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Golf BMP Manual Completed!

In an era of growing environmental sensitivity Florida agriculture and green industries joined with the state regulatory agencies and water management districts to write a series of Best Management Practices for the various commodities. Following in the footsteps and building upon the experiences of the citrus, cattle, dairy, aquaculture and forestry industries, the turf industry also has produced a library of manuals that will provide guidance not only to end users but also to local governments when considering local ordinances. The Green Industries BMP manual was published in 2002 and soon after the Golf and Sod **Industry BMP Manuals** were begun in earnest.

After a three-year period of drafting and editing, a comprehensive Golf BMP Manual is currently in final production. A copy will be mailed to every golf course superintendent and general manager in the state. By formally declaring intent and showing by documentation, any course that complies with the BMPs will be recognized by the state as being in compliance and not subject to any regulatory action. Here are the introductory statements from



Michael W. Sole, Secretary Florida Department of Environmental Protection and FGCSA President Craig Weyandt that appear in the Manual:

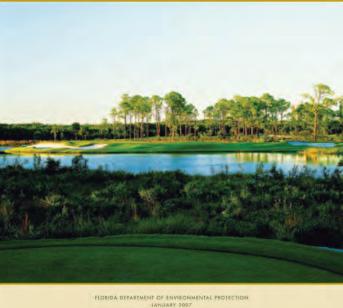
I AM PLEASED to present the new edition of Best

Best Management Practices

For the

Enhancement of Environmental Quality

Florida Golf Courses



Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses. This manual reflects the collaborative efforts of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association, the University of Florida and many private sector partners to develop nonregulatory guidelines for minimizing pollution and conserving Florida's precious water resources. Water conservation is one of our most crucial environmental issues. By adopting and applying the practices recommended in this guide, industry as well as individuals will help protect our natural resources, minimize the need for future regulations, and continue Florida's commitment to sound environmental stewardship.

Michael W. Sole, Secretary Florida Department of Environmental Protection '...demonstrate that environmental stewardship is a responsibility that is taken seriously'

THESE BEST MANAGEMENT

Practices were born from the desire of Florida golf course superintendents to demonstrate that environmental stewardship is a responsibility that is taken seriously. The Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association wishes to acknowledge the time, effort, and expertise of the staff of FDEP and other regulatory agencies, the University of Florida–IFAS faculty, and other members of the private and public sector who partnered with us to help develop these voluntary guidelines for

enhancing the environment on Florida's golf courses. There is a reason that wildlife gravitates to golf courses even in urban settings, where they serve as greenbelts. Golf courses present opportunities for many diverse wildlife habitats. By following the



practices in this manual, the golf course industry will be able to demonstrate the positive contributions that golf courses make to communities across the state of Florida.

Craig Weyandt, President Florida Golf Course Superintendents Association



This is the way your pest control room should look. All it takes is a broom, some paint and some steel shelving. Photo by Jason Kubel.

Operation Cleansweep Collects 1 Million Pounds Of Pesticides

By Terence McElroy and Sarah Williams
Florida Agriculture and Consumer
Services Commissioner Charles H.
Bronson and Department of Environmental Protection Secretary Michael
W. Sole announced in mid-March that
"Operation Cleansweep" had collected
more than 1 million pounds of pesticides during the program's 12 years of

operation. A partnership between the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the program collects canceled, suspended or unusable pesticides from Florida farmers, nurseries, golf courses and pest control companies for proper disposal.

"Our agency's efforts, and that of DEP, have removed more than 1 million pounds of unused and outdated pesticides from farms, businesses and other commercial sites – chemicals that otherwise could pose a danger to our environment," Bronson said. "This program illustrates what government can accomplish when it works together."

Operation Cleansweep collects and disposes of pesticides to protect agricultural workers, emergency responders, the public and the environment from potential health and environmental risks from stored pesticides. Some products are old and may be stored in containers that are deteriorating, while others, such as chlordane and DDT, can no longer be used legally. To date, pesticide products have been collected from nearly 1,500 participating farms, dairies, ranches, nurseries, golf courses and professional pest control operations in 65 counties.

"Operation Cleansweep is a convenient, cost-effective, public-private partnership to dispose of unwanted or outdated pesticides, providing free collection and disposal for Florida's pesticide consumers," said Sole. "This program provides a safe method of collection and disposal that is more

protective of Florida's natural resources and our agricultural economy."

