

BRIEFS



MOSQUITOS TARGETED

DOVER, Del. — In an effort to control mosquito populations, state mosquito-control workers in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are applying to the Prime Hook National Wildlife Refuge marsh near Slaughter Beach a biological technique known as “open marsh water management.”

By creating small ponds and ditches in mosquito breeding areas, OMWM managers are able to promote the presence of killifish and other predatory fish which feed on mosquito larvae.

Marshes treated with OMWM can control mosquitoes for 15 or more years. At the same time, the marsh modification, in conjunction with other management techniques, can help provide valuable habitat for a variety of fish and wildlife species.

REGULATORY REVIEW AVAILABLE

A regulatory review of key occupational safety and health administration standards specifically applicable to grounds management is available from the Professional Grounds Management Society.

Included is an overview of federal regulations and a copy of the specific regulation under review. Information is broken down into individual packets. Packets include hazard communications, storm water/wetlands, small chemical disposal and record keeping.

Contact PGMS at 410-667-1833.

TAAGEN SUPER AT CORDILLERA

EDWARDS, Colo. — Cordillera has named Timothy T. Taagen golf course superintendent, responsible for construction, operation and maintenance of the 7,500-yard Hale Irwin-designed course, which is scheduled to open in 1994.

Taagen has worked for three of the top golf courses in the country, most recently Green Gables Country Club in Denver. He was assistant superintendent at Cherry Hills Country Club in Denver before that.

He began his career in the superintendent training program at Augusta National Golf Club, where he supervised reconstruction of the course's famous 16th green. He later worked at Crooked Stick Golf Club in Indianapolis, where he helped in the reconstruction of the Pete Dye track for the 1991 PGA Championship.

Cordillera is a luxury resort and golf community.

GCSAA NAMES EDUCATION MANAGER

The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America has named Alan Hayes education manager for technical training.

Hayes will conduct and refine spray technician seminars and help develop other topics for the organization's technical training.

Fescues add flair, savings to more courses

By MARK LESLIE

Texture. Accent. Words from golf course architects that speak to the usefulness of fescue grasses.

Drought-tolerant. Low-maintenance. Descriptions from course superintendents that tell why fescues — predominant on Scottish links for 200 years — have found new life on American courses.

You could say fescues have been rediscovered.

David Whelchel, senior design associate at Hurdzan Design Group in Columbus, Ohio, said: “We’re using both fine and tall fescues in the rough areas of a lot of golf courses. A lot of people are doing that in the North. We use fescues because they require little or no maintenance, irrigation or fertilization. They are very environmentally compatible.

“They also give us a very textural change from low-flowing soft mounds to manicured grass. When it turns golden brown it looks like waves. It softens the look of the course and gives it a more natural feel.”

Architect Rees Jones of Montclair, N.J., said he has been using more fescues in recent years.

“It’s a good drought-tolerant grass,” Jones said, “and an accent grass. The accent is in

color and height. We’re mixing 80 percent hard fescue and 20 percent chewings. The hard fescue gives the look. Chewings holds it all together.”

Don Knott, senior designer for Robert Trent Jones International, said designers are using fescues more now for their “wild and woolly” look as well as their drought-tolerance.

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Creeping red fescue cultivars ranked in tests

Name	NJ1	NJ2	NJ3	OR2	OR9	PA1	PA2	RI1	SK1	UB1	WA1	Mean
PST-4R3	5.9	4.3	5.7	4.4	5.7	4.7	3.5	3.0	4.4	4.6	5.6	4.8
PST-43F	5.3	2.9	3.7	5.4	6.0	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.7	3.7	5.9	4.8
Cindy	3.7	3.5	2.8	5.7	6.2	5.2	4.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.8	4.7
PST-4C8	4.2	3.4	3.9	5.6	6.1	5.6	4.2	2.8	4.9	3.3	5.9	4.7
Jasper	3.8	3.5	4.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.8	6.0	4.7
Salem	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.8	5.5	5.3	4.2	3.2	4.9	4.2	6.0	4.6
Herald	3.8	2.9	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.1	4.3	3.2	4.9	3.7	5.9	4.6
Vista	4	3.7	3.0	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.3	2.7	4.6	3.7	5.9	4.6
LSD Value	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2

See page 16 for other charts and information on test sites.

