

WCI signed on to put SeaDwarf on four of its new golf courses. All of a sudden, the grass wasn't an oddity. It was a commodity with a big player in the golf development world ready to bet on it.

"The original plan when we started out, we were going to do one (golf course in SeaDwarf) at Hammock Bay because they have poor quality water there," said Lou Conzelmann, regional agronomist for WCI. "And then as we looked at it, we thought that it was a good grass. We decided to expand it and do it on some more courses."

Hammock Bay Golf & Country Club is an 18-hole course designed by PGA Tour Pro Peter Jacobsen and Jim Hardy near Marco Island. Rodney Whisman is the superintendent at Hammock Bay. The course is grassed tee-to-green and in the roughs with SeaDwarf.

All of the community's common areas and residential lawns are SeaDwarf, as well. Grassing began in January 2003 with just four holes and some residential areas. The back 14 holes were grassed in stages as construction of homes in the community progressed. Hammock Bay opened for play in March 2004.

As WCI's experience with SeaDwarf grew, Conzelmann said the company decided to use

it on at least three more golf courses. Parkland Golf & Country Club near Boca Raton, designed by Greg Norman and Harry Lincoln is superintendent, opened in June. Old Palm Golf Club in Palm Beach Gardens, designed by Raymond Floyd, Lee Bladen is superintendent, and Tuscany Reserve in Naples, designed by Greg Norman and Pete Dye and Kevin Shields is superintendent, are both nearing completion.

"Initially we used it because we had the poor quality water so being tolerant of salts is the first advantage," Conzelmann said. "Beyond that, I think esthetically it's a prettier grass than bermudagrass. It's more cold tolerant compared to bermudagrass. We use the same grass in all areas. We use the SeaDwarf for everything: greens, tees, fairways, roughs. That's an advantage. You don't have the grasses contaminating each other and mixing into each other. It's easier to maintain it that way."

Research Continues

Of course, no grass is perfect. Sod webworms are a factor in seashore paspalum just as they are in bermudagrass.

Not all herbicides are labeled yet for, or are safe for, seashore paspalum, which can make

buying products a bit tricky. (One tip is to look for products labeled for bahiagrass. As paspalum and bahia are the same genus but different species, *Paspalum vaginatum* and *Paspalum notatum*, products labeled for bahiagrass are generally safe for seashore paspalum.)

And the learning curve in changing from a bermuda-type regimen of high nitrogen and high irrigation to a seashore paspalum regimen of low nitrogen and less irrigation can prove a challenge for some superintendents.

To ease the transition from a bermudagrass mentality to a seashore paspalum program, the industry and the research community have stepped up their efforts.

University of Florida's Dr. J. Bryan Unruh is in the middle of a three-year study, funded by the USGA, on the management of seashore paspalum. In addition, many other researchers and companies are beginning to use seashore paspalum right along with varieties of bermudagrass in their research studies on everything from deficit irrigation to herbicide testing.

The industry has also increased efforts by funding research, developing materials and hosting educational events. For example, in October the



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FTGA, University of Florida and Environmental Turf, the company that licenses SeaDwarf and Aloha Seashore Paspalum to growers world-wide, hosted a field day at Emerald Island Turf sod farm in Avon Park. At the event, the university's Drs. Laurie Trenholm and J. Bryan Unruh presented the latest information on seashore paspalum as well as acted as guides on a tour of several seashore paspalum varieties at the sod farm.

Environmental Turf also presents CEU-approved seminars on seashore paspalum around the state at various FGCSA chapter meetings. (Call 772-460-5575 to schedule and event for your chapter.) Environmental Turf has also developed a book on the subject titled "Suggestions for the Care of Seashore Paspalum." The book includes research information as well as first-hand plans of action from superintendents who are growing the grass on a daily basis. The book is available for free to industry members. (You may call 772-460-5575 have a book mailed to you or it is available for free download as a PDF file at www.environmentalturf.com.)

"I think it's a revolutionary turfgrass," said Crown Colony's Tim Daniel. "We're using less water, we're using less fertilizer. There's less potential for nitrogen leaching. In this day and age with everyone's eye on the environment, it's prudent for golf managers to utilize every tool available."

