

**EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FOR SAND BUNKERS** 

# The easiest to install and most effective of all bunker blankets.

Now available in three great options

- Hi Performance Sand daM™ for slopes as steep as 60°
- 2 Sand daM™ MR is ideal for projects where high performance and low costs are required
- 3 Install Sand daM™ Lite in greenside bunkers with low angle slopes, or flat bottomed fairway bunkers

# Professional Turf Products LLC

TOLL FREE 866-726-3326 PHONE 724-929-2111 FAX 724-929-0282 EMAIL info@proturfproducts.com WEB www.proturfproducts.com

# Myth.

www.golfcourseindustry.com/readerservice - #40

### PRIVATE INSTRUCTORS

A private instructor is a good way to avoid some pitfalls from generic classes and translation software programs because an instructor can cater the lessons or curriculum to specific needs and explain nuances to avoid flawed literal translations.

A private lesson should cover all language skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. People learn faster when they perform all four skills and use them on a single concept. Lessons should be contiguous and progressive, always building on the previous lesson.

Frequency of lessons is more important than length of sessions. Two one-hour classes a week are more effective than one two-hour class a week. In fact, half-hour lessons tend to be ideal.

Good lessons begin with repetition, followed by less and less help from the teacher, until you're able to perform the language for a certain scenario. An instructor should understand and focus on your learning strengths. A visual learner will remember written words and images easily. An analytical learner needs more explanation, translation and logic. A hands-on learner learns faster by just saying the words.

Community colleges are a good place to look

for potential instructors. You can share these ideas and tips with them.

### SELF-INSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

Self-instruction programs can be effective if you're disciplined enough to follow through and if all four language skills are - listening, speaking, reading and writing - are covered. For example, few people learn effectively by listening to tapes in the car on the way to work. Remember, people have different learning styles and preferences. It's best if the program is interactive, asking questions and giving you plenty of time to answer them, followed by the correct answer. If the audio program adheres to some of these principles it will take you longer to learn what they're trying to teach.

The program should focus on what you're trying to learn and should be progressive and consistent. Make sure it doesn't start simply and end up throwing a lot of material at you. Many programs try to pack too much information in a few CDs. If your goal is to be fluent, find a program that covers all the grammar and then add content that you can use at work immediately. Don't try to learn the work-related vocabulary later, because you run the risk of never getting there.

# **Spanish-learning resources**

Workplace Spanish for Golf Course Superintendents & Landscapers, Includes one CD, book. www.gcsaa.org

Workplace Spanish for Golf Course Superintendents & Landscapers. Minibook, reference.

Spanish for the Green Industry course. Virginia Tech, Barbara Kraft. bkraft@vt.edu

**ILCA Interactive Language Tutorial Phrase Dictionary.** CD ROM, audio cassettes, dictionary. Illinois Landscape Contractors Association. http://ilca.net/publications.aspx

Spanish for Golf Course Management Self-Instruction Kit. Includes book, five CDs, flashcards. www.spanishsystems.com

Pocket Spanish for Golf Course Management. Reference. www.spanishsystems.com

Quick Spanish for Golf Course Management. Reference poster. www.spanishsystems.com

Search & Say Spanish for Golf Course Management. CD ROM, software. www.spanishsystems.com



Computer-based programs can be good if sitting in front of a computer fits your lifestyle and learning preferences. If you're an extrovert, this might not be the best approach. Either way, computer-based programs should use auditory and pictorial cues and should be interactive and allow you to use previously learned material. If using a multimedia program, make sure all the media follow the same curriculum. What you hear in the car should be the same as what you do in a workbook as well as on the computer.

### **IMMERSION PROGRAMS**

There are two concepts in crash courses: learning by submersion and learning by immersion. With immersion, you have intense lessons with logical explanations and a lot of practice. In submersion, you're subjected to situations where you need to use the language. Because you can only use the foreign language, it's then learned in the moment. These programs frequently come with living arrangements with a family that only speaks Spanish. These are great options for establishing a solid foundation, removing fears and becoming comfortable with the language.