Chewings fescue grass varieties evaluated in national test report

Name	AL1	IA1	ID2	IL1	IL2	IN1	KY1	MD1	MI1	MN1	NE1	NJ1	NJ2	NJ3	OR2	OR9	PA1	PA2	RI1	SK1	UB1	WA1	Mean
PST-4CD	5.6	7.7	7.1	3.8	4.6	3.8	6.3	4.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	4.1	5.4	5.2	6.5	5.7	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.5
Bridgeport	5.0	7.7	6.9	4.6	5.2	4.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.6	4.3	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	5.5
Longfellow	5.1	7.7	6.9	4.1	5.8	4.2	5.1	4.6	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	4.2	5.5	5.0	6.1	5.8	4.5	3.7	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.5
89.LKR	—	7.7	—	—	—	—	5.3	4.9	—	—	5.9	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.6	6.2	6.5	4.3	3.8	—	4.3	6.3	5.4
Jamestown II	5.3	7.8	6.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	6.0	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.9	4.8	3.8	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.4
Southport	5.6	7.7	6.3	4.2	4.9	4.1	5.8	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.6	5.6	4.9	5.7	5.4	6.0	5.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.3	6.2	5.4
SR 5000	5.4	7.4	7.3	4.3	5.3	3.7	5.2	4.7	5.8	4.3	5.8	6.0	4.7	5.6	4.9	6.0	5.3	4.3	3.9	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.3
Proformer	5.4	7.4	6.0	4.8	4.6	4.1	5.4	4.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.8	5.2	4.2	3.8	5.1	5.5	5.8	5.3
LSD Value	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.2

Setting up is so very easy to do

By TERRY BUCHEN

Setting up the golf course as the architect intended it to be played can be accomplished much easier with a hole location chart and corresponding tee marker placement arrangement.

Dividing each green into nine sections — in other words, three in front, three in the middle, three in the rear — and numbering each section differently will greatly diversify how the course is played. It will equally balance left, right and middle placement of shots.

This will help ensure the course is set up equally for all types of players. Having nine positions on each green will also scatter foot traffic, which pleases the superintendent, and use the entire putting surface, which pleases the golfer.

We made a drawing of each green, divided it into nine sections, and then shaded areas where cups should not be placed because of the severity of the slope. The chart has nine greens on either side of one piece of paper and it is laminated to be waterproof and durable.

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A certified golf course superintendent at Double Eagle Club in Galena, Ohio, Terry Buchen served from 1979-80 as associate agronomist for the PGA Tour and was on the USGA Green Section Greens Committee from 1977-84. He was on the Rules of Golf Committee for the 1984 U.S. Open.



North Carolina State University Chancellor Larry K. Monteith signs the \$700,000 endowment papers. Behind him, left to right, are NCSU Vice Chancellor Jeff McNeill, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Dean D.F. Bateman, Turfgrass Council of North Carolina President Terry Baughman, TCNC Executive Director Gene Maples, and NCSU Turf Work Group Chairman Charles Peacock.

N.C. turf research reaps \$700,000

N.C. State makes major commitment to program

CARY, N.C. — The North Carolina Turfgrass Industry has announced a \$700,000 commitment to North Carolina State University's Century II capital campaign and establishment of the Turfgrass Research and Extension Endowment.

The endowment is a transformation of the former Turfgrass Research and Extension Fund established in 1980. The change provides a more predictable and permanent source of supplemental funding for the program.

Terry Baughman of Raleigh, president of the Turfgrass Council of North Carolina, made the announcement at a luncheon at Prestonwood Country Club.

Also recognized was the independently established Zucker Turfgrass Scholarship

Endowment, a \$100,000 scholarship funding being created by the owners of Outdoor Equipment Distributors of Raleigh, and other companies and individuals as well as the Turfgrass Council of North Carolina and its members.

Larry Monteith, NCSU chancellor, an avid, low handicap golfer, said: “I have seen and very much appreciate the dramatic improvement in our golf course and other turf areas the past 30 years, a direct result of the turfgrass industry. You have provided many great pleasures in my life.”

