sheet* and the *Florida Turf Digest*.

David Cheesman has been promoted to sales manager of Golf Ventures. The 1983 graduate of Lake City Community College's School of Golf Course Operations will continue to reside in Port St. Lucie. Lee Record will represent NK Medalist Turf Division of NK Lawn & Garden Co., Minneapolis, in the Southeast. Also joining the NK sales staff will be Michael W. Tentis, Western Region, and Luis B. Mendoza, Midwest.

Frank Hardy has been named Southeast regional sales manager for the Greensmix division of Faulks Bros. Construction, Inc. His territory will include Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas.

Steve Wood has been named lawn and garden marketing manager for Husqvarna Forest & Garden Co. He will work out of the company's office in Charlotte, N.C.

Keith Happ, CGCS, has won the first turfgrass management scholarship offered by the Best Sand Corp., Chardon, Ohio. Happ, formerly superintendent at Legend Lake GC in Chardon, has been on the dean's list at Ohio State University every term since he became a full-time student last December.

Bill Anderson, a graduate student in sports administration at Ohio University, has won the inaugural Don Rossi Scholarship offered by the National Golf Course Owners Association.

Ciba-Geigy's Princep liquid pre-emergence herbicide is now available to control a wide variety of annual broadleaf and grassy weeds in turf and ornamental plantings when used at selective rates. The product is labeled for bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass and zoysiagrass.

Bio Plus Inc., principally owned by Pennington Enterprises of Madison, Ga., has received a process patent for its Bio 170 granules, a special inert granular pesticide carrier made from peanut hulls. The granules dissolve as soon as they are wet, releasing the chemical and leaving no particles large enough to be consumed by wildlife.

Turf Industry Roundup

Companies doing business with golf course superintendents in Florida are invited to submit their news releases to The Florida Green, c/o Janlark Communications, P.O. Box 336, Auburndale, FL 33823.



Stephen J. Hritsko



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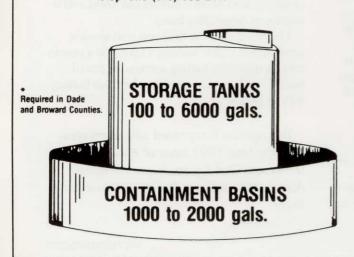
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An opinion on unreasonable expectations

Everything cannot be perfect on every golf course every day. Even if it were possible, what would it cost?

BY STANLEY J. ZONTEK

Director, Mid Atlantic region USGA Green Section

Golfers are well known for making comparisons. They seem to take pride in telling anyone who will listen how a course down the road does something this way or that. They compare budgets, acreage maintained, soils, grass types, green speed, the amount of labor and many

other facts. Sometimes, the comparisons are accurate, sometimes not.

Let's take this comparison one step further. It's not really valid, but it is interesting, nonetheless.

Baseball: A .250 batting average is just that — an average. A ball player hits safely one at-bat in four. A "star" bats .300 and an immortal like Ted Williams bats .400. If you are keeping score, and you should be, that's four out of ten.

Basketball:

Superstars shoot just

over 50% from the field. They shoot a ball into a hoop at a distance of zero (a dunk) to 18-22 feet or more.

Golf: A par round of golf is normally about 72. Golfers who consistently shoot less than par are found on the PGA tour making lots of money. Golfers who shoot consistently over par are found everywhere and includes those people making comparisons. The average handicap in the country is just over 18. The average golfer, therefore, shoots about about 25% over par.

At what percentage do golf course superintendents produce quality turfgrass? As a basis for comparison, golf courses contain about 30 acres of fairways, 2.5 acres of greens and 2.5 acres of tees. This equates to about 100,000 square feet of greens and tees and 1,320,000 square feet of fairways. Thus, if a superintendent "bats" .400, which would put him in great company in baseball, it means your superstar would lose the equivalent of 10.8 greens and tees

out of 18. On fairways, he would lose about 18 acres of turf.

While this .400 batting average might get you into the Baseball Hall of Fame, you would probably lose you job as a golf course superintendent.

All of this may sound ludicrous, but the fact remains that golfers have set such high standards for their golf courses that maintaining these standards is difficult, expensive and

sometimes impossible to achieve. To keep alive every blade of grass on every green, tee and fairway regardless of the conditions and not being willing to accept anything less is wishful thinking and a mistake.

Everything cannot be perfect on every golf course every day. Even if it were possible, what would it cost?

So, look at your golf course. My message to course officials reading this opinion is not to be so concerned if the

golf course superintendent bats only .998. After all, this equates to losing about 200 square feet of turf, a 10-foot by 20-foot area of greens or tees and 2,640 square feet of fairways or six-one-hundredths (.06) of an acre.

Anyone who bats this percentage or better deserves a pat on the back, not a kick in the pants. After all, what other industry which deals so closely with Mother Nature can boost a 99% average or better. Not many.

Therefore, the next time you read about a professional athlete making \$2,000,000 a year to achieve only 30% batting average, be proud... because golf course superintendents are batting 99% or better.

This opinion is reprinted with permission from the June 1991 issue of *Hole Notes* of the Minnesota Golf Course Superintendents Association and from the *USGA Green Section Record*.