# **QUICK FIX AND REFERENCE MEDIA**

There are a number of posters, pocket guides, software packages and books that serve as quick reference Spanish guides for turf management. These media can be effective if you intend to focus on a few phrases at a time. Choose those that have the most meaning to you first. Don't necessarily just follow the order of the medium. There are specific golf course management reference guides in the market with practical phrases and words.

### TRANSLATION SOFTWARE

Turf management language is specific. There are more stories of failure than success with online and off-the-shelf translation software. Translation software isn't context specific, and most of the applications translate literally. More often, the sentence structure isn't the same in Spanish. For example, a public school in Chicago once tried to translate a memo to students' parents saying: "Tomorrow, the children will get their shots (vaccinations)." The memo in Spanish read, "Tomorrow, the children will get shot at school."

Some turf companies have translated employee manuals with software, resulting in a me-

diocre product and thus projecting a mediocre image to the employees. The subtle messages to the employees might be: "We tried to translate it, but we didn't try hard enough," or "We know there are mistakes, but we don't care."

The surest way is to hire a translator. An employee's relative who's bilingual and makes an attempt to translate a formal document might not always be the best option. There's a Spanish software package that includes more than 1,400 pretranslated phrases and words for turf management called Search & Say Spanish for Golf Course Management. This isn't translation software. It's a database you can search with key words. The software shows you the phrase in both languages. You can hear the pronunciation and actually print small cards or lists in Spanish that you can hand your employees.

### **BECOMING FLUENT**

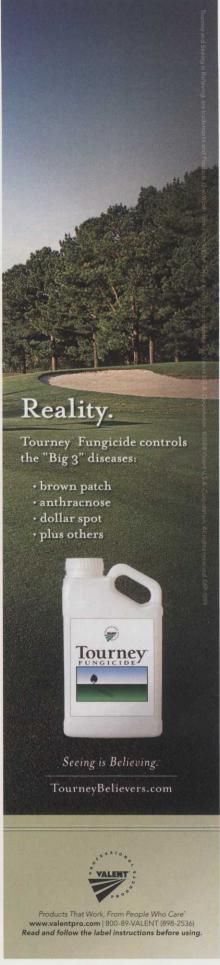
An average adult learner will take eight to 18 months to become fluent if he takes at least three hours of instruction a week and performs all four language skills consistently. The learning skills should be covered in order: listening, speaking, reading and writing. This is how we learned our native language originally.

As mentioned above, a program that covers all of the grammar is necessary. The logic behind grammar is reaffirmed by writing out a structure. Each structure or tense should be taught in all four forms: direct question, openended question, affirmative and negative. This is the best sequence for learning a grammatical structure. For example:

- Did you play last night?
- No, I did not play last night.
- What did you do last night?
- I worked last night.

### A SPANISH COACH

Besides having formal lessons, you should have a coach or practice buddy, preferably someone at work. It's important to find a person with whom you are comfortable. Make as many mistakes as possible. Learning a foreign language involves many different aspects of our personalities and psyches. It's not like learning a skill like tennis or computing. People are challenged to be in a situation where they will be making mistakes constantly for a long time. Don't be afraid to try or you might never get there. Be prepared, and most of all, make sure you're always having fun with the language. **GCI** 



www.golfcourseindustry.com/readerservice - #41

BY STEVE AND SUZ TRUSTY

# A well-oiled

Consider these tips for managing superintendents and their crews to keep your organization running smoothly

anaging a maintenance crew of laborers is one thing, but managing the person who manages the crew is much different. It's a challenge, especially when moving from the role of golf course superintendent to a position of managing superintendents and other key course personnel. Bob Farren, CGCS, golf course and grounds manager for Pinehurst, the high-profile complex of eight 18-hole golf courses in Pinehurst, N.C., has been there almost 25 years, starting as a superintendent and moving to his current position in 1986. He supervises five golf course superintendents that manage the eight courses. All of his superintendents have a minimum of five years experience and as much as 15 years experience. Additionally, Farren oversees one grounds manager, one

