

BRIEFS



POSTER PROGRAM AVAILABLE

The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America has developed a campaign to educate golfers about commonly misunderstood aspects of course maintenance. Composed of a three-poster set, the campaign will inform golfers about aerification, application of fertilizers and chemicals, and golf car restrictions. "Effective communication with golfers is extremely vital to the success of a superintendent's operation," said GCSAA President Randy Nichols. "This poster series will be an important tool in achieving that success." Each poster includes an explanation of the topic and is UV-coated so the superintendent may write in a specific schedule or other information, and wipe it off for re-use. It was designed for use in the pro shop and/or locker room.



Randy Nichols

GOOSE ROUND-UP

The Colorado Department of Wildlife has tentatively planned its annual goose round-up to begin around the end of June. More information is available from master driver Dick Kingman, an associate member of the Rocky Mountain GCSA, at 303-470-8237.

PESTICIDE HOTLINE CUT BACK

The federal Environmental Protection Agency has announced it has reduced the hours for its toll-free hotline to the National Pesticides Telecommunications Network [NPTN]. The telephone hotline — 800-858-7378 — is now available from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays through Fridays [Central Standard Time]. It was previously a 24-hour, seven day-a-week service.

RUTGERS NEWSLETTER CANCELED

Rutgers University's Cooperative Extension Service has canceled its *Insect-Disease-Weed Newsletter* after two years of paid subscription service. People wishing to receive the information normally published in the newsletter should call the Extension's Bulletin Board Service at 201-579-0985.

ASPA READIES CONFERENCE

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The American Sod Producers Association will conduct its Summer Convention & Field Days here, July 14-16, stressing credit and collection policies that can make or break a business. The event, centered at the Opryland Hotel, will include the educational program July 14, tours of the Thomas Bros. Grass Co. farming operation, and equipment demonstrations July 15 and 16. More information is available from the ASPA at 1855-A Hicks Road, Rolling Meadows, Ill. 60008.

# Tall fescue breakthroughs may eliminate overseeding

By MARK LESLIE

The golf industry stands at the edge of an age in which extraordinarily stress-tolerant tall fescue turfgrasses will be available and may eliminate the need for overseeding in the South.

"What you're seeing is a brand-new era and a totally different germplasm base of new fescues that will come out [in the marketplace] in the next three, four, five years," said Dr. Ronny Duncan of the University of Georgia's Griffin Experimental Station. "We will have a whole new generation of stress-tolerant tall fescues that will perform over and above [current] material."

Duncan reports "significant advances" made "very fast" by breeders of tall fescues.

After just one cycle of breeding, Duncan has had "a hundred-fold improvement in adaptability to acid soil and stressful environments," he said. "It's like night and day."

"I'm already in the second cycle [of breeding], and if I make half as much progress in the second cycle as in the

first, we are really going to have some well-adapted material."

Duncan and other turfgrass breeders in the South are building on the great progress made in the transition zone by the long-standing research program of Dr. Reid Funk at Rutgers University in New Jersey.

Funk said "very much more" research is being done on tall fescues.

"With the development of turf-type tall fescues, it was demonstrated we could make significant improvements in lower growth, better wear tolerance, finer leaves and more attractive appearance," Funk said.

"Current varieties are doing a superb job in much of California, a good job in areas that don't have extreme summer stress," he added. "They are doing an excellent job in Mediterranean climates of southern Europe."

Robinson said seeds being tested in China and Austria are "looking pretty good."

Tall fescue breeding programs have always been done north of Virginia and

Continued on page 19

# Bottom line: TGIF must sink or swim on its own

By PETER BLAIS

Checking through requests in the Monday morning Turfgrass Information File (TGIF) message box:

- Any information on broadleaf weed control in the Northeast.
  - Written justifications given to club boards of directors in requesting an outside architect to oversee course renovations.
  - Information on the relationship between geotextile liners and bunker sand consistency.
  - Examples of successful bioremediation techniques for maintaining golf course lakes and ponds without chemicals.
  - Everything on basidiomycetes — a fungal growth related to fairy rings.
- This is the type of information superintendents, students, golf industry manufacturers and researchers commonly request from