(Editor's Note: The FGCSA is not advocating or endorsing the use of paspalum grass varieties to replace bermudagrass across the board. There is no doubt paspalum has applications in coastal regions where brackish water is available and fresh water is scarce. As noted in the article, "no grass is perfect," but because of the escalating interest in this grass and some of its reduced inputs, the grass deserves consideration as a selection. I asked Stacie Zinn to compile and present this information so that superintendents can have access to as much information as possible. Zinn is also a freelance writer who contributes regularly to turf industry magazines.

Federal Agencies Adopt New Process For Pesticide Approval

GCSAA launched a grassroots campaign at the 76th International Golf Course Superintendents Conference and Show in San Diego in support of proposed federal regulations to establish an appropriate regulatory process for registering pesticide products while protecting endangered species. The regulations have now been adopted.

Our sincere thanks to all of you who

took the time to provide a positive comment to the Federal Register docket as well as to all GCSAA chapters who actively promoted the campaign through chapter Web site postings and broadcast e-mails.

The adopted regulations aim to put a stop to lawsuits brought against the EPA by anti-pesticide groups. In recent years, anti-pesticide groups have sought to obtain court-ordered injunctions severely restricting access and use of vital pest control measures. This spring, activists were successful in using the Endangered Species Act to restrict the use of many pesticides used on golf courses in northwestern states.

The ESA requires a federal agency (such as EPA) to consult with other federal wildlife agencies when it takes any action with the potential to harm endangered species. In the past, not having a formal consultation process in place made it difficult for these consultations to occur. The new regulations, which define this consultation process, were developed following a comprehensive scientific review of EPA's risk assessment methodology.

The improved procedures, developed in cooperation with EPA and federal fish agencies, will provide a framework to ensure necessary measures are taken to protect fish and wildlife. They also will ensure that golf course superintendents have the pest control products they need. As finalized, the regulations provide:

- By using the most sophisticated scientific methodologies available to protect wildlife from potential pesticide risks, EPA can determine that the use of a pest-control product is "not likely to adversely affect" a listed species or its critical habitat without either concurrence of the services or informal consultation. The wildlife agencies can perform periodic reviews of the methods that EPA employs to arrive at these determinations to ensure EPA is making determinations that are consistent with the requirements of the ESA.

- When formal consultation is required, EPA may utilize an optional procedure to develop a determination of the effects of the pest-control product on listed species for the services' review. The procedure also allows EPA to request direct involvement of representatives of the services in the effects analysis. As required by law, the services would make the final determination whether threatened or endangered species are likely to be jeopardized by a FIFRA action.

GCSAA Greens & Grassroots

Plants of the Year

Common name: Shishigashira Camellia

Botanical name: *Camellia sasanqua* Shishigashira

Hardiness: Zones 7 – 9



Shishigashira Camellia

Mature height and spread: 10-15 ft. tall x 6-10 ft. wide

Classification: Evergreen flowering shrub

Landscape use: Shrub for

hedges or specimen/accent plant to tall ground-cover.

Characteristics: Compact long-blooming type with rose-red double to semi-double flowers in late fall and early winter. This evergreen shrub has multiple trunks, simple serrated leaves and a symmetrical crown.

Common name: Silverado Aglaonema

Botanical name: *Aglaonema Silverado ppaf*

Hardiness: Zones 10b & 11

Mature height and spread: 36 in. x 36 in.

Classification: Interior foliage plant/ornamental foliage plant

Landscape use: Interior/landscape (shade)/specimen

Characteristics: Aglaonema Silverado ppaf is a new hybrid Aglaonema in the Stars of India Collection. Interior plant enthusiasts, collectors, as well as professional interiorscapers will appreciate its full, regal appearance and beautiful



Silverado Aglaonema

tricolor leaves. This low-light performer is highly resistant to disease and is very cold tolerant into the mid 30s. Silverado

ppaf rarely flowers, a very unusual characteristic in aglaonemas which is appreciated by anyone who has spent time removing them.

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Stewardship Notes

Florida Master Naturalist Program – A Resource and an Opportunity



Dr. Martin Main (blue shirt and hat) leads Florida Master Naturalist staff and graduates on a tour of Corkscrew Swamp. Photo by Ginger Allen.

