one of Mona's strengths and fortes is developing relationships with allied industries and a lot of what he'll do in the future will deal with that.

Randy Nichols was president of the GCSAA when Mona was hired as the first c.e.o. of the association. Mona replaced executive director John Schilling. The board didn't hire an outside search firm, and the process took almost a year to complete.

Mona came to the GCSAA after serving for 10 years as executive director of the Georgia State Golf Association. He previously held positions with the U.S. Golf Association and the Northern California Golf Association.

"Steve was respected prior to

coming to the GCSAA, and he's probably even more respected now," Nichols says.

Williams also served on the committee that selected Mona. The fact that Mona's tenure lasted so long is a testament to the caliber of leader he is and the board's thoroughness in the hiring process, Williams says.

Williams doesn't speak about an individual's accomplishments, but rather the accomplishments of an organization during a specific era because several boards have come and gone. During Mona's era at the GCSAA, the organization has been in good shape, he says.

"While we weren't in a poor financial condition before Steve, he's leaving with a very sound

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financial base in place for the organization," he says. "He's built a reserve, and there's little or no debt. Certainly, Steve and the elected leaders he worked with deserve credit for that."

Another positive step Mona has overseen is the collaboration with the National Golf Course Owners Association and the Club

#### Golf Course Industry earns editorial award

This year, Golf Course Industry earned its third Eddie award for editorial excellence in three years by taking home the Gold Winner in the B-to-B: Recreation/sports/outdoors (full issue) category. The magazine earned the Bronze Winner in 2005 and 2006. Folio – a source that brings information to the publishing community – handed out gold, silver and bronze Eddie and Ozzie (design) awards of excellence in more than 100 categories at its annual Folio: Awards ceremony in late September at the Marriott Marquis in New York City. For more information, visit www.foliomag.com.

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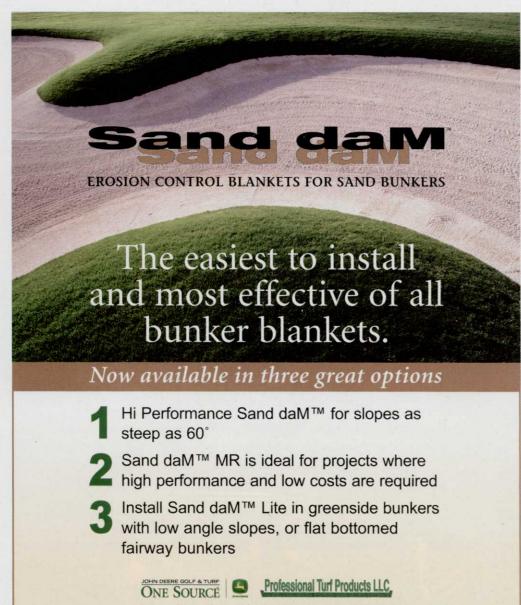


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Managers Association of America to form the Golf Industry Show. The GCSAA trade show's growth had fallen flat in recent years, and the new format seems to have brought new life to the show, Borman says. Williams also cites the growth in the game of golf during the early years of Mona's tenure and the caliber of educational programs the association offers as other accomplishments. One recent initiative is that continuing



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education is required to maintain Class A superintendent status.

Mona doesn't take the praise for the successes.

"I was in the c.e.o. chair, but I don't take credit for it personally," he says.

One area Mona is proud of is that the recognition golf course superintendents receive today is significantly better than 14 years ago.

"It's not about the institution," he says. "It's all about what we're doing on behalf of the members."

As much as Mona will be missed, it could be beneficial to bring a new perspective to the position, Williams says.

"It allows for opportunities to bring in fresh ideas, fresh blood and fresh energy to the situation," he says, adding he's confident the transition will be smooth so recent initiatives will be continued into the future.

Mona has been involved with the WGF and its initiatives during the past decade, serving on the World Golf Hall of Fame advisory board and The First Tee advisory committee since 1998 and the GOLF 20/20 executive board since 1999.

Two of the WGF's visions are to unite the entire golf industry and encourage the growth of the game while its core values remain intact.

"It's a broad mandate, but it's very interesting to me," Mona says.

Specifically, Mona will be involved with the antidoping issue, which the WGF will address, as well as with communication and public affairs on a global level, including among the different golf institutions.

"It's a chance for me to work directly with major issues in the game of golf on a global scale," he says. "As a representative of the GCSAA, I'm on a lot of different golf committees, but this is an entirely new role for me."

