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Both products work by improving soil aggregation properties. This increases soil porosity and water infiltration. In effect, it "unplugs" the soil and allows more water in the soil profile. This soil activity also reduces evapo-transpiration, and minimizes nutrient and pesticide leaching by "loading" the soil profile with more water.

Reservoir DG and Reservoir 50 remain active in the soil for

3 - 5 weeks and then bio-degrades into natural materials.

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New Reservoir 50 is designed for easy injection into irrigation systems.



The extremely fine particles of Reservoir DG allow application to greens without interfering with play.

- Increases irrigation efficiency, reducing water usage by 20 to 60 percent
- Increases soil aggregation properties for greater soil porosity and improved water infiltration
- Remains active for 3 5 weeks
- Lowers expenses for irrigation-related costs
- Reduces leaching of nutrients and pesticides
- · Bio-degrades into natural materials

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50th ANNIVERSARY

and after work pictures. This is another way to get a leg up on the competition.

"When I would go into the interview, I would make sure every person has a portfolio with my resume and a business card attached," Williams says.

7. Be relaxed and be yourself. Let your personality glow and show. Don't let your nerves lose the job for you. Being relaxed comes with adequate preparation and practice. Being relaxed also can help the interviewee feel more like himself or herself.

"Sometimes people make the mistake of trying to be somebody they're not," Williams says, adding there's a fine line between confidence and overconfidence. "If somebody says, 'You're going to make a big mistake if you don't hire me,' that's too much."

Fitting in appearancewise also helps the interviewee to feel more comfortable.

"If you think everyone in there is going to wear a coat and tie, why would you go in with golf attire?" Williams asks. "If you don't know, it's OK to ask. Some people go out and golf afterward."

A general rule of thumb is to wear a sport coat and tie or suit. Don't overdo it.

"A tuxedo isn't necessary," he says.

8. Reflect on the business acumen side of things and show future employers how savvy you are on the business side of

things. Terms such as return on investment and net profits should not be foreign to applicants.

"People worry about which agronomic questions are going to be asked," he says. "Usually less than 20 percent of the interview questions are agronomic."

Job seekers should focus on other topics of conversation, including business aspects.

9. Show examples of team building, development of training programs, motivational techniques, etc.

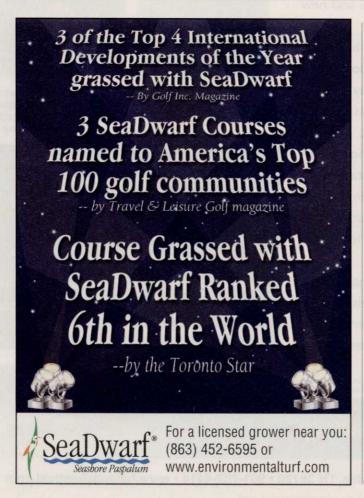
"Businessmen understand these things much more than plant pathology and soil science," he says.

Applicants should use portfolios to highlight this.

10. Tell the interviewer you want the job and why you are the best fit. Sell yourself. Some candidates go through the interview without ever mentioning they want the job, which is a mistake.

"Tell them when you go in that you want the job," he says. "Then, during the course of the discussion and when you close the interview, tell them again you want the job," he says. "Don't be redundant. Tell them you're excited and you'd be a good fit." – Heather Wood

The GCSAA Career Services Center also offers help for job seekers. Visit www.gcsaa.org/career for more information.





A BLECovater cuts channels to a 10-inch depth on 10-inch centers. Photo: Quent Baria

The international way

uent Baria, CGCS, at the Towson Golf & Country Club near Baltimore, took the road less traveled with his putting greens: the international route. Rather than California, push-up or USGA-spec greens, Baria tried a less-often-used method – the international green method – which he says brought greater benefits than conventional methods.

Baria took the superintendent position at the Geoffrey Cornish-designed, 35-year-old course in 2002. A year later, heavy rain - 32 inches in 58 days - spelled trouble for the greens, which had no drainage system.

"Eight greens were dead before Memorial Day," Baria says, adding that putting surfaces at other holes seemed to be doomed as well.

Baria knew a change had to be made, but the club didn't have the estimated \$1 million to rebuild the greens completely. Instead, Baria built on top of the existing greens, which cost about \$250,000.