By Shelly Foy



Shelly Foy

There is nothing quite like late summer in Florida, right? Is it going to rain, or not rain (currently we are below our annual rainfall, but that can change quickly). Are we going to be spared from hurricanes (Darn that Charley! Frances! Ivan! Jeanne!)? Are we going to get the summer renovation projects finished on time? The list goes on.

In the Foy Family we add the worries of our older kids starting college and every morning trying to convince the youngest that kindergarten is a lot of fun! Life is full of complications and full of fun moments, and making sure we take the time to savor them both is so very important. Our hearts go

out to all of the people whose lives were affected by hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan and Jeanne, and we hope they will be able to put their lives back together as quickly as possible.

In stewardship news these days, I found a great program that all golf course superintendents should consider. The University of Florida IFAS Extension has a program called the Florida Master Naturalist Program (FMNP). The mission is to promote awareness, understanding, and respect of Florida's natural world.

There are three courses, Freshwater Wetlands, Coastal Systems, and Upland Habitats. The cost of each course is \$200 and each course has 40 hours of educational contact hours including classroom learning, field trips, and practical experience. Oh, by the way, there are no tests or final exams, and that is a definite perk!

You have to be 18 to take the class, which I am sure is not a problem for any of you. I scoped out some of the course schedules and the one I was looking at was every Saturday from 8 a.m.

to 4 p.m. Upon completion of each course you receive UF certificates, patches and pins that announce your area of expertise, example Wetlands Naturalist, Coastal Naturalist or Upland Naturalist. Once you finish all three classes you will be registered in the UF database as a Florida Master Naturalist.

Now, I know you are all excited about the possibility of receiving patches and pins, but there are other important reasons for doing this! Beyond the fact that it would be “way cool” to be considered an expert in something new, the program fosters principles in sustainability, connectivity and biodiversity. The bottom line is that you will learn about Florida's environment, and more importantly you will be able to share what you learn with others. It goes back to that whole “communication is the key” philosophy we talk about from time to time. As a golf course superintendent, it would greatly benefit you to increase your knowledge of Florida's natural systems, the plants and animals that depend on those systems and the role you and your golf course play in being stewards of the land.

Dr. Martin Main, program leader for the FMNP, believes that other individuals (club members, local residents, etc.) who complete the training could also be important resources for golf course superintendents by leading evening bird walks, developing interpretive signs to explain native plantings, wildlife, wetland values, etc.

According to Dr. Main, “The FMNP has been creating a dynamic human resource that can be used to increase environmental awareness among Florida's citizens and visitors. Golf course superintendents can establish connections with these individuals (FMNP graduates) by taking FMNP training (get to know the folks directly), or by contacting local FMNP training locations and indicating the interest to FMNP instructors, or by posting volunteer opportunities on the FMNP Web site. Superintendents can also e-mail a request directly to info@masternaturalist.org and we will work to assist in the process.”

I know that I have personally spoken with many of you who want to know whom to contact about doing nature walks for your mem-

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bers/golfers. Well, there you go, contact the Florida Master Naturalists!

Since the program started in 2001, more than 1500 certificates have been issued and there are 150 trained FMNP Instructors representing 85 organizations/entities, and they are in 43 counties in Florida. Workshops are held throughout the state, and you can find more information about this program and even register for classes through their website, www.MasterNaturalist.org.

Larry Livingston, CGCS at Camp Creek Golf Club in Panama City Beach recently completed the classes and he thinks it is a great program for all superintendents to consider. "I am really glad that I decided to take the class. It not only teaches about our environment, but teaches 'how to teach' as well." So, if you won't listen to me about taking the classes, listen to Larry. He is now the "expert." I really like the quote the FMNP has on its Web site:

"For in the end, we will conserve only what we love. We will love only what we understand. We will understand only what we are taught." – Baba Dioum

That's very cool and very true.

An Environmental Case Study for ACSP Certification

Butterfly Garden Revamp

Project Title: Butterfly Garden Revamp

Property Name: Chi Chi Rodriguez Golf Course

Location: Clearwater, Fla.

Project Coordinators: Jamye Pecci, program coordinator and Albert Boline, golf course superintendent

Project Description. Give an overview of the project. Why did you choose it? What were conditions like before and after implementing the project?