Many in the industry see Mona's new position and his connection to the GCSAA as an opportunity for increased networking. As GCSAA board member Jim Fitzroy put it, "it will be nice to have a friend in a high place."

Borman works with one of Mona's new responsibilities, The First Tee. While the CGCSA doesn't work with the organization daily, it has a good working relationship with the junior golf groups in the Carolinas.

"Sure, (Mona) will be working with

associations, but it won't be the day-to-day interaction that he spent his last 14 years doing," Borman says.

The selection process for a new GCSAA c.e.o. started Sept. 28, with the ninemember board making up the selection committee. The board has been participating in conference calls and will meet in the next couple weeks to discuss criteria for the replacement, Heine says. Once the desired qualities for a c.e.o. are hammered out, a search firm will seek candidates.

"There will be a resume-receiving period and then interviews, probably by mid-December," he says. "The goal is to have a replacement chosen before the end of the year, and, in some partial capacity by the Golf Industry Show (which begins Jan. 31)."

This is only an outline of the process, and it's subject to change, he adds.

Nichols says the association is probably in a better position now to pick a replacement than it was 13 years ago, so the process should go more smoothly this time.

Because of the new leadership format, the board had to find a c.f.o. and a c.o.o. at the same time it hired a c.e.o. and didn't use an outside search firm, Williams says.

"The staff now is more qualified than it was 14 years ago," Nichols says. "We're more of a business-oriented organization than we were when Steve came."

Ironically, one thing Mona wishes he had worked on more is a succession plan for the c.e.o. position so a clear path was established for the board to follow.

"It will be a smooth transition," Mona says. "I might not stay on the whole six months because I might not be needed that long."

The replacement could come from inside or outside the organization and might or might not be a golf course superintendent, depending on the qualifications of the candidates.

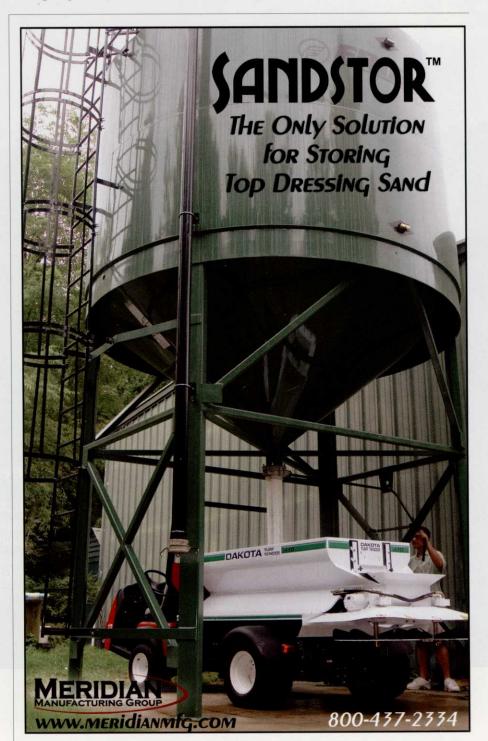
Even though the decision of a successor is ultimately the GCSAA boards, Mona's own personal view is his successor should be from within the golf industry.

"It's important he or she understands the industry and has a passion for it," he says. "Although I wouldn't exclude someone from outside the industry. The person should be qualified, effective and interested in the industry."

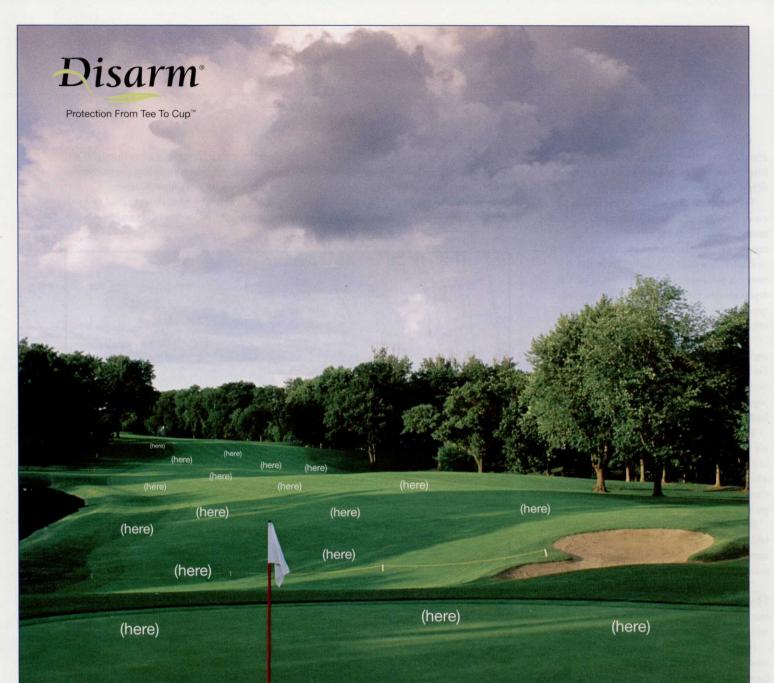
It's a tall order finding a replacement for

Mona, Borman says.