Dr. Durward F. Bateman, dean of the College of Agriculture, said turfgrass majors are one of the largest groups at the college in both the two- and four-year programs.

“And the industry is doing such an excellent job in employing our graduates that we have many more students waiting to get in,” he said.

Setting up is so easy to do

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When hosting a special tournament, the superintendent can mark on another chart the hole locations favored just for that event, deviating from the normal routine.

Also, variations of the chart can be done by the superintendent simply by changing the placement of the nine numbers on each green.

TEE MARKERS

Having the portable tee markers correspond with the hole placements will provide the player with approximately the same yardage day in and day out.

If the hole is in the back left, then the tee markers should be near the front, providing equal wear on the teeing grounds similarly to the putting surfaces.

Some superintendents prefer not to have the course play the same yardage every day but still have a system of changing tee markers in an orderly routine way.

THE GREAT DEBATE

How many times have you heard a player, usually after a bad round, say "That hole location is illegal"? There is no such thing as an illegal hole location. The key element is "Are the locations fair?"

The USGA has no rules, only recommendations and guidelines for selection of hole location.

The USGA recommends the hole be at least five paces from any edge. A "pace" is not defined but generally construed to be about one yard.

During tournament play, holes are sometimes located less than 15 feet from the edge of the greens. No rule prevents this. Hole locations need only be fair.

The area surrounding the hole should be as level as possible, for about two-to three-foot radius. A player whose ball is above the hole should be able to stop the ball at the hole. So avoid steep slopes that could be construed as "tricking up the course."

ATTENTION TO DETAIL

If a hole liner is used, it shall be sunk at least one inch below the putting surface unless the nature of the soil makes that impractical. It is an art to set the hole liner exactly one inch below the putting surface.

Even if a cup setter is used properly, the hole liner will settle more than one inch when the flagstick is put into the hole liner throughout the day.

The person changing the hole liner must make sure the hole liner is resting firmly on the bottom of the hole so that it will not settle downward as the day progresses. A general rule of thumb is if a hole liner is more than one inch below the surface, the turf surface will tend to "collapse." If the hole liner is too high and less than 1 inch, the turf surface will "raise" around the hole location.

DECISIONS, DECISIONS

In the USGA Rules of Golf, Rule 16-1c states: "Repair of Hole Plugs, Ball Marks and Other Damage"

The player may repair an old hole plug or damage to the putting green caused by the impact of a ball, whether or not the player's ball lies on the putting green. If the ball is moved in the process of such repair, it shall be replaced, without penalty. Any other damage to the putting green shall not be repaired if it might assist the player in his subsequent play of the hole."

In the "USGA 1992 Decisions on the Rules of Golf" there is further clarification of hole locations:

Decision 16/4—Hole-liner Not Sunk Deep Enough

Q: Players discover that a hole-liner is not sunk at least one inch below the putting

green surface as prescribed in the Definition of "Hole." What should they do?

A: The players should call the matter to the attention of a committee member if one is present. If feasible, the committee member should attempt to have the fault corrected.

However, the players must not discontinue play in the meantime, because correction might not be possible and, if possible, might take considerable time.

Decision 16-6 — Cutting Hole on Slope

Q: If a new hole is to be located in a part of a putting green having a gentle slope, should the hole be cut vertically or should it be cut at a slight angle to take the slope

into consideration? If the hole is cut vertically, all points on the rim of the hole-liner will not be equidistant from the surface of the green.

A: The hole should be cut vertically, regardless of slope.

It is not required that all points on the rim of the hole liner be equidistant from the surface of the green, but they should be at least one inch below the surface (see Definition of "Hole").

Decision 16-1a/6 — Damaged Hole; Procedure for Player

Q: Prior to putting, a player discovers that the hole has been damaged. What is the proper procedure?

A: If the damage is clearly identifiable as a ball mark, the player may repair it.

