MAINTENANCE

BRIEFS



LANDSCAPE RESTORATION GUIDE

A comprehensive guide that demonstrates how to use naturalization as an alternative to more intensive management of landscape has been published by the United States Golf Association and New York Audubon Society. Landscape Restoration Handbook shows how to improve water quality, reduce erosion, lower maintenance, reduce chemical applications, protect the ecosystem and ecology, and promote diverse plant and animal species. The handbook is organized by regions. The 650-page, four-color book will be published in March and is available from Lewis Publishers, 2000 Corporate Blvd., NW, Boca Raton, Fla. 33431; 800-272-7737.

RUTGERS STUDENTS GET SCHOLARSHIPS

BOUND BROOK, N.J. — For 10 years, turfgrass students at Rutgers University have received scholarships from the Peter Selmer Loft Memorial Scholarship Fund. This year, 12 stu-





wards. The fund, set up in 1983 in memory of Peter S. Loft, is subsidized by royalty contributions

subsidized by royalty contributions from Lofts Seed, royalties from the sale of Tribute tall fescue and through private and corporate gifts. This year's recipients are Karen Plumley, Mirta Guglielmoni, Tracey Bunting, James Campbell, Brian Feldman, Joseph Clark III, Dirk Smith, David Grande, Pedro Perdomo, Randall Prostak, Suichang Sun and Chan-Seok Oh.

READ SAND DONATING FUNDS

Joe Farina of Read Sand & Gravel has organized a fund-raising program in which Read will donate 25 cents per cubic yard of any material it delivers to any golf course or driving range from last September to next September.Funding will be decided by the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New England's Turf Research Committee, which allocates the financing to the universities in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

BLUE VALLEY ENTERS GOLF

MISSION, Kansas — Blue Valley Laboratories has expanded its services into golf course maintenance. The 20year-old firm is concerned with all phases of water management, according to water specialist and horticulturist Joe Setter. Blue Valley performs waterquality testing for lakes, source water and potable water as well as aquatic plant management, and limnology studies for existing and planned golf courses. GOLF COURSE NEWS

Supers give N.Y. diagnosis program seal of approval

By MARK LESLIE

t is a program whose time has come for golf courses: Monroe County Extension Office's integrated pest management turfgrass scouting and diagnostic program.

Numbered among its satisfied clients are the high-profile likes of Oak Hill and Locust Hill country clubs and the Country Club of Rochester (N.Y.).

Donors embracing it are the state of New York, Cornell University, and a baker's dozen golf courses.

It is new enough to have no official name, but successful enough that it has attracted copycat interest from other counties in New York and from northern New Jersey and Nova Scotia, Canada.

Superintendents using the Extension service attribute it with quicker diagnosis of turfgrass diseases, reduced

pesticide use and budget savings.

Simply, the program consists of either weekly, biweekly or monthly visits to participating golf courses by a plant p a t h o l o g i s t "scout," and diagnostic lab-oratory work done at the E x t e n s i o n 's nearby Rochester headquarters.

"The biggest

successes of the program," said Oak Hill superintendent Joe Hahn, "are positive identification of the pests before you spray, spraying only when needed, and a definite savings in buying pesticides.

"Instead of a superintendent writing a preventive program and going out every nine or 14 days and spraying, with scouting they can prolong the time between sprayings."

Hahn said that in 1992 he saved about \$8,000 — or 10 percent — on his pesticide budget.

Country Club of Rochester Bob Continued on page17

Tips to match Tour conditions

By TERRY BUCHEN, CGCS

The most important aspect of any tournament, be it the club championship or a weekly tour event, is the condition of the golf course. The amateur or professional player can best display his or her skills as the condition of the golf course improves.

"Good playing surfaces tend to reward good play, and thus help produce a good winner. Excellent playing surfaces, properly maintained, are likely to attract strong fields of players," said Allan MacCurrach, senior agronomist for the PGA Tour.

I had the pleasure of working for the PGA Tour as an agronomist and advanceman, and it was the greatest experience of my golf career. Working with golf course superintendents on tournament-caliber conditioned courses was a tremendous learning experience. The following set of guidelines that MacCurrach, Dennis Leger and Jeff Haley work with each week on the PGA

Continued on page 14

Superintendent saves Tillinghast club big bucks in bunker renovation

By W. PETE JONES

Always a concern to the older golf clubs is the need to recover architectural design factors in order to keep the integrity of a traditional layout. Most important is the cost of doing such a job.

In 1990, superintendent Jim Hengel of Binghamton Country Club in Endwell, N.Y., saved his club many thousands of dollars by refurbishing bunkers himself, using a little common sense.

The Binghamton CC course was designed by A.W. Tillinghast in the 1920s and was site of the 1950 New York Amateur. Writing his preliminary letter, Tillinghast stated: "The panoramic view from this spot is particularly inspiring and, altogether, I consider this site one of the very best which it has been my privilege to examine in a long time."