The project was a revamp of an existing butterfly garden to provide ample food, additional areas for egg laying, and expansion of the garden into another courtyard area. Our purpose in doing this was to create a self-sustaining butterfly garden and attract a wider variety of butterflies. The previous garden had been smaller and had fewer plants to sustain the butterfly population. The

results were quick defoliation of plants, plant death and butterfly attrition as they moved on to search for food.

Goals: Please list your goals for the project.

1. Expand current garden into second garden courtyard.
2. Research butterfly food plants available and stock garden with plenty of plants.
3. Add butterfly houses.
4. Involve students, teachers and aides from on-site fourth- and fifth-grade classes.

NOTE: The Modesta Robbins Partnership School is the only privately funded public school in the United States to be located on a golf course. There are currently two classrooms which house fourth- and fifth-grade students. The school is part of the Pinellas County School System. The school caters to students who are struggling in a large classroom setting and/or have low self-esteem.

Implementation and Maintenance: What specific steps did you take to implement it? What kind of on-going maintenance does it require? Please give sufficient detail so that someone interested in duplicating this project could do so.

1. Research was conducted by the fourth- and fifth-grade students, resulting in a list of plants that attracted butterflies and that grew in our planting zone.

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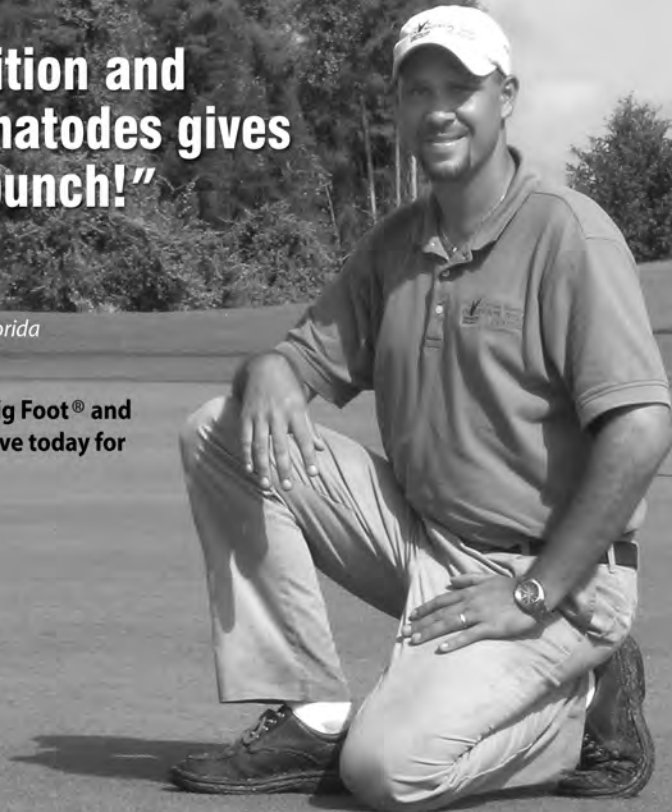
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Thirty-eight fourth- and fifth-grade students at the Modesta Robbins Partnership School helped with the ACSP Butterfly Garden on the Chi Chi Rodriguez Golf Course. On the back row from left: Jayme Pecci, Ginger Francisco, Garth Boline and Lori Vander Klok supervised the project. Photo by Chuck Grussing.

2. The school applied for and received a grant from the SAVE (Students Against Violence Everywhere) Foundation to pay for the project.
3. The students, teachers and horticulture personnel took a field trip to a county extension project garden to view plant life and butterflies in a real life situation.
4. After amending the soil and buying plants, 38 fourth- and fifth-grade students, two teachers (Ginger Francisco and Lori Vander Klok, two teacher assistants

(Leslie Melko and LouAnn Brown), Jayme Pecci, the school counselor and Garth Boline, golf course superintendent and Chuck Grussing, horticulturist from Chi Chi Rodriguez, did the actual planting.

5. Two butterfly houses were added.
6. Very little maintenance is needed, as plant population is fairly dense. The only maintenance needed is general weeding, fertilization, plant replacement, and upkeep of the butterfly houses and bench.