If the damage is not clearly identifiable

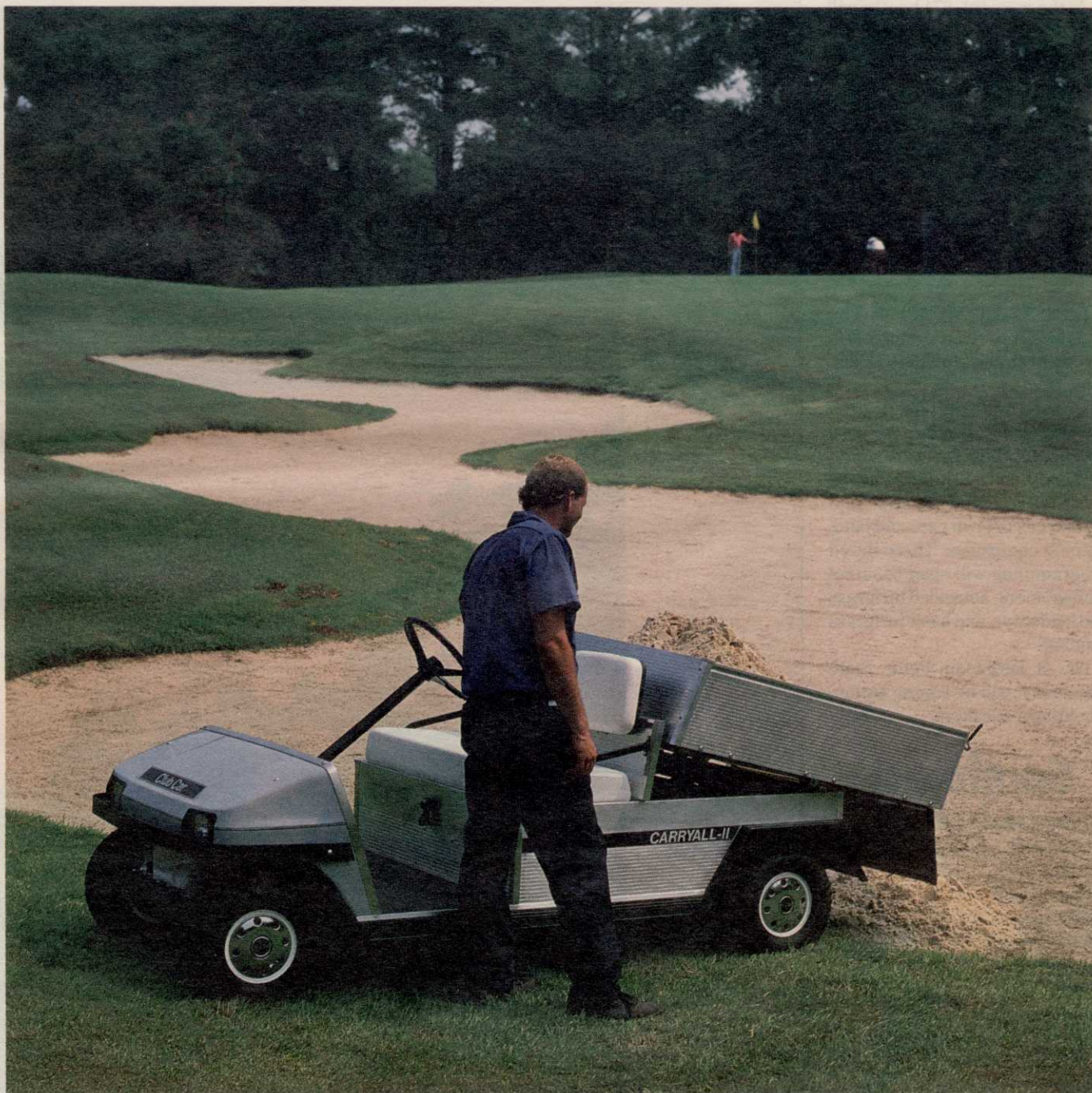
as a ball mark, then:

(a) If the damage is such that the proper dimensions of the hole have not been changed materially, the player should continue play without repairing the hole. If he touches the hole in such circumstances, a breach of Rule 16-1a occurs.

(b) If the proper dimensions of the hole have been changed materially, the player should request the committee to have the hole repaired.

If a Committee Member is not readily available, the player may repair the damage, without penalty.

If a player repairs a materially damaged hole when a committee member is readily available, he incurs a penalty for breach of Rule 16-1a. (Revised)



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