The feeling Tillinghast felt in his initial observation must have stirred an excitement in Hengel. Through the years the Tillinghast bunkers had lost their design features and a refurbishing was in order. Call Hengel's work "recovery with common sense."

By 1990, Jim Hengel and the green committee had already been presented several ideas on how to renovate the bunkers. However, some were radical and uninvited.

"Initially, our green committee and I went out to several builders for bids to restore our sand bunkers," Hengel said. "The quotes were anywhere from \$90,000 to \$125,000. Several builders



BinghamtonCC's 3rd hole before its trap renovation.

wanted to implement more bunkers to make the course better for today's golfer. One even wanted to bring in expensive earthmoving equipment just to tackle the job of altering 36 traps. But I didn't want them tearing up our course."

It must have been confusing to discover there were builders and designers willing to signature the Binghamton CC course as Continued on page 23

California, Florida spearhead use of effluent

Symposium to illustrate that golf courses can tap into major water sources

By PETER BLAIS

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif. — California and Florida are the leaders when it comes to effluent use on golf courses, according to the principal author of the federal Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines for using wastewater.

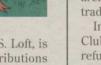
The country's two major golf states will be the focus of Dr. James Crook's discussion of Regulations Affecting the Use of Wastewater on Golf Courses at the United States Golf Association's Wastewater Symposium March 4-5 in Effluent is 'an untapped resource in many areas.'

– Dr. James Crook

Newport Beach, Calif. Crook is an environmental engineer with Camp, Dresser & McKee Inc. The EPA's Guidelines for Water Reuse were developed by Camp Dresser and first published in 1980. Crook helped update and expand the guidelines recently in view of technological advances in the past decade.

The guidelines are just that, guidelines. States control effluent use. About a third have laws, a third publish guidelines and a third exercise no control or influence at all, Crook said.

Consequently, effluent use varies from state to state. For example, while Continued on page 22



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Effluent symposium to illustrate golf can tap into a water source

Continued from page 13

Florida requires the highest quality wastewater be used on all courses, California law mandates a higher quality effluent for facilities bordering residential areas than those standing alone, Crook noted.

Generally, states using effluent most frequently are the ones with the most restrictive laws, the environmental engineer said. Texas and Arizona are two additional states with fairly restrictive legislation.

Crook sees effluent as "an untapped resource in many areas." Its use will increase dramatically, especially in urban areas, as population grows and potable water surpluses diminish or disappear, according to the EPA guidelines.

The number of cities with populations exceeding 1 million increased from less than 80 in 1950 to 300 in 1990 and will reach 400 by the end of the century. Foreseeing the problems that would cause, the United Nations Economic and Social Council stated way back in 1958 that lower quality water should be substituted for potable water whenever possible. Turfirrigation is one of the best uses for effluent, according to the EPA guidelines.

Crook will speak the first day of the confer-

Turf irrigation is one of the best uses for effluent, according to the EPA guidelines.

ence. Other presenters include Dr. James Watson, vice president of The Toro Co.; Dr. Robert N. Carrow of the University of Georgia; Garrett Gill, a course architect; Anne Townsend Thomas of the law firm Best, Best & Krieger; Dr. Ali Harivandi, turfgrass specialist at the University of California.

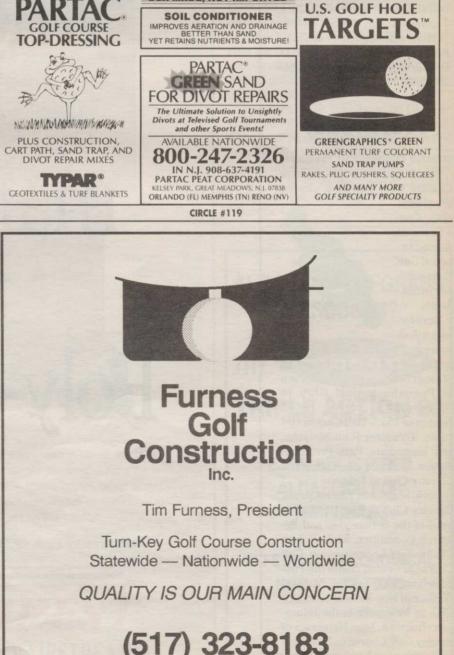
Andrew Terrey, water resources specialist with Phoenix Water Services; Dr. Marylynn Yates, ground water specialist with the University of California/Riverside; Dr. Charles Mancino of the University of Arizona; James Moore of the USGA Green Section; Dr. Charles Peacock of North Carolina State University; and representatives from golf courses nationwide.

Field tours are planned to a sewage treatment plant and two area golf courses.

For more information or to register contact Dr. Kimberly Erusha at 908-234-2300.

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