"Finding someone to do the day-to-day administrative duties of the c.e.o. of the GCSAA will be the easy part," he says. "Finding a replacement of Steve's stature, given how well thought of he is throughout the entire golf community and the impression he left when he worked with other people, will be the hard thing to find in a replacement." – *Heather Wood and John Walsh* 



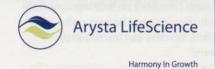
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## A collective effort

Then drought conditions hit Georgia hard enough to necessitate water restrictions four years ago, many superintendents thought it was unfair they had to follow the same rules as homeowners. Restrictions were loosened slightly so greens and tees could be maintained, but some in the industry weren't comfortable with the direction the regulations

were heading. They figured they had to turn the trend around. "We said we

wanted further concessions because we're environmental stewards, and we'll prove it," says Mark Esoda, superintendent at Atlanta Country Club.



Since then, a task force has been gathering that proof in the form of more than 200 Georgia golf courses' water usage reports.

"We decided we would be proactive and take initiative to develop best management practices for water conservation," says Richard Staughton, president of the Georgia Golf Course Superintendents Association and superintendent and manager of Towne Lake Hills Golf Course in Woodstock, Ga. "We wouldn't force our members with a gun to their head, but would say that if we show we're responsible and have a plan to conserve our water, we would be looked upon favorably in a new water plan."

The Georgia Environmental Protection Division and the GGCSA task force signed a memorandum of agreement in 2004. GGCSA member courses were asked to submit reports logging their water use rates, application methods and other conservation efforts.

"We asked people to provide three steps as to how they might conserve water," Staughton says. "We gave examples of what they could do, like only water the driving range once a week, or instead of mowing 85 acres at 2 inches, find five acres and don't irrigate them at all."

Committee members sent templates to superintendents to complete, hoping for 75-percent participation among association members. Course operators were given three years to return the report. Given the far-away

deadline, many superintendents put the project on the backburner at first, Esoda says. The responses trickled in, until six months before the deadline, when the committee was flooded with them.

The submissions returned exceeded the committee's expectations. About 91 percent of the 230 GGCSA-member courses participated. There are about 400 golf courses in the state.

The reports still are being analyzed, but the water sources and conservation methods vary from course to course.

The committee sent volunteers to golf courses and held classes to try to encourage participation in the program. Superintendents realize water supplies aren't endless, but it wasn't until early summer - when the state experienced some of its driest months on record - that it really hit home, Staughton says.

"Like a lot of things, people say they'll try, but when it gets down to the nitty-gritty and they force restrictions onto you, people take it a little more seriously," he says. "We started the year watering what we wanted."

That's not the case anymore. Drought conditions weren't getting any better in the state in May as the last of the BMP entries were filtering in. Courses were ordered to follow a stage-two, drought-watering restriction, which puts them on the same schedule as residential water users. They can water the fairways three days a week. Tees and greens are exempt.

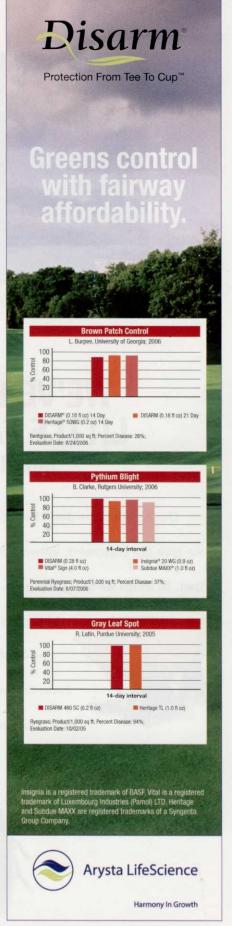
"It caught people's attention when they told us when we could water," Staughton says.

Staughton doesn't think the regulations are fair because water sources for golf courses are different than for homeowners.

"There's always the perception that golf courses use a lot of water," Staughton says. "We're using water you're not going to use at home, per se. We use nonpotable or pond water. We're not using drinking water."

