

'Princess' Royal

New seeded hybrid bermudagrass features fine leaf texture, color and density – just what superintendent needed to grow grass in the desert

BY LARRY AYLWARD, EDITOR

The fairways at Cimarron Golf Resort's Long Course are much easier to maintain after being overseeded with Princess 77.

Problem

The cost of maintaining ryegrass – in money and manhours – proved to be too much at Cimarron Golf Resort's Long Course, located near Palm Springs, Calif., where the heat can knock you to your knees in the summer.

Solution

Overseed the ryegrass in the spring with a new dense, fine-textured hybrid bermudagrass variety that's available in seeded form. The cultivar has "outstanding" drought tolerance.

They decided to open Cimarron Golf Resort's Long Course in January 2000. Good idea. Why not garner some business for the new course early in the year instead of waiting to open in the spring?

There was a problem, however. Being located near Palm Springs, Calif., — where the sun shines 350 days a year and the intense heat can knock you to your knees in the summer — you'd think they'd want to carpet the course almost entirely with bermudagrass. But here's the deal: Most everybody involved with the grow-in in the fall of 1999 knew that bermudagrass fairways wouldn't fly during the early months of the year. There just wouldn't be enough heat and humidity at that time to spark the bermudagrass and get it growing flush and green.

So the decision-makers elected to grow-in the tees and greens with Tifdwarf bermudagrass, but they made the controversial decision to grow-in the fairways and roughs with ryegrass. They knew that — with the dog days of summer napping for the winter — the ryegrass would germinate quickly and the course would be ready for play in January.

The decision-makers were correct, golfers came to Cimarron and all was cool at the course. Or was it?

The problem

Most agronomic experts will tell you that it's risky business to grow a cool-season grass in a region where the sun sears and the heat index soars for several months during the year. Ryegrass can grow in Palm Springs during the cool months. But in the summer?

Cimarron's decision-makers elected not to overseed the fairways in the spring with bermudagrass. They wanted to see if the ryegrass fairways could hold their own in the desert heat. The weight of their decision was left on the shoulders of the course's maintenance staff, including Mario Aguiar, assistant superintendent of the course at the time and now its head superintendent.

Aguiar, who has been with the course since its grow-in, says he knew that he and the crew were in for a challenge.

"But I felt that if we could pull it off, we'd be heroes," he says. "If we didn't pull it off ... well, nobody expected us to."

Aguiar says many of his peers told him

there was no way the crew would be able to keep the ryegrass alive during the summer. But Aguiar and the others proved them wrong and kept the ryegrass fairways going for three summers. However, it was a very labor-intensive and sweat-profusing three summers.

"I was here day and night," Aguiar says. "August was especially brutal."

Aguiar says he became one of the course's soldiers in the fight against the continuous threat of turf disease, especially pythium.

"There was a lot of disease with the heat and humidity," he says. "We were always spraying fungicides, especially when the heat index rose, and we were prone to disease."

When the crew fertilized the course, the disease pressure was even greater. Aguiar says the crew sprayed fungicide covering 65 acres about once every two weeks. If he saw a patch of pythium, Aguiar knew he had to act quickly to contain it, or it was going to spread quicker than he could say azoxystrobin three times fast. "I was constantly monitoring temperatures and when to spray," Aguiar says.

Irrigation was another delicate project. Because Aguiar and the crew were spraying so much fungicide, they couldn't water the course on a whim. When they did turn on the irrigation system, it was only for a few minutes every two hours just to cool off the ryegrass. They knew that too much water would only provoke more disease.

Finally, during the 2002 season, Aguiar says the maintenance crew and the course's decision-makers jointly recognized that maintaining the ryegrass was too expensive and too time-consuming. The fungicide, water and electrical costs — not to mention manhours — associated with keeping the ryegrass alive were too high. A change had to be made. "We finally realized it wasn't making any sense," Aguiar says.

The solution

Last spring, the decision was made to overseed the ryegrass fairways with bermudagrass.

"We had wanted to overseed with the bermudagrass for two years, but the money wasn't available," Aguiar says. "But then we realized our thinking didn't make sense. We were spending more on water, electricity and labor to keep the rye alive in a year than we would on overseeding."



Aguiar, who was promoted to superintendent of Cimarron's Long Course in June, says he and others researched what type of bermudagrass to use for overseeding. They settled on a new seeded hybrid cultivar called Princess 77, developed by plant breeder Arden Baltensperger of Seeds West, a division of Pennington Seed. West Coast Turf is marketing Princess 77 as seed, sod and stolons.