The course closed in June 2003, and the project began. With help from Columbia, Md.-based Ed Beidel, a member of the ASGCA, and with the input from club committee members, design alterations in the

greens were addressed. Green configurations were adjusted to make existing bunkers more relative to play.

Surface contours were softened so the greens remained fair, yet challenging. This was necessary preparation for the faster green speeds achieved with the new generation bentgrasses, Baria says.

The first step of building on the greens was spreading sand over them. Harmon Turf Services of Hillsville, Va., then performed the on-site soil blending. Baria has heard many in the industry say on-site blending can't produce quality, homogenous results, but that wasn't the case.

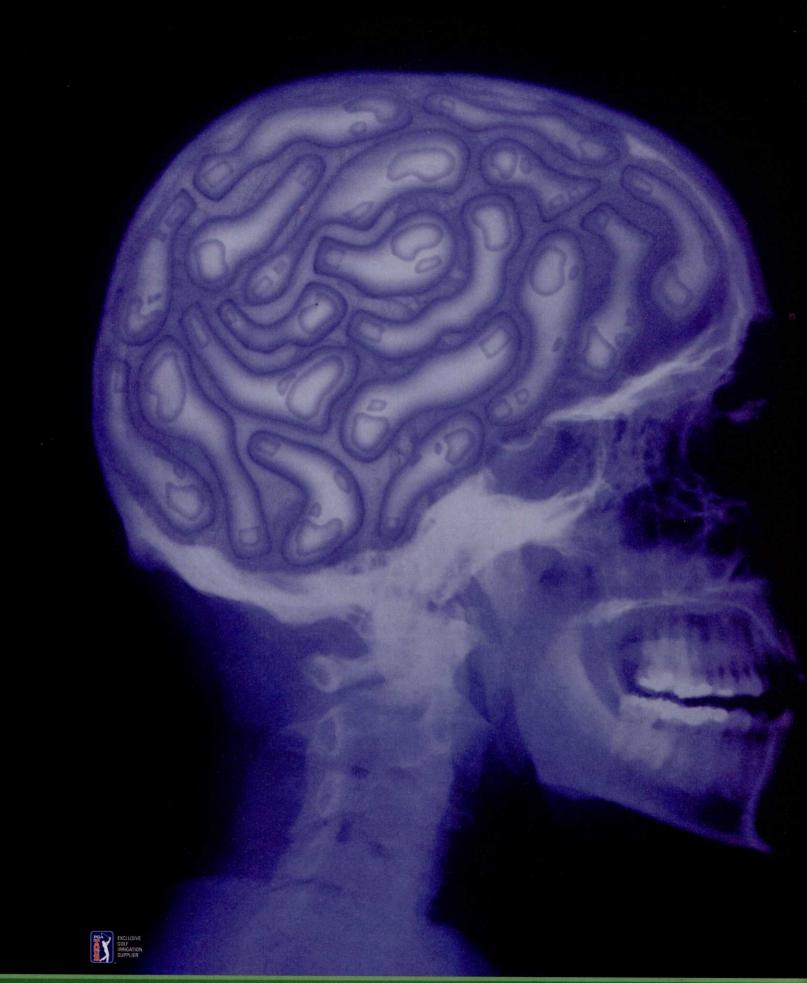
"A uniform, six-inch cultivation depth was achieved," he says.

The next step is what gives the international green method its name. The crew used a BLECovater, which, coupled with the method of using it, is from the U.K. The machine cuts channels to a 10-inch depth on 10-inch centers at width of about three-quarters of an inch. The channels can be filled with rice-size gravel.

"This creates negative hydraulic conductivity to move water into the profile," Baria says.

The greens were then covered for methyl bromide gassing. This cost





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about 20 cents per foot.

Three different organic fertilizers were used to rapidly rebuild the essential microbial population for plant growth. An inorganic starter and gypsum also were applied.

Penn A-1 bentgrass sod, obtained at \$1 per foot, was installed. When the process was complete, Towson had functional greens for about \$2 per square foot. The course opened for play Aug. 26, less than three months after the project began.