Proper disposal of pesticides can be costly and a complicated regulatory burden for small farmers and other pesticide users. Operation Cleansweep offers an opportunity to avoid these formidable barriers and promotes safe and environmentally-sound pesticide use, handling and disposal.

In addition to disposal of unwanted pesticides, participants in the program also receive educational material that includes tips on purchasing pesticides; inventory control; stock rotation; proper labeling, storage, and handling; and how to respond to leaks, spills, and exposure incidents. Funded by in-kind contributions from public and private partners and the Florida Legislature, the program's goal is to collect and dispose of unwanted pesticides as well as prevent the need for future Operation Cleansweep collections through proper storage, labeling and pesticide purchasing.

To sign up for Cleansweep collection and disposal service, e-mail Robin Waddell at waddelr@doacs.state.fl.us at the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; or call toll free at 877-851-5285, or fax at 386-418-5527.

For other information about Florida's Operation Cleansweep, e-mail John L. Price at ljohn.l.price@dep.state.fl.us at the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or call him at 850-245-8751 (SunCom 205-8751) or fax at 850-245-8811 (SunCom 205-8811).



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SPRING 2007 53



Colorful wildflower beds make great habitat for butterflies and other pollinators. Photo by Kyle Sweet.

Get a Little Wild!

...wildflowers that is.

By Kyle D. Sweet, CGCS

Several years ago, while touring a golf course with a fellow superintendent here in southwest Florida, I came upon a flowering area like I had never seen before. This "typical" bedding area surrounding several pine trees and running alongside the cartpath from green to tee was beautiful and had been established in wildflowers.

All it took was that one area and I was hooked.

Within a couple of weeks I had contacted a seed seller, decided planting areas, determined my planting methods, and done the first of many wildflower plantings here at The Sanctuary Golf Club.

Flowers on the golf course have always been an interesting topic. I was

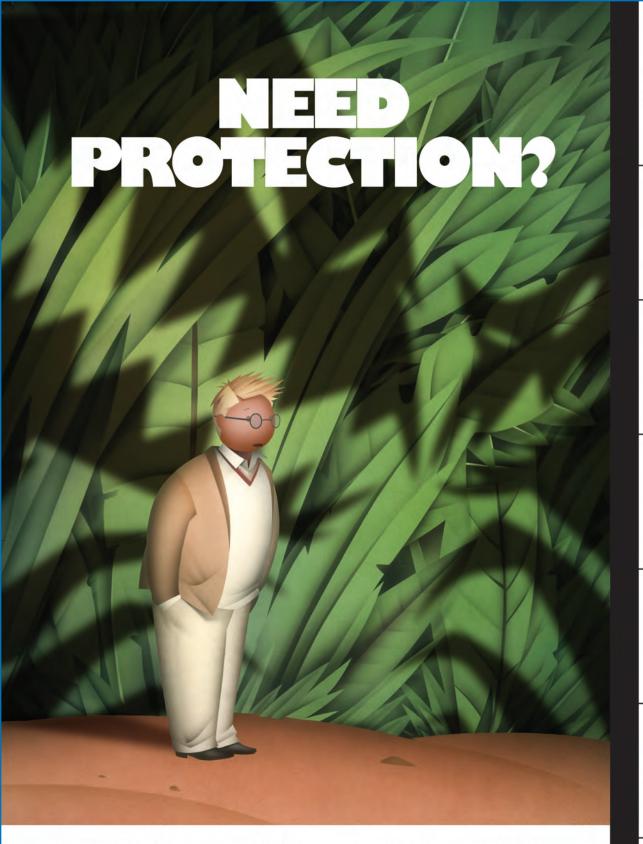
involved for years in planting annuals to provide that southwest Florida seasonal splash, but I always looked at the annuals as a foreign object throughout the course: there for a short time, but requiring a significant amount of maintenance. Planting, watering, fertilizing, weed control and pest control all needed to be considered with annual plantings. If you would like to reduce your maintenance and still provide that seasonal color splash, wildflowers will work. We plant our wildflowers in mid- October and have had terrific results as well as enthusiastic member feedback for the past four years.

We began by choosing several areas throughout the course that provided good sun exposure and were not going to affect the playability of the golf hole. In most cases these areas were pine straw areas or, in some cases, turf areas where we cut sod to remove the turf.