Results: Describe the results you achieved. What were the environmental benefits? Please be as specific as possible about any tangible results (e.g., number of acres naturalized, new species observed, increase in habitat acreage, number of birds fledged from nest boxes, number of gallons of water saved, acres taken out of intensive management, increase or decrease in man-hours needed to maintain, increase or decrease in equipment wear and tear).

1. Increased numbers and breeds of butterflies are being observed in the garden.
2. The increased density of plants in the two gardens is able to supply more food for the butterflies and actually decreases maintenance frequency and efforts. The students do the general weeding with help from the horticulture and golf course maintenance staff. The plants are basically self-sustaining, low maintenance, and

drought tolerant. Weed reduction is apparent because of shade.

3. The butterfly garden is now 1150 sq. ft. – approximately double the prior size.
4. Perhaps the greatest benefit is that the project is an ongoing science project for the school. Each class goes out once a week for a formal science class. The students monitor the kind and amount of butterflies on a daily basis. Additionally, they monitor the health and growth of the plants and determine what interventions are needed to maintain them. They keep track of the butterfly life cycle through documentation throughout the school year.

Golfer/Employee Response: How did golfers respond to the project? How did you communicate about your actions?

The entire Chi Chi Rodriguez community has given very favorable comments about the revamped garden and was very proud of the involvement and leadership provided by the students, teachers and administrators of the school.

The students are very proud of the garden. Updates of the progress of the project are provided in our management team meetings and golf course newsletters.

Perspective and Recommendations: What, if any-

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thing, would you do differently if you were to do the project again? What would you recommend to others implementing this project?

This was an easy project to do and involved a lot of collaborative fun putting it together. By using the grant process, the financial impact was minimal. Highlights of the process were visits to the county Extension gardens and the actual purchasing of plants. The committee consists of teachers, school staff, and students who actually compiled the list through research and visiting the Extension gardens. The golf course and horticulture staff were always available to answer questions. Garth Boline, superintendent of grounds, Chuck Grussing, horticulture, and Jayme Pecci, school counselor, purchased the plants.

Economic Costs and Benefits

What was the funding source for the project: A grant from SAVE (Students Against Violence Everywhere)

How much did it cost to implement this project? \$675

What are your anticipated or actual financial savings? Monies will be saved through reduced maintenance costs

**Wild Side
Toad in the Road!**

By Craig Weyandt

One of our employees was edging a flower bed when a giant toad popped out. It took the worker several tries to contain it and bring it in alive for identification. I had seen these *Bufo* toads before, but not this far north. We took a couple of photos for our wildlife scrapbook and released him back into the wild. Here is what we found out about these critters.

Bufo marinus is also known as the Cane Toad, Giant Toad, or Marine toad. The species is not native to Florida, but was introduced here, the Caribbean Islands, and Australia to control French and Grayback beetles on sugar cane. (Tyler, M, et al, 1996)

The toads, however, can jump only about 30 centimeters, and were therefore not able to reach the beetles, which normally stay in the upper regions of the cane stalks. Also, when the time of year came that served as breeding season for the beetles and their larvae was profusely found crawling from the ground, *Bufo marinus* was nowhere to be found.

One of the reasons Cane toads are so successful when introduced to new areas is that they possess a remarkable ability to adapt to a wide range of habitats. One study conducted in 1990 by Australia's Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization showed that these toads are very effective

competitors with other insect-eating animals, were highly toxic to many possible potential predators, and also could have a negative impact on other native frog species. (Zug, et al, 1979)

Bufo marinus is a tropical species that if



Imported in the 1930s to control sugar cane beetles, the Giant Toad is a threat to the native frog populations in South Florida. Photo by Craig Weyandt.

given a choice, prefers to inhabit forested areas with water, and therefore insects, nearby. The species is usually much more active at night, but can also be seen hopping along sidewalks and resting in or near canals or pools of water. During the daytime hours and even in cold or dry seasons the toad will remain inactive underground in small shallow excavations or hide under debris, fallen trees, stones, or any other covering found typically outdoors. (Zug, et al, 1979)

Bufo marinus exhibits two prominent, triangular paratoid glands that extend from the anterior side of the tympanum to the halfway point down the toad's back. It is from these glands that the toad expels a milky-white fluid when attacked or threatened, capable of irritating the mucous membranes of the attacker. This toxin is largely composed of cardioactive substances, and the toxins can lead to profuse salivation, vomiting, shallow breathing, twitching, and even collapse of the hind legs if ingested.