The golf industry is the only industry in the state that's being regulated and the only industry that has signed an agreement with the Georgia EPD, Esoda says. Esoda and Staughton hope they can work out water-usage rules that meet each course's unique needs yet keep conservation in mind.

"It's been positive getting regulators to listen to us," Esoda says. "It will help when we go to the review table for water rules." - HW



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**Justin Wheeler,** superintendent-in-training with the U.S. Air Force, works at Wrenwoods Golf Course at Charleston Air Force Base in South Carolina. He can be reached at justin@justinwheeler.com or 843-297-0063.

## FROM BENT TO BERMUDA

his year, I've experienced an incredible change and learning opportunity by moving from the Midwest to Charleston, S.C., to take a superintendent-in-training position at Wrenwoods Golf Course at Charleston Air Force Base.

What a difference! I had to learn quickly about life in the South, minor seasonal changes and the needs of a turf I've never worked with before. I wondered how I was going to learn all the new information and master it quickly. So, I attended a short course at Texas A&M and learned to use resources at local universities and the USGA Green Section. I also listened carefully to local superintendents and sales reps. However, there was still a lot that would be different and interesting.

The bentgrass growth curve is high during the spring and fall and dwindles during the summer months. On the other hand, Bermudagrass ramps up in April or May and slows again in October or November, depending on evening temperatures. In the Midwest, we used to fertilize heavily in the fall and spring, as well as spoon-feed throughout the summer. When managing Bermudagrass, it feels like you're applying too much fertilizer in the middle of death weather for turfgrass. It's amazing how much fertilizer Bermudagrass can handle and how well it responds so quickly.

Up North, we were babying the turf. Although there's a need for verticutting and deep thatching, it was difficult to do because of play considerations and how well the turf might respond to the damage. I think of Bermudagrass as the sadistic sibling that enjoys the punishment. Granted, the different varieties of Bermudagrass lend themselves to different amounts of management. The newer ultradwarfs need much more maintenance but are less intrusive than the older varieties such as 328 and Tifdwarf.

Another big difference is water management. I could count on one hand how many times I've had to drag a hose to water hot spots on a green. I was told a rule of thumb is to wait until you think you need to water, then wait about two more days and then run the sprinklers.

Also, I can probably count on two hands how many times we've had to spray fungicides. You trade fungicides for herbicides and insecticides. With the extended growing season, every weed known to man will come up and needs to be dealt with eventually. Usually, a good fall and spring preemergent program will deal with the majority, but you might find yourself spraying about as often as if you were on a preventive fungicide program up North.

It's a good idea to know who to ask and trust with questions. Don't be afraid of not knowing all the answers.

Insects are ravenous in the South. I had heard horror stories about mole crickets up North. These little pains will live just under the soil surface and munch roots, loosening the soil and making surrounding areas soft underfoot. They seem to favor sandy soil, and I marvel at how they only attack some areas of our golf course and leave N the higher clay soils completely untouched. Treatment presents timing issues and can be pricey. But, considering that you need consistent and firm soil, it seems money well spent.

W

And overseeding ... imagine trying to grow in an entire golf course every year, then killing the grass and trying to get your base grass to come back. Many superintendents verticut deeply and scalp their Bermudagrass to get the new seed down into the soil. After getting the new grass in and looking good for about six months, they have to spray it out or let the heat kill it. Bermudagrass doesn't like shade or competition, so this transition period is critical to summer and early fall conditions. The positive side of this is that ryegrass is relatively cheap and can be seeded again into weak or heavy traffic areas such as tee boxes.

Despite the differences, there are similarities between cool- and warmseason turfgrass, such as the need for basic nutrients and water. Like so many people have said, growing grass is just a part of the job. Still, it's a new area and set of rules. It's a good idea to know who to ask and trust with questions. Don't be afraid of not knowing all the answers. I've made many phone calls to local college professors, USGA turf agronomists, sales reps and other local superintendents asking what their opinions are and what others are doing. Getting involved immediately in a local associations might sound a bit overwhelming when you're new to the area, but the contacts and friends made surely will be a welcome helping hand.

Some who make the move I've made say they would never go back to bentgrass, while others last only a few years growing warm-season turf. It can be tough in the South because there's not really a down time like in the North. Everything has its ups and downs.

I miss my friends that I left up North, but the opportunity to see part of the country I've never seen before and make new friends has made this move enjoyable. With my training program coming to an end, I'll probably be moving again, taking the lessons I've learned here along with

E

me. Grass is grass, you will learn how to manage it if you learn to use your resources. **GCI**