Ray Davies, Photo: Mato

Dennis Lyon



# It's rare to find power in perfect balance.

# New Quincept's™ innovative formula controls crabgrass and other tough grasses, as well as over 200 broadleaf weeds.

Balancing power and performance is no easy task. That's why *The Formulation Innovators*<sup>M</sup> at Nufarm Turf and Specialty are proud to introduce Quincept for the control of both grassy and broadleaf weeds. With an ideal ratio of active ingredients, Quincept delivers more than enough power and flexibility to deal with virtually any situation. Plus it's available in the convenient 64-oz. squeeze and measure jug, as well as the "no-glug" 21/2 gallon size. So whether it's early-season broadleaf control or late-season crabgrass clean-up, trust Quincept to pack the punch you need to get great results.

800-345-3330 www.turf.us.nufarm.com

M Quincept and The Formulation Innovators are trademarks of Nularm Americas Inc. Always read and follow complete label instructions

Value with a difference.





For the highest standards in complete control for your course, contact your local FMC sales representative or your local authorized FMC Distributor or Sales Agent.



Keep borers and beetles out of bounds.



Take the sure shot on ants.

# Echelon

Birdie on crabgrass; eagle on sedges and goosegrass.

# QuickSilver

Never call 'mulligan' on moss again.

# SEGWAY

Hits Pythium in the sweet spot.

# **Talstar**

Works better than a putter on cutworms.



The best short game on sedges.

believe other sadges and turf applications. Always read and follow label directions: FMC, Dismiss, Echelon, OnyxPro, QuickSilver and Talstar are trademarks of FMC ration. Segway is a trademark of Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha, Ltd. © 2008 FMC Corporation. All rights reserved. FSP-069401 01/08NK

**FMC** 

**FMC Professional Solutions** 

1-800-321-1FMC • fmcprosolutions.com

and one equipment manager.

"Having been a superintendent and still being a superintendent, it's easy to feel that your way is the only way," he says. "You have to get beyond that to give them the feeling of freedom to make their own decisions. But they have to know that with freedom comes accountability."

Ray Davies, CGCS - director of golf course maintenance and construction and a senior operations manager for CourseCo, a golf management and development company based in California - oversees superintendents and general managers. Davies is one of the owners of the company so he has interest in all aspects of the Emerson. Photo: Christog operations at all facilities, even though

some general managers report to another operations manager.

"The biggest challenge is changing from being the technician in the field with personal control of everything on the course to managing others who now have that job and want, even need, that same control," he says. "Hire good people and allow them the freedom you needed when you were running your own show. If those you manage see you as a competitor rather than a source of resources, they'll avoid you. They'll see every visit as micromanagement or something worse, a loss of their own personal leadership

on that site."

Dennis Lyon, CGCS, manager of golf for the city of Aurora, Colo., has worked for the city for the past 34 years. Aurora operates six 18-hole courses and one par-3 nine-hole course.

"The biggest difference in managing superintendents compared to crew members is delegation of responsibility," he says. "I give superintendents bottom-line responsibility. This includes ensuring the course conditions are at the highest reasonable level. I'm also a resource for our superintendents and do everything I can within the organization to help them manage efficiently. I work through the organizational maze for them and try to keep them happy and productive in the field."

Shawn Emerson, director of agronomy for Desert Mountain, a complex of six 18-hole

courses in Scottsdale, Ariz., manages superintendents who are dedicated to each course. Two agronomists each supervise three of the courses. The agronomists have 15 to 25 years experience managing courses, and the superintendents have one to eight years of experience. At one point, Emerson worked as a superintendent at Desert Mountain. After two years at another course, he came back to Desert Mountain in his current position and has been there 12 years.

"The difficult part is I anticipate the problems sooner," he says. "A superintendent just learning sees the road for

> the first time. I see further down the road to the first turn and beyond. The question is when do you let them learn on their own and fail and when do you step in to solve the problems without letting them occur? It's hard to learn without failure, yet my job is to make sure Desert Mountain

# **ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEMS**

doesn't fail."