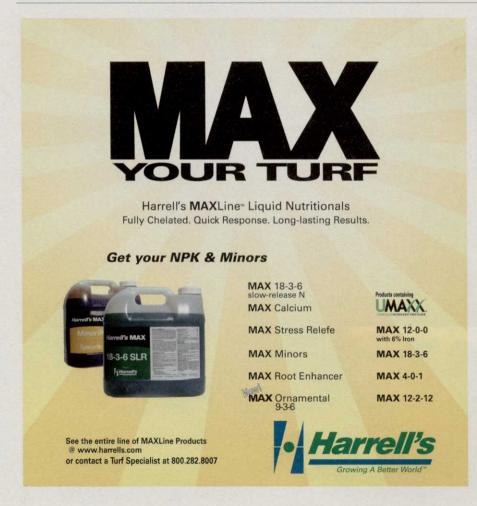
Four years after the greens reopened, Baria continues to experience desired performance from his greens. The channels pull in and hold water, which means Baria doesn't see as many instances of localized dry spot as he did with the old greens. They also seem to recover quickly from other afflictions.

"After a freeze, our greens are ready three to five days before the others in the area," Baria says.

The greens stand up well to the stress that comes with 23,000 to 24,000 rounds per year, he adds. The second year after the greens were installed, there were only six to 10 days where they needed to be hand-watered. They continue to require few days of hand-watering and less maintenance than courses with more conventional greens-building methods, Baria says. – HW



Quent Baria, CGCS, renovated the putting greens at Towson Golf & Country Club using the international method, which cost about \$2 per square foot. Photo: Heather Wood







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The staff at Broken Sound Club is used to hurricane preparation. Photo: Joe Hubbard



Never too early

or Joe Hubbard, the name Wilma will always provoke a certain dread. Hubbard, golf course superintendent at Broken Sound Club in Boca Raton, Fla., has put the golf course back together after a few violent storms during his time there, though none have caused as much havoc as Hurricane Wilma.

Hubbard and his crew had just cleaned up after the damage Hurricane Francis caused in 2004 when Wilma hit the area in October 2005 with 140-mile-perhour winds and caused more than \$1 million worth of damage. It

took more than a year to clean up, Hubbard says, adding that trees were wiped out, changing the layout of the course.

"Nothing will ever be exactly as it was before the hurricane," he says. "You can't replace the trees; the landscape was devastated."

Other named storms, including Jeanne, Frances and Katrina tore through the course and left a mess, though none were as devastating as Wilma.

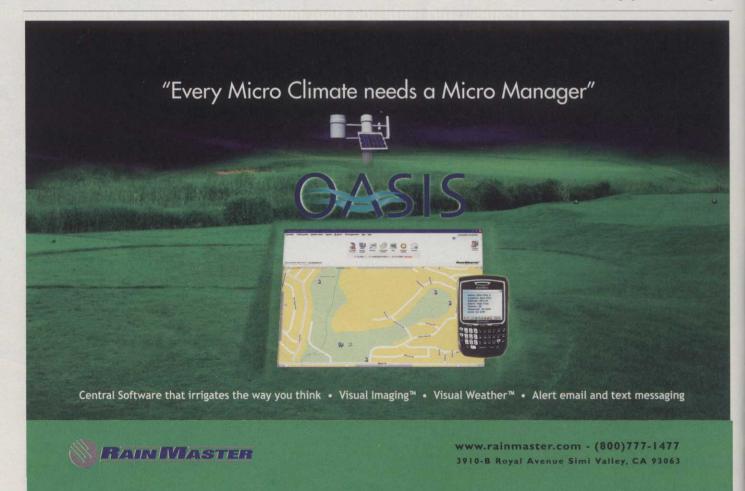
This year, the chances of Hubbard and his crew getting a break look grim. Weather expert William Gray recently released his prediction that there will be 17 named storms this year, five of them major hurricanes. Gray, who heads the Tropical Meteorology Project at Colorado State University, says the probability of a major storm reaching land on the U.S. coast this year is 74 percent, compared with the average of 52 percent throughout the past century.

While hurricane season is still a few months away, golf course superintendents who've been affected by storms say it's not too early to form an emergency plan.

Hubbard was the first of his

team to get to the course after Hurricane Wilma, allowing the crew to put their families' safety first. He spent many hot, humid nights on a cot in his office as he and the crew worked seven days a week to get the course back into shape. The power was out for several days, which made the high temperatures more unbearable.

The crew cleaned up the downed oak and Ficus trees, replaced the damaged sod and refilled the bunkers. Bunker sand had blown probably 50 miles away, Hubbard says. He brought in heavy equipment, including



front-end loaders, as needed, but says some courses spent the money to have them on hand.