Seeds West says that Princess 77 is the first dense, fine-textured hybrid bermudagrass variety available in seeded form. It's produced much like hybrid seed corn, according to Charlie Rodgers, research director for Seeds West. But instead of two inbred parent lines, two self-incompatible but cross-fertile parent clones are planted in alternating rows, Rodgers says. The specific combining ability of these two elite parent clones is what makes Princess 77 the first seeded bermudagrass that is competitive with the vegetative hybrid bermudagrasses for turfgrass quality, leaf texture, color and density, Rodgers says.

"The reason we're excited about it and want to be involved with it is because it takes on all or many of the characteristics of the vegetative propagated grasses," says Jeff Cole, spokesman for West Coast Turf, who adds that Princess 77's characteristics are what superintendents desire in bermudagrass. "They want something that's going to give them the playability, the repair and the wear tolerance."

Seeds West says Princess 77 features "outstanding" drought tolerance and requires 21 percent less water than Tifway.

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Superintendent Mario Aguiar says the course will save several thousand dollars a month in the summer, thanks to Princess 77.

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Real Life Solutions: 'Princess' Royal

**Playability at
the course was
excellent soon
after the
conversion.**

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Aguiar says Cimarron tested Princess 77 on three fairways before he committed using it on the entire course. Aguiar wanted to see how Princess 77 held up under traffic, and how much water and fertilizer it needed to grow. He was impressed.

"We saw germination with two weeks," Aguiar says. "We couldn't believe the density we had within a month."

Princess 77 passed the test, and Aguiar and his crew overseeded the rest of the course's fairways. It took about three days to overseed with a slice seeder, and the course didn't have to be closed.

Outlook

Aguiar says playability was excellent soon after the conversion. "We were mowing at a quarter of an inch, and the fairways looked tight," he adds.

Aguiar says Princess 77 seed is expensive but cost-effective.

"The seed is much less expensive than

sod," he says. "The big thing is that hybrids aren't usually available in seeded form. I'm happy with it."

In November, Aguiar and his crew overseeded the established bermudagrass with ryegrass for the winter season. Aguiar expects the course's fairways to transition well back to bermuda when the weather gets warmer.

The best thing about Princess 77 is that maintenance is much easier on Aguiar and his crew. The course's budget is also in good standing. Aguiar expects the course to save \$18,000 a month on pesticides, water, electricity and any other maintenance costs that come with tending ryegrass in the summer months.

"Trying to grow ryegrass all year round, especially in the summer, is a headache," Aguiar says. "I can't believe I did it for three years, but it was a good experience."

But changing to Princess 77 so the course's fairways could withstand Palm Springs' infamous desert heat is a much better experience, Aguiar adds. ■

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Real-Life Solutions

■ IMPROVING THE TEE AREA

Sprucing Up Tees on a Bargain Budget

You'll be surprised what you can do without breaking the bank

BY PETER BLAIS

The tee area is an opportunity for a golf course to make 18 first impressions.

With a little time, effort and a minimal amount of money, superintendents can make those initial impressions a round full of good ones.

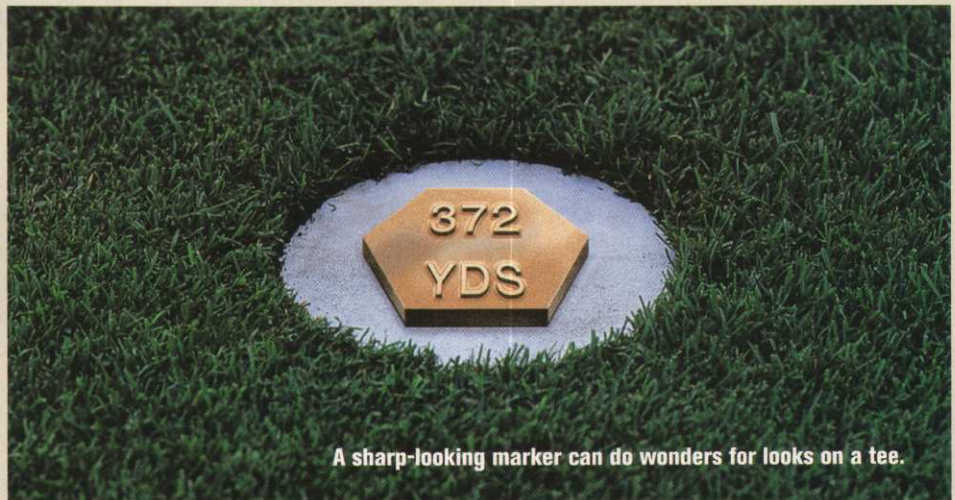
Many of the materials and most of the labor needed to improve tee areas can be supplied by the course. For example, rather than purchase tee markers, Gari Scherting uses mesquite branches, which are cut to size and painted the appropriate tee color on