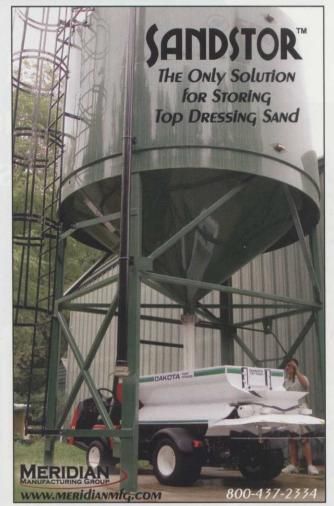
Operational systems vary for each manager, and they try to meet the needs of the courses within the limitations of available resources. For Lyon, that entails working with courses spread throughout the city

"There's no prescription maintenance in our organization," he says. "Each superintendent manages their own operation, including managing expenses, helping optimizing revenue and ensuring superior customer service from his staff. I don't involve myself in day-to-day operations. My concern is the product we offer and how we're doing financially."

of Aurora.

From an agronomic standpoint, all eight Pinehurst courses have to be consistent. Farren works out the overall program, and each of the superintendents provides budget input, which is developed into the central budget. Farren handles the purchasing, dealing with vendors. The superintendents manage the largest component of the budget - the payroll.





www.golfcourseindustry.com/readerservice - #46



# FAST AIR INJECTION AT CLOSE CENTRES

The SISIS AER-AID SYSTEM injects air directly into the root zone, speeding up the aeration process and delivering the benefits of reduced compaction and healthier growth faster than conventional aerators, with miimal surface disturbance.

The AER-AID moves air uniformly throughout the root zone for complete aeration of the entire area - not just where the tines have penetrated.





CS Trading LLC, PO Box 510, Liberty, SC29657 Phone: 864 843 5972 Fax: 864 843 5974 E-mail: sales@sisisnorthamerica.com

# **PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT**

"They have a specific number of hours allocated per course per week, and it's up to them to manage those hours," he says. "All eight individuals have the same flexibility and the same level of management responsibilities. All handle the reviews for their people, satisfaction surveys for employees, disciplinary communications and guidelines to work within. It's very important they manage those personnel areas with consistency so there's no favoritism. We have to hold those same standards for everyone."

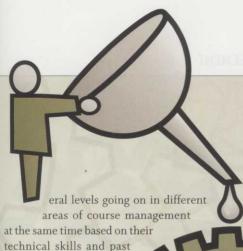
Emerson manages by objectives. He has created A, B and C levels of delegation.

"At the A level, I'll tell you what to do, and you follow my directions," he says. "I use this for superintendents during their first 12 to 18 months here. At level B, you tell us what you want to do, and we'll approve it. At level C, you tell us what you did. Each superintendent might have sev-



The following are nine keys to supervisory excellence, according to Dennis Lyon, CGCS, manager of golf for the city of Aurora, Colo.

- Make thanking, praising, supporting and collaborating with employees one of your highest priorities.
- Accept full responsibility when things go wrong, and give credit to staff and others when things go right.
- Ownership in the workplace is most powerful when shared with co-workers.
- Communicate with staff frequently. Surprise them seldomly but collaborate consistently.
- 5 Share your knowledge and decision-making processes with employees. In addition to detailing "what," take time to explain "why." Usually it's best to leave the "how" to them.
- 6 Don't try to be an expert in all things. Encourage staff to use and expand their expertise.
- Accept criticism graciously from all sides, including staff, and learn from it.
- 8 Don't criticize or complain about staff or your employer to others.
- Be kind to staff and others frequently. Empathize before you criticize.



good people

and allow them the

when you were running

Ray Davies

freedom you needed

technical skills and past experience.

"The expectations and the financial impact of decisions end up on my desk,' he adds. "Because of that. the superintendents don't always get to see or feel the whole experience of being their own manager."

For Davies, it's about developing management strategies and teaching superintendents to do the same.