Once the areas were chosen, a tractor-drawn rotary tiller was used to till the soil to a depth of 4-6 inches. Once the area is tilled, we raked it smooth, removing rocks, roots, and debris from the planting area. We're ready for seeding at this point. We have always applied the seed by hand and once the seed is on the ground, follow up with a light raking and generous watering to help cover the seed. The post-application raking and watering encourage soil/seed contact as well as help protect your seed investment from birds.

Irrigation or hand watering is recommended to get the seed started. Communication with your staff will be crucial at this point. These new plants look just like all those unwanted broadleaf weeds in the fall and more than one superintendent I've spoken to lost his new seedlings to a herbicide application.

Watering will not be required once



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This wildflower bed, above, offers a colorful transition area from the turf to the woods. Photo by Kyle Sweet.

the young plants have emerged and we have learned that excess watering actually shortens the life of the flowering of several varieties. We post signage to keep carts out and rope off the area until flowering begins. This limits the chance of a mistake by our staff or damage from golf carts.

Now sit back and enjoy the show. Keep an eye out for tall unwanted weeds that will need to be removed by hand and get copies of all your information about the seed and your procedures.

"Why?" you ask. Homeowners and golfers will be asking about the new look and you can help spread the use of maintenance-friendly wildflowers throughout your club and community.



Dull lackluster pine straw in out of play areas can be brightened up by planting wildflowers. Photo by Kyle Sweet.

A few wildflower facts:

The wildflowers mix we use comprises several native and non-native varieties that are recommended in southwest Florida.

Native wildflowers are defined as flowering plant species native to Florida, with emphasis on herbaceous annuals and perennials.

If you use a mix of seed, several varieties will provide varying heights, colors and textures to provide a "native" natural look.

Hummingbirds and butterflies drink the nectar from wildflowers and small birds such as finches, pine siskins, buntings and sparrows will visit the wildflower areas, eating the seeds produced.

The native wildflowers, blanket flower (Gaillardia pulchella), black-eyed susan (Rudbeckia hirta) and lanceleaf tickseed (Coreopsis leavenworthii) do well throughout the state of Florida.

There are several species of Coreopsis that do well

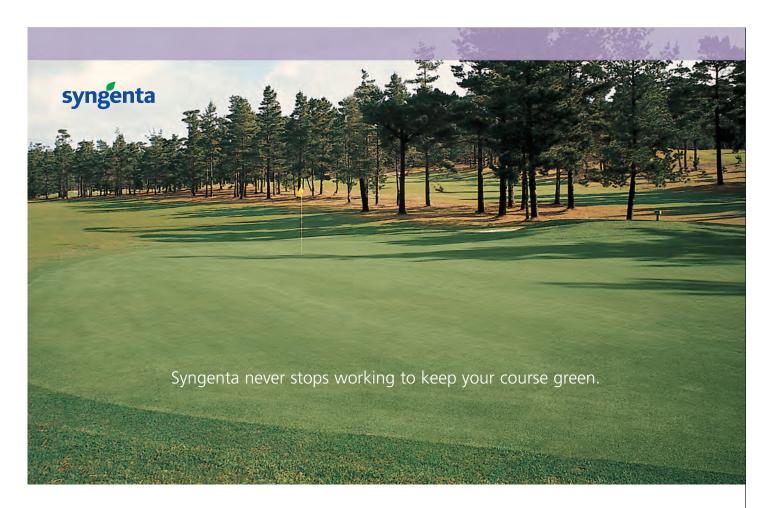
throughout Florida. Coreopsis is our state wildflower.

Beginning in 2003, a group of wildflower producers, working in conjunction with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, and the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, is developing strategies to increase planted wildflower acreage and seed production to better provide for the increased demand for native species.

The planted area at The Sanctuary for 2007 is nearly one acre at a cost of \$5,000 in seed. Compare to the cost of annuals: 1 acre, planted at 12-inch spacing requires 43,560 annual plants. At 49 cents each, that much ground would cost more than \$21,000.

If you choose a "mix" of wildflowers, keep a heat-tolerant variety such as blanket flower that will last through the summer months until the next fall.

In Florida if you are relying on a good presentation for the fall/winter months (November–April), annual reseeding of the areas will probably be necessary.



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Birdies and Bees:

How superintendents can help native pollinators

Pollinators are in decline across North America and golf courses can play a role in their conservation. These are two of the findings of the recently released National Academy of Sciences report, Status of Pollinators in North America.