Challenge

You don't have a lot of money to invest, but your tees need a slight facelift. In order to spruce them up, you need to be creative with dollars and your thinking.

Solution

There's a lot you can do that costs little or even no money. For instance, cutting down on "scatter" on a tee will make it more appealing visually. You can also buy new tee markers and use other inexpensive gadgets.



A sharp-looking marker can do wonders for looks on a tee.

STANDARD GOLF

the ends. "We cut new branches and redo those markers when we overseed every year," says the superintendent at the 45-hole Palm Valley GC in Goodyear, Ariz.

Buck Workman, superintendent at Catechee GC in Hartwell, Ga., makes tee markers by sawing off pieces of fence post 10 inches long, mitered on each side and painted on the ends.

"They are very inexpensive," Workman says. "You can buy one fence post for \$3 and get seven to eight tee markers out of it."

On his par-62, Hale Irwin-designed Short Course, Scherting saves money by overseeding just the tops of the tee areas in the fall rather than overseeding all of the walk-ups and approaches to the tees.

"It gives us a nice look in the winter and leaves less grass to maintain," says Scherting, who estimates his

savings at \$5,000 in labor and another \$200 in seed during the fall and winter months.

Organizing tees is one of the main things superintendents can do to give them a better look, says Par Aide Products President Steve Garske, who recommends finding a place near the tee where the trash can, ball washer and bench can be placed together. A rock base underneath these items provides an area for water and soap drippings to disappear rather than sitting on the ground, he says, noting that adding a planter or two will provide some color.

"Put them in a central place where

you can make sort of an oasis that is convenient to both walkers and riders," Garske suggests. "It's a nice approach rather than having things scattered all over the place. You'd be using the same equipment you already have. The only added expense would be clearing the spot and putting down some rock and a planter. A better-organized space also cuts down on mowing and the need to move equipment."

Workman places brick paving stones around the bottom of ball washers and tee signs.

"The brick work adds a tad of detail without overdoing it," he says. "I would compare it to whitewalls on tires. It adds a little something, but not too much. It's easy to install. You just go out

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Broken tee caddies are becoming more popular, particularly on par-3 holes.

Real-Life Solutions

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there with some sand and level the area. It also eliminates some of the trim work you might normally have to do around signs.”

Minimizing the amount of equipment is key, says Steve Tyler, western regional sales manager with Standard Golf. “Too much stuff on the tee box is simply not attractive, even though I sell product,” adds Tyler, who was a superintendent for 18 years before joining Standard Golf.

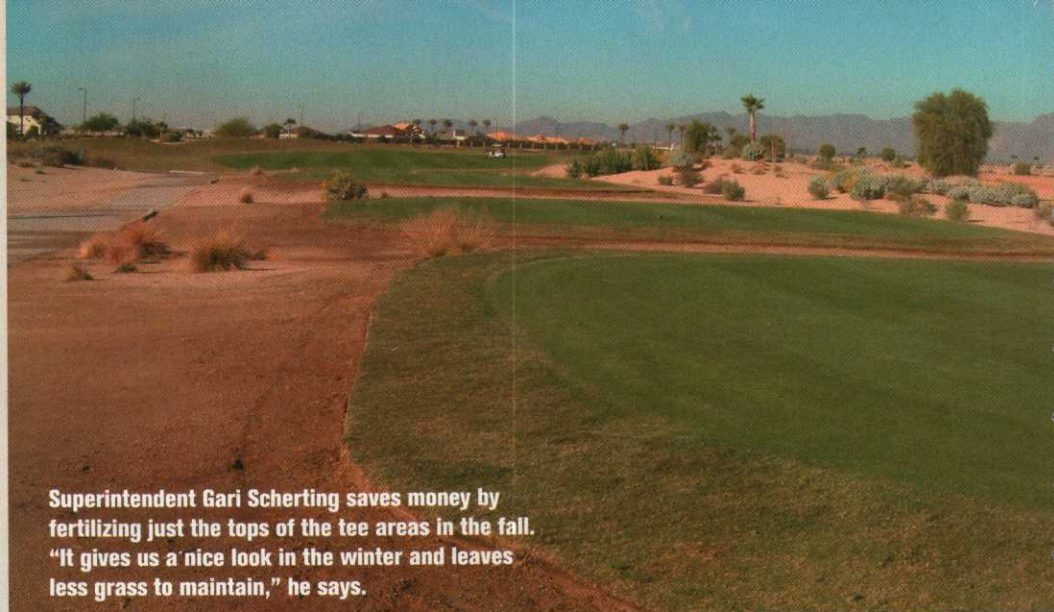
Tyler suggests mowing tees four times a week.