Hubbard hired contractors and temporary workers to share some of the workload with his crew. The blow Wilma dealt, just after cleanup from Jeanne was wrapping up, helped boost low morale among the workers, Hubbard says.

"I increased the crew's hours for a couple of months and put more money into my people's pockets," he says. "They had more money to help their families."

In the wake of such disasters, Hubbard would like to see more collaboration. Golf courses with less damage should put politics aside and help neighboring courses who aren't as lucky.

Terry Wood, golf course superintendent at Naples National Golf Club, says the last time a major hurricane hit that part of Florida was Donna in 1960. But even storms considered minor can cause damage. After Wilma blew through in 2005, the course was left with \$1.5 million worth of damage.

The course was just starting its season and had been open for two or three weeks when news of a storm came through. The course was closed the day before it was supposed to hit that area. This gave the staff time to move their families to a safe place. The storm dumped more than five inches of rain on the golf course – not bad compared to other locations and other storms that year, Wood says. But the winds that accompanied it were enough to cause considerable damage.

"We lost more than 635 trees, many of them pine trees," he says.

Wood's 24-man crew was on the course the day after the storm helping to make it playable again. Contractors helped grind the trees and haul the stumps away. With the exception of a roof, most damage was contained to the debris scattered around the course, Wood says. The power outage lasted for a few days.

Hubbard and Wood say people in general are more prepared for hurricanes now than they were two years ago. More businesses are ready with backup generators. Golf courses in storms' paths have better ideas about how to prepare for a natural disaster.

Hubbard and Wood already have started to prepare for the storm season. Items on their checklists include:

- Create hurricane preparedness kits that include flashlights, medical supplies, contact sheets with information for emergency generators and a bottled water supplier;
- Meet with the other department heads and create or review an emergency plan;
- Keep a list of emergency contact information for all employees;
- Have the name of a reliable tree contractor lined up;
- Avoid as much tree damage as possible by trimming trees before the hurricane season starts; and
- Keep an adequate fuel supply. Be sure gas pumps are manual, not electric, in case power is lost.

Storm seasons don't always turn out how they're predicted. For example, Gray forecast 17 named storms for 2006 including nine hurricanes, five of them major ones. Instead, there were 10 named storms and five hurricanes, two of them major hurricanes.

But Hubbard doesn't focus on the numbers.

"Whether they say there will be two or 30 storms, we always try to stay prepared," he says. "That's what a true Floridian does." – *HW*

From nine to five

What started out as a nine-hole addition at Hinckley (Ohio) Hills Golf Course ended up as a five-hole course aimed to attract beginners, youngsters or those who simply don't have time to play nine or 18 holes.

The project began eight years ago, according to golf course superintendent Jean Esposito. Her family, who owns the 18-hole, Harold Pack, Sr.-designed course, wanted to add nine holes but encountered problems securing land necessary for that size addition. Three years later, after five new holes were completed (three on the back side, then two more on the front side), they were integrated into the existing course and a cluster of five par-4 holes were made into The Buzzard's Nest, named after the bird who vists the course yearly.

"The Buzzard's Nest is good for the mother and son who like to play, but think nine holes is too much," Esposito says. "We thought five would be just enough."

Esposito hopes that attracting a more diverse group of golfers will help improve business. Yearly rounds at Hinckley Hills are below 20,000, not nearly what they used to be, she says, citing the economy, gas prices and competing outlets for people's disposable income as some of the causes for the decline.

When the Buzzard's Nest opened, it included holes four, five, six, 12, 13 and 14 from the existing course. The newly built holes took their places, moving from the inside of the course to the outer edges. The holes from the existing course that were taken out of play for the fivehole course sat out of commission before the Buzzard's Nest opened to give the stressed turf a break.

The original 18 holes opened in 1964. Until a few years ago, the layout hasn't been changed. The only exception was 10 years after it opened when the front nine became the back nine and vice versa.

In the beginning, Esposito's family was one of three owners. Each of the three families, including the children, labored to build the course. Much of the work was done in-house.

The original golf course superintendent (and Esposito's father) Donald Krush, 89, continues to keep her up to date on industry practices. He was involved heavily in the design and construction of the course, including the addition eight years ago.