Continued on page 17



OF BIRDS AND TREES

From trees to birdhouses, Pinehurst Resort & Country Club's maintenance staff is becoming more wildlife-friendly. Above, Gerald Lee plants longleaf pine seedlings on Course No. 2. The resort bought 500 of the seedlings from the U.S. Forestry Service. Half will be planted to replace trees lost to lightning and insects. The other half will be grown larger before transplanting. At left, Steve Nagy checks a bluebird house on the 16th hole of No. 2 — one of 20 bluebird houses that have been installed over the resort's seven

courses. The Eastern Bluebird was once one of North Carolina's most common songbirds. Reportedly, man's activities and several severe winters have caused the decline of North Carolina's bluebird population by as much as 90 percent. Now the bluebird is said to be making a comeback, due largely to conservation efforts. Nesting sites, such as those installed at Pinehurst Resort, are believed to be crucial to the bluebird's continued survival. The resort's maintenance crew has also installed wood duck boxes on the No. 6 and No. 7 courses.

# Modifying spreaders, adding drains

By TERRY BUCHEN

FERTILIZER SPREADERS

We have modified our 36-inch stainless steel drop fertilizer spreader slightly so we can "see where we are going" while applying granular fertilizer and pesticide applications after the greens and tees have been mowed and/or the dew has left for the day. We used a Toro/Olathe Rake-O-Vac plastic sweeper "finger" that is folded in half and bolted near the bottom of each leg. As the person

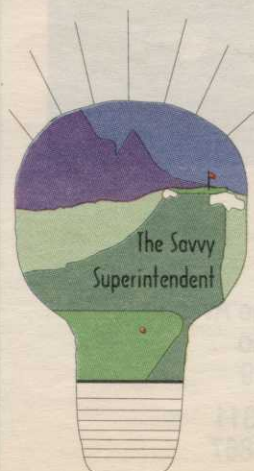
applies the granular materials, the plastic "fingers" lift up the turf enough so they know exactly how much to overlap for a near-perfect, skip-free application. The fingers have to be pushed back to their original shape occasionally to apply enough pressure to the turf surface. It works quite effectively when the turf surface is dry and seeing the wheel-overlap marks is difficult.

CATCH BASINS

We are fortunate to have a

main line drainage system on most of our golf holes which consists of PVC sewer pipe ranging in diameter from six to 12 inches. At each low point in the fairways and roughs is a concrete vertical "catch basin" with a metal 18-inch removal steel grate on top. As each main line and lateral four-inch drain line connects into their respective catch basins, the hole made in the concrete is patched with an instant concrete mix.

Continued on page 18





# Savvy Super: Tuning in cable station can help you weather a storm

Continued from page 11

Especially during the spring months I have witnessed that on many courses the area immediately around the catch basin is excessively wet, so many superintendents have installed drains around the grate so the near surface water six to eight inches in depth can get "inside" the basin. I have seen turf managers knock a six-inch hole near the top of the concrete cylinder, install a four-inch PVC "T" and nipple and then use a series of 90-degree elbows and nipples to make a four-inch PVC square perforated drainline, or if using ADS pipe is more favorable, put a ring of four-inch per-

forated pipe around the basin. It really works and relieves the hydraulic water pressure from the sides of any solid surfaced catch basin. Back-filling with one-quarter to one-half inch gravel around the pipe gets the water into the pipe fast.

#### METEOROLOGICAL PROGNOSTICATIONS

I recently had cable TV installed in my office and keep it tuned to "The Weather Channel" throughout the work day, with the sound turned off. I have found this service a valuable tool that has a major advantage over just listening to the National Weather Service (NOAA) weather

radio. Satellite photographs nationally, regionally and locally as well as national, regional and local radar maps have made it extremely accurate for me to predict cloud cover and when and how hard it will rain and for how long. The regional and local radar maps are now even broken down showing each county of each state. On our local map it even shows the Interstate highway system overlaid onto the state map. Every 15 minutes the national and regional radar maps are shown and every five minutes the local radar, with each county shown, is available for viewing. The national and regional satellites are shown

every 30 minutes, usually at the hour and half hour. It's the best \$25 a month we have ever invested, as it has been totally reliable for fertilizer, pesticide and all other employee scheduling applications.

I also have a telephone modem on my computer hooked into a private weather service computer. I can obtain more than 100 graphs, maps and charts that are updated anywhere from every 30 minutes to once a day, obviously depending on the type of information. Some of my favorite informational items include soil temperatures, low and high-resolution radar, satellites for about anywhere and potential and current lightning-strike areas. One such weather service was highlighted in the March 1993 of Golf Course News and there are other private services all over the country.