“Tees are as important as the putting surface when it comes to how they are trimmed,” he advises. “You can use a different striping pattern every few days to make your course look a little more professional. If you’re mowing parallel with the fairway one day, do the same with the tees. If you’re mowing across the fairway, then mow across the tees. Tee boxes should be uniform with the rest of the course.”

Like Garske, Tyler urges superintendents to keep all accessories clean.

“Change the soap and clean the ball washers three or four times a week,” Tyler says. “Change the tee towels three times a week. Disposable towels only cost about 10 cents apiece.

“Rather than just dumping the garbage, the receptacles should be brought in every couple of weeks and power-washed,” Tyler adds. “Just dumping them doesn’t get everything out, particu-



Superintendent Gari Schertering saves money by fertilizing just the tops of the tee areas in the fall. “It gives us a nice look in the winter and leaves less grass to maintain,” he says.

larly in the summer. It’s not the kind of thing that costs you a lot of money, just a little time.”

For ladies’ days or tournaments, Tyler suggests temporarily replacing the regular tee markers with small flower pots from local nurseries. Use a hole cutter and set the pot in the ground. The flowers can be given away at the luncheon or at the end of the event. “That’s always a big hit and gives you some color out there,” he adds.

Steve Swanson, superintendent at Siena GC in Las Vegas, needed to address the amount of play and inadequate size of some of his tee boxes. In the past year, he’s expanded or added six tees to improve playability. “To keep it affordable, we’ve done everything in-house, from design to construction to finding soil,” he said.

Previous agreements with course architects require many facilities to bring in the original designers to expand or build new tees, Swanson says. Siena had no such agreement, which saved a considerable sum in design expenses.

“This was the first time I

had constructed a tee box,” he says. “It’s not a difficult task. It’s really a matter of making sure the design blends with what the original designer had. That’s not something you can teach. It’s more a matter of feel.”

Sometimes superintendents need to purchase additional materials to spruce up their tees. But they don’t have to cost an arm and a leg.

Tour Golf of Wellington, Fla., sells in-ground, granite distance markers for \$25 apiece. Measuring 5 inches by 7 inches and buried 4 inches deep, they have a polished face with the yardage distance engraved on them. “Typically, we sell 90 to a course,” said Tour Golf representative Julianne Eubank. “That’s \$2,250. They are classy looking and last a long time. We sell bronze distance markers that are about double the price of granite.”

Standard Golf recently introduced a new distance marker made from recycled automobile tires that’s good for the environment, Tyler says. They come in different colors to designate different tees. They measure 8 inches in diameter and sit flush with the ground so they can be used on tees or fairways.

Those interested in environmental stewardship and saving money may be interested in Par Aide’s new water-cooler stations, trash receptacles and divot boxes made of recycled materials, according to Par Aide Sales Manager Dan Brown.

Standard Golf offers seven or eight different styles of tee markers. Prices range from \$6 to \$13, with personalized ones as much as \$20.

“Pick one that’s clean and easy to repaint annually or semiannually,” Tyler recommends. “The personalized ones should be cleaned every day. Courses don’t always take care of their accessories like they should. Some superintendents make their own tee markers, but you have to weigh the difference between what it costs you in time and materials vs. what it would cost to just buy them.”

Broken-tee caddies are becoming increasingly popular, particularly on par-3s, Tyler notes. Providing golfers with a place to deposit broken tees improves tee box appearance and can reduce mower damage. ■

Blais is a free-lance writer from North Yarmouth, Maine.