### ASIAN REPORT

# Inexperience brings odd attempts at disease cures

By Vern Putney

he absence of local agronomy expertise has led to strange maintenance practices and a learn-as-you-go attitude in Asia, according to turfgrass and agronomy expert Neil Noble.

Noble has encountered the bizaare in his travels the last few years, first as director of turfgrass for Dve Designs International and now as president of Environmental Turfgrass Systems,

Inc. in Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

"Many of the newer courses have tried to import grasses, construction andmaintenancetechniquesfromthe United States only to see them fail," he said. "I visited one greenskeeper who had read in an American turfgrass text that frequent top dressing would improve putting greens. He top dressedhisgreensheavilyeveryweek. After a short time, he had completely buried the grass. Only the tips of the grass blades were visible.

"There also is the idea that if a 10-

inch per hour percolation rate is good for greens in California or Arizona, a 50-inchpercolationratewould bemost suitable for Indonesia, since it receives five times the precipitation," Noble added. "The result in this case was putting greens that did not hold enough moisture in the rootzone to get through one day of evapotranspiration. The sand held no nutrients, as the huge quantities of irrigation water needed to keep the grass alive also leached the applied nutrients from the rootzone."

He said: "There is a real low level of expertise. People play here and want to develop their golf courses in Indonesia and Asia. But there is no one with a background in growing grass."

Hybrid Bermudagrasses are being sold to these new golf developments, he said, "without any information as to how they differ from the native 'grasses.' Again, the result is failure or at least less-than-expected results.'

**GRASSES SITE-SPECIFIC** 

He said seed companies, without

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any concept of the climate, are selling cool-season grasses in Taiwan.

'It's real site-specific - with microclimates everywhere - in Japan and and Korea. But in Thailand, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore, zoysiagrass and Bermudagrass are about all you see," he said.

Noble, who has lived and worked in Japan for three years, sees greater future opportunities for foreign companies in Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Guam.

While less developed than Japan, these countries are much easier to work in, he said, "partly because of protectionism in Japan and the fact that Singapore business can readily be done in English."

He cited a great need for the expertise of American contractors to fill the needs of a course construction boom.

"Draw a 500-mile circle around Singapore and there is a 500-course potential," he said. "Probably 200 will be built in the next four or five years. Thailand went from zero to 50 courses in construction in two vears.

"The islands in Asia have six, eight, 10 courses in play or under construction on each one. The Japanese who can't afford to build in Japan or Hawaii go to Indonesia and buy half an island, build a resort and two golf courses for half the cost of building 18 holes in Japan."

Yet, although there are tremendous opportunities to design, build, and sell products and services in this region, there are pitfalls.

Golfcourse architects, fertilizer and chemical suppliers, irrigation designers, equipment and product suppliers must address "how their products and services fit into new cultures and climates," Noble said. "Nowhere in the United States, for instance, are there monsoons or regular three-inch per hour rainstorms; and few places have volcanic soils."

### LOCAL EPAS

Noble said new government environmental agencies are starting to affect development.

The new Environmental Protection Agency in Taiwan recently announced it was going to begin monitoring golf course maintenance practices in the drinking watershed areas, and if they were found to be contributing substantially to pollution, they would be closed.

This agency also recommended that no new courses should be developed in the watershed areas, a decision that "is having a big impact as there are developers planning courses in those areas," Noble said.

Concern over ground water has the Guam EPA "leaning toward required ground- and surface-water monitoring for new courses that is estimated to cost nearly \$1 million per course per year," he said. "This cost, if enforced, is more than enough to stop development of several new courses."

As a result of that Guam action, a group of planners and developers have asked Noble to help them devise plans **Continued on page 35** 

**GOLF COURSE NEWS** 

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### ASIAN REPORT



From wetland to country club, American architect Gary Roger Baird made magnificent use of his design skills and the construction know-how of developers of The Royal Gems Golf and Sports Complex in Bangkok, Thailand. An 11-foot-high levee needed to be built around the property and the land was drained before construction could begin on the \$100-million project. Baird said 75 laborers worked four months handlaying the stonework in the double-tiered sand bunkers.

Photos Courtesy of Gary Roger Baird Design International, Ltd.

The 200-acre golf course was then built so

Baird says the special preparation and

Waterfalls are everywhere, he said, and

work paid off. The course is under consid-

eration for World Cup play. And the rest of

the development is special to behold.

all fairways would drain into the 40 acres of

lakes within the course.

## Wetlands areas no issue where monsoon season strikes

done.

#### By Mark Leslie

BANGKOK, Thailand - Wetlands may be an environmental obstacle for golf course development in the United States, but not so in Thailand, according to architect Gary Roger Baird of Memphis, Tennessee, U.S.A.

Baird says Thailand is concerned, rather, with developers "randomly cutting into its hardwood forests."

While confrontations take place over the valued forests, wetlands abound in the monsoon region and a golf course only enhances the value of the land.

Baird was involved in a major case in point - the \$100-million Royal Gems Golf and Sports Complex in western Bangkok. Built on a site that was once mostly under

water, Royal Gems officially opened last Dec. 21 and has already hosted the Asian Women's Championship and is being hailed as perhaps the best course in Bangkok.

Baird said the site is 1-1/2 miles long and about 500 yards wide. The first phase of preparation was to build a levee three meters (10 feet) tall around the entire project. That protected the property from flooding when the monsoons hit.

The property was drained of water by 8,000-gallon-per-minute pumps placed at each corner of the site. Four to five months of tedium followed as wide-track tractors peeled off the earth a little at a time to dry it out and allow rough earthwork to be

## Inexperience means odd cures

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that would reduce chemical use and justify less intensive pesticide monitoring.

"The biggest concern is to help the Guam EPA identify and recognize all the potential

chemical use mitigation practices available to reduce chemical use, then cut the monitoring requirements accordingly for the developers who implement the reduced chemical use practices," Noble said.

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