"I ask each superintendent to provide a golf course management plan that outlines their strategy and what they're going to do to implement it," he says. "Most of my questions come during review of this plan. I'll ask how this year's strategy differs from the one of the previous year, why it differs and what the changes will accomplish. My job is to understand their thought process in managing the resources they're provided to obtain the desired course conditions that support the business plan."

The budget is the cost of implementing the management plan, and Davies needs to make sure expectations are in line with the resources given to superintendents.

"The superintendent must understand our business objectives and what financial resources are consistent with that objective," he says. "They see the full financials, including all departments, so they understand what other department's goals and objectives are, as well as the resources they have to meet them. This helps them see how the budgets are interrelated, and the importance of operating within that budget. They need to understand how financial decisions are made by upper management and learn to appreciate the impact the owner's perception of risk has on those decisions."

Whatever the operational system, it's up to the manager to make sure everyone clearly understands the goals and what's expected of them.

"It goes beyond making sure everyone is on that page," Emerson says. "If you're a good manager and comfortable with yourself, you'll listen to their input and incorporate it into your plan."

Yet, for organizational success, it's important to work together to clearly define organizational values.

"If everyone buys into the values, everyone knows what the organization expects of them and what they need to do to achieve success," Lyon says.

And that success is bigger than any posi-

"The superintendents tend to think of themselves as department heads rather than business managers," Davies says. "The golf pro, g.m. and superintendent need to have a positive relationship and work together effectively. This is critical. I help them understand the difference between authority and influence and teach them to use influence to improve course operations. Authority and its misperception often interfere with good management."

### COPING WITH THE INEVITABLE

For upper-level managers, planning, observation and open communication can keep small problems from escalating into big ones.

"I tell my management team to call me when it's bent, not when it's already broken," Farren says. "I need to know about problems to support them if an issue arises."

Davies has a system that works well when





We develop innovative, best-of-class specialized chemistry to help you better manage your time, labor, budget and the environment. Research proven, our products deliver the results that you've come to trust.

Results. Expect it.



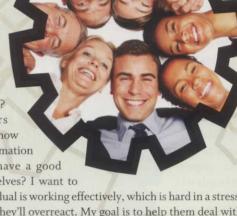
www.precisionlab.com/simplyx • 800-323-6280

www.golfcourseindustry.com/readerservice - #49

# PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

problems occur.

"I'll meet with the superintendent and ask a series of questions designed to help us understand our circumstances," he says. "What's the problem? What do we know? What additional information do we need? What resources can be brought to bear? What stakeholders need to know, and how can we get the information to them after we have a good understanding ourselves? I want to



make sure the individual is working effectively, which is hard in a stressful situation. Often they'll overreact. My goal is to help them deal with the stress, remind them of how good they are and get them to working a plan that addresses the problem effectively."

But mistakes are inevitable, so managers need to develop strategies to deal with them and move beyond them.

"Don't beat yourself up when you make mistakes, and don't let your superintendents beat themselves up either," Emerson says. "You have to admit you made the mistake, be honest about it, correct it, evaluate it, learn from it and don't repeat it. Then pick yourself back up and move on or have people who can help you do that."

## MAKING IT ALL WORK

Mutual respect is the key to making it all work, says Lyon, who considers himself a superintendent as well as the division manager.

"I consider the superintendents on staff more as colleagues than peers," he says. "We work together to achieve common goals. I hold them all in high regard. I trust them, I like them, and I enjoy working with them.'

Two of the individuals Emerson supervises served as his bosses when he was a superintendent.

"I learned from them to surround myself with good, solid people," he says. "These individuals helped guide my career and still serve as mentors for me in a lot of situations. It works because of mutual trust and respect."

Having people who are personally competent is a must, Davies says. "You need to know their strengths, leverage those strengths, and structure their department to make the weaknesses less relevant," he

says. "You need to determine if a deficiency is an innate trait, or if the person can acquire the competency. If they can, protect them from the weakness until they do."

And as an upper-level manager, one has to be able to take the criticism when problems occur.

"You're caught between what the members want and what the managers want to do and can do," Emerson says. "You have to be able to take the heat. You can't blame your managers. Managing them is your job." GCI

60