Pollinators — including butterflies, bees, beetles, flies, and hummingbirds — are arguably one of the most important groups of animals. The work they do in moving pollen from flower to flower results in successful seed set and fruit production for over 70 percent of flowering plants. We rely on these plants for much of our food, and wildlife rely on them for food and habitat. Imagine spring without flowering meadows, summer without berry picking, and fall without pumpkins, and you get an idea of how the work of pollinators impacts our lives.

What can a superintendent do? The NAS report identified habitat loss and fragmentation as one of the main causes of pollinator declines. Golf courses can help significantly with reversing this trend by providing flowers and egg-laying sites.

Even on the most compact urban golf course, flowering plants can be part of the landscape. On more extensive courses, out-of-play areas offer great opportunities for creating prairie-type habitats rich in native flowers.

For greatest benefit, the flowers should bloom throughout the growing season. Add in some wooden blocks drilled with holes or create patches of bare ground in which solitary bees can nest, include hostplants for butterfly caterpillars, and your course can support healthy and diverse pollinator populations.

"As superintendents we can create and maintain habitat with little effort," said David Phipps, CGCS, superintendent at Stone Creek Golf Club, in Oregon, and president of the Oregon Golf Course Superintendents Association. "All we have to know is how to recognize these little critters and what their habitat looks like. When you get down on their level, you can surely see their beauty and the remarkable world in which they live."

Pollinator conservation is well-suited to golf courses because habitat can be small scale and broken into patches. Flowers or nesting sites can be scattered across the course and because pollinators can fly, they can piece together these resources into a habitat that works. For example, they may nest in a snag on one side of a fairway and forage in the flowers on the other. This mobility also means that on-course habitat will support pollinators that can visit flowers growing in adjacent gardens and farms.

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation, based in Portland, Ore., can offer information and practical advice about pollinator conservation on golf courses. To learn more about the NAS report and download detailed guidelines on creating habitat on golf courses, visit the Society's Web site, http://www.xerces.org/Pollinator_Insect_Conservation. Or contact Matthew Shepherd, pollinator program director, at mdshepherd@xerces.org or 503-323-6639.

In general, there is a greater emphasis being placed on wildlife conservation on private lands across the United State. Golf courses, and the superintendents who manage them, are playing an increasingly important role in environmental stewardship. Providing habitat for pollinators is one of the most valuable ways golf can benefit a healthy environment. An acre of habitat for butterflies and other pollinators on each course will add up to far more than 10,000 acres nationwide, a significant contribution to conserving these beautiful—and essential—creatures.

Credit: GCSAA Chapter Services





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Take El Camaleón Golf Course at the Mayakoba resort on the Riviera Maya just south of Cancun, Mexico. It's totally unique, not just to Mexico but to the entire world of golf. El Camaleón is also a world-class showcase for SeaIsle1 Seashore Paspalum. The tees, greens, fairways and roughs are all getting rave reviews. No wonder the PGA chose El Camaleón for its first-ever tour event in Mexico. If you've got water quality problems or poor soils, you should consider SeaIsle1 even if you've got an inland location. SeaIsle1 can tolerate most types of alternate water sources, including effluent, brackish water and even ocean water for short periods of time with a careful

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management regimen. SeaIsle1 can also handle multiple stresses like high salt levels, low-light intensity, waterlogging, and both high and low pH levels. When compared to other warm season grasses, SeaIsle1 requires about a third less nitrogen and only minimal pesticide applications. It also withstands prolonged droughts because of its

deep root system. Best of all, SeaIsle1 has one of the most attractive, rich, vivid-green colors of any of the warm season grasses. Make a date with a SeaIsle grower near you and see for yourself why SeaIsle1 is changing the face of golf, for both superintendents and golfers. If you'd like more information call 706 542-5640 or visit www.seaisle1.com.

PHOTOS TO THE EDITOR



Breakfast at LaPlaya GC

During a recent normal morning ride through on the golf course, a red-tailed hawk, descending rapidly, flew across my path. He obviously was on a mission! I followed in the same direction and there he was with a mate. They had both wrapped their talons around a rabbit that was still jumping for its life.

As I approached slowly from far away, one finally backed off and allowed the other to feast. I got within 15 feet as the hawk dined on his breakfast until he finally got tired of me watching and he took off.

Brian E. Beckner, GCS LaPlaya Golf Club





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