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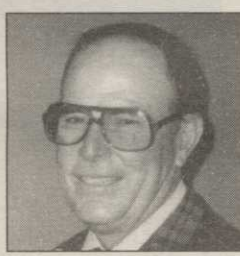
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Kolasa named new head of CMAA

By PETER BLAIS

The golf industry will find a knowledgeable ally in new Club Managers Association of America President Richard Kolasa.

"My experience with golf clubs is one of my main strengths. I've been involved with golf since 1963," said the general manager of Tucson, Ariz.'s Skyline Country Club. Kolasa will be elevated from vice president to the CMAA's highest office during late February's annual meeting in Nashville, Tenn.

One of the more interesting situations he's dealt with during that time involves the irrigation system at Skyline. While most Southwest U.S. courses have installed automated systems, Skyline still uses quick couplers.

"In the superintendent's mind, it's not a priority. If he came to me and asked for an automated system, I'd certainly consider it. But he's happy with the system he has. So we have two guys out there watering every night," Kolasa said.

Kolasa has been at Skyline since 1978. Before that he held similar posts at Blue Hills Country Club in Kansas City, Mo., Evansville (Ind.) Country Club and South Bend (Ind.) Country Club.

He graduated from Michigan State University in 1966, joined the CMAA in 1968 and became a certified manager in 1986. He

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Cape Cod study reinforced

New data confirms positive findings at sandy-soiled site

By PETER BLAIS

YARMOUTH, Mass. — Groundwater tests at a relatively new Cape Cod golf course substantiate many of the findings of the original Cape Cod study.

Stuart Cohen, director and author of the original Cape Cod study, said: "What the findings show is the minimum impact golf courses can have on ground water when an integrated pest manage-

ment program is used by an educated and experienced superintendent."

The initial Cape Cod investigation focused on four older courses. The feeling was that if pesticide contamination would be a problem anywhere, it would be on courses built long before today's strict environmental guidelines and in a place like Cape Cod, where sandy soil and a

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DEVELOPMENT DOWN UNDER

Asian-Pacific development is booming, as evidenced by no. 9 at the new Graham/Panks course, Turtle Point GC, in Repulse Bay, Queensland, Australia. For a report Golf Asia '93, see page 45.

IR-4 Project offers doomed chemicals a second chance

By HAL PHILLIPS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Scientists at the Interregional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4 to the initiated) are beefing up their public relations effort. The golf industry stands to benefit from this campaign, especially those manufacturers of specialized chemicals that might not survive the 1997 reregistration deadline.

"The turf industry may have pesticide needs that we haven't heard about from our normal contacts," explained Dr. Richard Guest, director of the IR-4 Project. "Lack of industry awareness of what we can do is one of our chief concerns."

Conducted from Rutgers
Continued on page 48

Course-opening figures for 1992	Open	Under Construction	In Planning
Daily Fee	236	391	346
Municipal	51	91	92
Private	67	131	132
TBD*		3	10
Totals	354	616	580

* Type of facility to be determined Source: National Golf Foundation

Course openings up in '92: Experts see it as peak year

By HAL PHILLIPS

The National Golf Foundation has issued figures indicating 1992 was a record-setting year for golf course openings. Three-hundred and fifty-four is the tentative number — three more than the 1991 total, which had represented a 20-year high.

However, the 354 figure has generated little flag-waving in golf industry circles. Indeed, the general consensus among financial analysts, and the NGF itself, views 1992 as a peak year — after which a more reasonable, stable number of openings is expected.

"There's been a big, much publicized wave of activity, but the pipeline is a long one," said Don Rhodes, a vice president at Textron Financial Corp. "We're seeing the results of projects started in 1988-89. The

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Bayberry Hills tests add another feather to golf's environmental cap

Continued from page 1

shallow water table do little to hinder pesticide leaching.

The original study showed next to no contamination and has been one of the most important pieces of research in defense of the golf course industry.

Superintendent Edward Nash's Bass River Golf Club was one of the four older courses studied. Despite the findings, government officials were still leery of approving Bass River's sister course, Bayberry Hill Golf Club, when it was first proposed in the mid-1980s, he said.

Environmentalists were particularly concerned because course chemicals could potentially leach into the town's underground drinking water supplies.

Developers agreed to install 14 monitoring wells at depths ranging from 20 to 60 feet, the lowest depth being the same as the town's drinking wells.

Six underdrains, plastic pipe just two feet below the surface with collection ports for testing, were installed under three greens and fairways. The shallow-depth tests would represent a worst-case scenario, Nash said.

The State Pesticide Board has monitored the wells and underdrains four times a year — at an average annual cost to the course of \$16,000 — since Bayberry Hill first opened in 1988. The results?

"Excellent," Nash replied. "They've found nothing of any toxicological significance. And nitrate levels have been very acceptable. The results have been so good, we're asking the town to cut back on testing."

Added Cohen, "From what I've seen, Ed would be justified in requesting cutbacks on monitoring."

Nash said the original Cape Cod study researchers recommended forbidding use of many chemi-

cals at Bayberry Hills, including Daconil and Dyrene, because of the Cape's unique hydrological characteristics. Twelve chemicals were ultimately approved for use.

"The [town] board of health has been very complimentary," Nash said. "The members said they knew they made it hard on us originally and are happy we've done such a good job."

Interestingly, gas chromatography tests at Bayberry Hills revealed traces of 2,4-D, even

though Nash had never used the chemical, Cohen said. The same thing happened to superintendent Bruce Cadenelli at Caves Valley Golf Club in Bethesda, Md., he added.

"We're aware that labs can falsely report 2,4-D. Another chemical coelutes (gives similar readings) with 2,4-D in gas chromatography tests. Therefore, unless the presence of 2,4-D is confirmed by mass spectrometry, you can't be assured 2,4-D is present."

Binghamton bunkers

Continued from page 13

"remodeled by." One committee member said it looked to him as if one builder wanted to "De-Tillinghast" our course.

Finally, Hengel said: "I presented a bunker recovery plan that would not only bring our bunkers back to the original Tillinghast look but proved to the committee that I could also hold down the cost.

"We started in the fall of 1990 with six of our crew and finished the project in the spring of 1991 using an additional five local workers to complete the job."

The final pricetag was around \$13,000 in base costs of trucking, sand preparation and equipment rental. Labor costs were approximately \$18,000.

Hengel's first step was to find a sand company willing to wash and clean the existing sand removed from the bunkers. A local sand company subcontracted for the job.

The bunkers then had to be narrowed to fit an older engineering plan.

This was necessary because the sand had spread far out into the grassy areas over the last 70 years and made the bunkers four or five feet deep with sand.

The third step was to place sod where the migrating sand had been.

"I determined that we could use areas of native fescue rough to fill in the void areas where bunker edges had to be redefined," Hengel said. "Our course bunker designs have been recovered and I feel as though we took every precaution not to waste the club's money."

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"I really like Poly-S. It gives you slow, lengthy release and good greening. And the spreadability is great. No dust, no odor problem. It performs well with the extreme temperatures we get here in the desert."

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