Although many species of snakes and birds seem unaffected by this poison, it may seriously sicken or even kill small mammals, and dogs and cats that have been exposed have been frequently reported as victims of its effect (Carmichael and Williams, 1991; Conant and Collins, 1991).

An interesting aspect of *Bufo marinus* reproduction is that males are able to reproduce without the presence of female toads because they possess a structure called a rudimentary ovary. (Behler et al, 1994).

Marine toads are voracious, omnivorous animals and will prey on a large variety of animals. They have been known to consume small vertebrates, mollusks, arthropods, plant matter, and even dog and cat food when found (Krakauer 1968). They have

been reported to scavenge garbage and vegetable matter that had been discarded such as fruit and vegetable peels and pits in Florida (Alexander 1964). Lab specimens have even been kept on strict diets of small mice!

An idea of the size of the toad population in a particular area can be correlated to the size of individual toads found within it. It is thought that when the toads first populate a new patch of land, there is a fresh and "untouched" abundant supply of food. The toads gorge themselves and eat every possible food source imaginable, growing up to their maximum lengths. Once they begin to multiply and increase in numbers, the food supply is not able to regenerate to the previous amount in existence at the time prior to the toads spreading, and because food then becomes more limited the resulting sizes of the toads found tend to be smaller than the previous ones.

Although there is still much work to be done in areas such as Australia where *Bufo marinus* continues to spread, there are reasons for optimism as far as the control of the problem. (Aguirre et al, 1999) In areas where the toads have been around for the longest times known to this day, their population numbers tend to decline after the initial breeding sprout and increase.

One of the reasons is that some native animals are learning to get around the toxins and have adapted to eating them. The Keelback snake can detoxify the toxins found in *Bufo*, and it has been shown that some species of ibis, water rats, and crows have developed ways to eat them by ingeniously "peeling" the skin and glands off, thereby avoiding the venomous secretions.

We are still a very long way to effectively controlling *Bufo marinus* population numbers and stopping their continual expansion, however. They are definitely a great example of what can happen to native species when an exotic species is introduced into the ecology of a new habitat.

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Gainesville Turfgrass Field Day

Tours, Demos, Education Highlight Annual Event



Interim Dean for Research Wayne Smith welcomes the crowd to the Field Day.

Approximately 200 people attended Gainesville's annual turfgrass field day July 22. The opening welcome was given by Interim Dean for Research Wayne Smith, who encouraged the crowd to take the opportunity to learn about all of the turfgrass research currently under way at UF-IFAS.

Morning research tours included talks by Katie Barbara, Bernard Cardenas, Billy Crow, Joon Lee, Grady Miller, Mark Mitchell, Laurie Trenholm, and Jan Weinbrecht. Dr. Kevin Kenworthy, the new turfgrass breeder, also had the opportunity to interact with and speak to the crowd.

Attendees had choices between educational sessions in the afternoon. They selected talks on pest management with speakers Phil Busey, Eileen Buss, Lawrence Datnoff, and Phil Harmon, or the best management practices session with speakers Grady Miller, Russell Nagata, or Laurie Trenholm.

Money raised from the field day goes

directly for the support of the G.C. Horn Turfgrass Research Laboratory and helps to provide research data to help all phases of the turfgrass industry.

We would like to thank Bayer Environmental Sciences, Syngenta Professional Products, and Green Technologies, Inc. for their sponsorship of this event.

Next year's field day will be held at the Plant Science Research and Education Unit in Citra, just 20 miles south of the main campus, where development of the new G.C. Horn Turfgrass Field Laboratory is currently under way.

The new field laboratory will include several golf holes and a variety of specialty sites to study irrigation techniques, runoff and leaching, effects of shade and other facets of turfgrass management. Site design has been completed and construction will soon be under way. Turf industry partners are donating time, materials and funds to support this effort.

Laurie Trenholm, Ph.D.



Jan Weinbrecht, senior biological scientist, talks about his research on mowing height and water use in St. Augustinegrass.



The crowd of 200-plus enjoys lunch at the Field Day.



Dr. Grady Miller describing some of his research on the Envirogreen.