"My dad was on a bulldozer during the construction," Esposito says. The new holes were built consistently with the old ones. Penncross bentgrass (with some *Poa annua*) are on the greens, and a bluegrass/ryegrass/fescue mix is on the fairways. Esposito, along with her husband, Mark, nephews and a handful of other part- and full-time help, manage the grounds. Her sister, Sue Smith and nephew, Mike Smith, manage the concessions and pro shop, respectively.

Operating the course is a seven-day-a-week job for some of the family, which means holiday dinners during the golf season are spent in the clubhouse's back room. Esposito doesn't mind that because she enjoys the industry and aims to foster a greater enjoyment of the game among golfers, five holes at a time. -HW





Michael Heustis, the assistant superintendent at Chicago Golf Club in Wheaton, III., is an active member of the Midwest Association of Golf Course Superintendents. He can be reached at michael heustis@hotmail.com or 630-668-3588

UP FOR THE CHALLENGE?

s I left the maintenance facility to go home one day, my dog and a member's dog that I was watching for two weeks ran toward a nearby road. The dogs never looked back when I called their names because they were in pursuit of a squirrel. I wasn't as worried about them getting into harm's way as I was disgruntled because they ignored me. As I approached the dogs, I noticed a concerned man who loaded the dogs into his van. I was unable to get his attention before he drove off with them. I quickly caught up with him a few blocks away. Ironically, he was an employee of the member and already had paged him to inform him of his "lost dog." After a quick phone call back to the now-stressed member, I reassured him his dog and mine were fine and in good hands. I felt foolish, but there wasn't much I could do. I could have tied up the dogs, but they had never run off before, so that didn't seem necessary.

I tell this story because it's a close analogy of the different challenges assistant superintendents face throughout their early years in the profession. The challenge isn't well-trained dogs not listening to commands, but career challenges you've trained yourself well for yet your hands are tied still.

A unique challenge many assistants face is the abundant career advice they receive. Knowing exactly how to filter and customize this advice to fit your situation while providing the best potential outcome can be difficult. Being able to implement all the career advice you ever received undoubtedly would put you at the top of any search committee's list of candidates. However, cost and time constraints often eliminate important issues. Realistically, the more feasible advice will be put into action by many, but it's the advice requiring more money, time and effort that will set others apart.

For example, it's been recommended for many years to create a

personal/professional Web site to enhance your accomplishments. This would allow a search committee to understand your achievements and dedication to work in greater detail. It's an expansion of a resume and a great opportunity to cover areas not discussed in an interview.

Of course nothing is free. If you balk at the price of creating a Web site, as many do, chances are you need to shop more. If price still is a concern after significant shopping, refrain from buying a new television, for example. We all love toys, but chances are the Web site will pay for itself before the television does, or convince yourself the advice requiring more effort and less money is worth accomplishing when ample funds aren't available. This might include networking at local association meetings, writing a thank you note or volunteering. Once you're comfortable with that, advice requiring some money might be the next step. Keep in mind this is

a small investment with high potential for long-term gains.

In addition to being overwhelmed by career advice, all assistants with any career goals seem to face one more big challenge. Patience is the challenge of being late in your career as an assistant and having to wait for the job (a) you've always wanted and/or (b) the job you've prepared yourself for for years. In your mind, the stage is set. You have an idea of what style and caliber golf course at which you want to begin your career as a superintendent. You've used all the career advice previously mentioned to the best of your ability and have recaptured your many accomplishments on your resume. These might include items such as the courses at which you've been employed, being an active part of your local association, preparing a course for a tournament, continuing education and, most of all, maintaining the desire and drive to be a great superintendent.

However, one thing lacks - the market for superintendent positions is at its tightest when you're looking for a change.

You quickly realize the drag of the job market after a month or two, or even a year of having local and national Web sites burned onto your computer screen while searching for jobs. Perhaps the first few interviews are for practice. Those interviews will only make you better. We've all heard the words of wisdom "great things come to those who wait," but perhaps this is only a phrase of comfort as we do our best to maintain our patience.

Implementing others' advice and being patient with your career are only two challenges among a number of others assistants face throughout their careers. Although challenges might range from experience levels to family matters, the two challenges previously mentioned are common ones every assistant experiences. Taking on any number of challenges that cross your path will only make you a better person. You never know, it might be just what the search committee is looking for. Good luck! GCI



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