#### WARMED UP BUT NOT WORN OUT

Superintendent Gary Wimberly of H.G. "Dad" Miller Golf Course in Anaheim, Calif., has significantly saved the turfgrass on the first tee with a warmup area he devised and by expanding the cart path near the tee.

He placed a five-by-five-foot artificial turf mat on the new eight-foot-wide cement warmup area. The area is adequately separated from the cart path and is close to the tee but enough to interrupt golfers teeing off.

#### FROM BROKEN SHAFT TO SOIL PROBE

USGA agronomist Bob Brame of the Mid-Atlantic Region office in Frazer, Pa., has created a soil probe that he says does not interrupt play and is cheap, easy to use and, in fact, fun.

Brame took a broken golf club shaft, then cut off the head of the shaft three to six inches. He ground out a notch at the end of the shaft halfway through the diameter. After smoothing it off, the shaft-turned-probe was ready to go. The hole it makes is very small and does not interrupt play, he said.

## Panel recommends direction for GCSAA research efforts

LAWRENCE, Kan. — A committee of golf course superintendents, industry officials and university researchers has identified key research needs, including a study of the economic impact of golf courses and course maintenance.

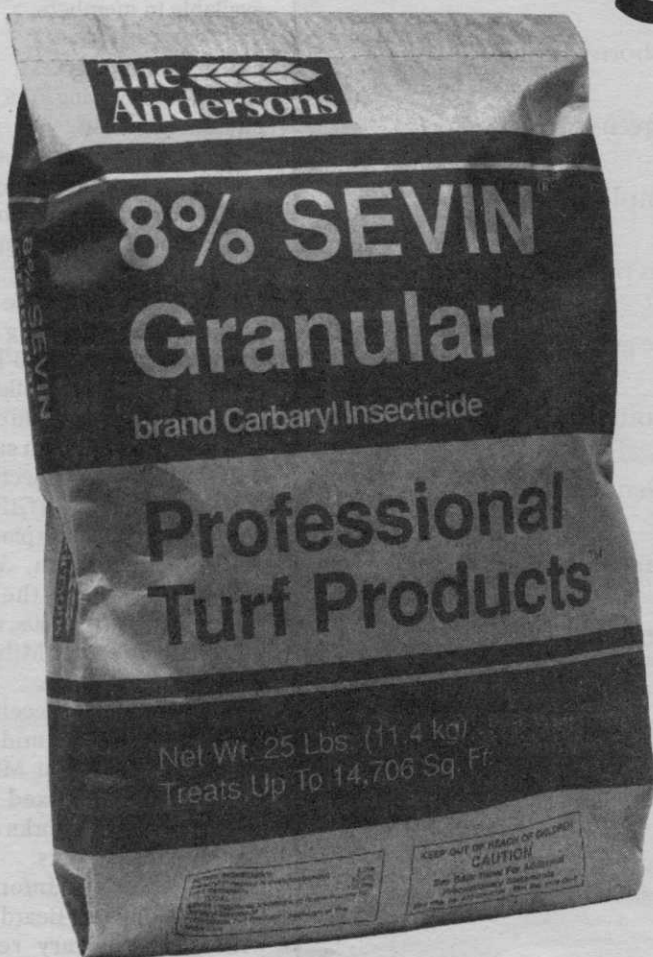
The panel, meeting at GCSAA headquarters for the organization's Scholarship and Research Foundation, prioritized projects for the next five to 10 years.

It also recommended studies documenting the impact course maintenance practices on bird and wildlife; risk assessment studies for pesticide applicators; and water use studies documenting usage rates and on courses and comparing them to other agricultural and industrial uses.

GCSAA Director Paul S. McGinnis, chairman of the GCSAA S&R, represented the association along with Director George E., Renault III.

Others included USGA Green Section National Director James Snow; Dr. John Cisar of the University of Florida, The Honors Course superintendent David Stone, Mike Waldron of the Ladies Professional Golf Association and Dr. Dave Wehner of the University of Illinois.

# Now the environment is right.



## Effective, economical control of all major turf insects.



Lawn Fertilizer Division  
P.O. Box 119  
Maumee, Ohio 43537  
1-800-225-ANDY (2639)