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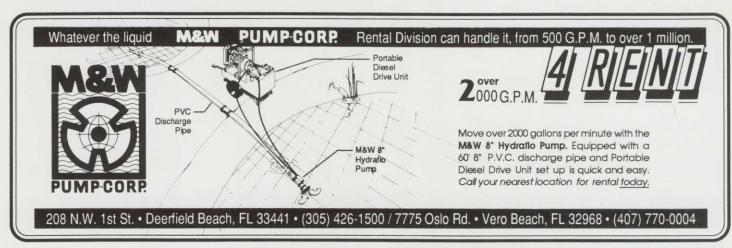
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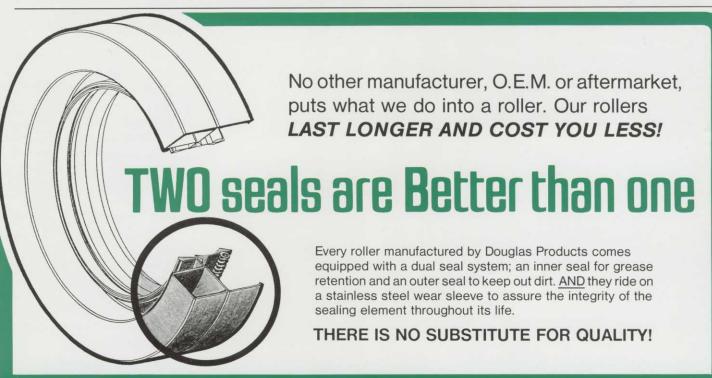
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Greenward

A compendium of news and opinions about government, golf and the environment

The following items have been excerpted from GCSAA Government Relations Briefing, Oct. 91, for Greenward section of Florida Green

Wetlands revisions and definitions proposed

Proposed revisions to the 1989 Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands were published by EPA in the Federal Register of Aug. 14. Wetlands protection continues to be an important issue in golf course management, especially in the management of construction and renovation projects.

The following information summarizes the document that EPA provided to GCSAA. The information may be dry (pardon the pun), but a basic understanding of wetlands determination and characteristics is important for today's golf course superintendent.

Definition

Wetlands are areas where land and water meet. In general, they are lands that are either inundated with surface water or saturated by groundwater long enough during the growing season to make it necessary for the vegetation to adapt to growing in saturated soil conditions. The periodic or permanent wetness is the fundamental factor that make wetlands differ-

ent from uplands. In certain seasons, many ecologically important wetlands may be dry or lack signs of plant life. Wetlands can range in size from tens of thousands of acres, to as small as a table top.

Proposed changes

The major changes would serve to increase the burden of proof required to identify and delineate a wetland. Clarifying and restricting the manner in which field indicators are used to determine whether the three criteria (See "Three Criteria" below) are met should simplify wetlands delineation.

Except in limited specified circumstances, demonstration of all three parameters (wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils) would be required for delineating vegetated wetlands. The exceptions to this rule would apply to a disturbed wetland area or an area specifically listed in the proposed Federal Manual.

Wetland types that are widely recognized as valuable, but may fail to meet one or more of the three criteria during all or some part of the year, are listed as exceptions. These include such areas as a playa lake, prairie pothole and vernal pools.

Another proposed change would lengthen the periods of inundation to 15 days and of saturation to 21 days during the growing season. (The 1989 manual required only seven days of inundation or saturation during the growing season.) The changes would also require saturation all the way to the soil surface. Localized differences in the growing season would also be considered.

The revised hydric soils criterion would specifically state that hydric soils must be field-verified. Hydric soils maps would no longer be sufficient evidence that hydric soil exists in a potential wetland area.

—Don Bretthauer, GCSAA Government Relations Manager.

Three criteria for identifying wetlands

Wetland Hydrology — The presence of water is what makes a wetland a wetland. Unless specifically addressed in the proposed revised Federal Manual as exceptions or disturbed areas, areas without any of the hydrologic indicators provided in the proposed Federal Manual are considered non-wetland areas.

Hydrophytic Vegetation

— The term refers to plants that live in "wet" conditions. However, the majority of plant species growing in wetland areas also grow in nonwetlands or in upland areas. Thus, plants alone cannot be used to identify and delineate wetlands. If a plant species found in an area primarily occurs in wetlands (in a particular region), this fact is a consideration for wetland determination.

Hydric Soil — The National Technical Committee for hydric soils has developed

criteria for what constitutes this soil type and has developed a list of these soils for the nation. "Hydric" is defined as "relating to or requiring considerable moisture." Wetlands typically possess hydric soils but the presence of hydric soil indicators does not necessarily mean that the area is a wetland.

In most cases, all three of the above characteristics must be met in order for a geographic area to be considered a wetland.

Audubon program recognizes course

The Honors Course in Ooltewah, Tenn. has been chosen as the first golf course to be recognized for its conservation and preservation efforts under the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program.

Superintendent David Stone, an avid naturalist, has instituted several programs to help identify, monitor and encourage a variety of wildlife species at The Honors Course.

Stone and Rod Dodson, executive director of the Audubon Society of New York, will serve as instructors for a new seminar scheduled Feb. 12, at the International Golf Course Conference and Show in New Orleans. "Wildlife Management and Habitat Conservation" will offer information on ways superintendents can identify and encourage wildlife habitation at their courses.

The Honors Course, which hosted the 1991 U.S. Ama-