



DEEP THOUGHTS

WITH Rick Slattery

We Must Reduce
Our Dependence
on Water



Editor's note: Rick Slattery, longtime superintendent of Locust Hill Country Club in Rochester, N.Y., is an astute person who not only keeps up with the latest in golf course maintenance agronomics, but is well-versed in what's going on in his world, from politics to the economy to world events. Golfdom asked Slattery, who is on the magazine's editorial advisory board, to share some of his thoughts with readers. Slattery's column will run randomly in Golfdom.

The availability of water remains our most critical challenge. At last year's Golf Industry Show, professional golfer Paul Azinger's comment during his keynote address that most tournament courses are too wet was starkly revealing about the state of our industry. That message is alarming when you consider that most mainstream golf courses aspire to be like tournament courses.

We must reduce our dependence on water, and eventu-

ally eliminate any reliance on community water supplies for irrigation — and that includes businesses and homeowners. It can be done; there are already proactive golf course superintendents who aren't affected when water rationing is mandated, because they already use less than what is allocated to them. It's increasingly imperative that, as an industry, we start turning down the water on a mass scale. One solution may simply be for everyone to install a basic GPM (gallons per minute) gauge on their courses' irrigation systems, and just try to use less water than the previous year.

The future will dictate to us, for environmental and economic reasons, that we must manage golf courses with less agronomic input. The days of high maintenance and high input are coming to a close, even for the elite golf clubs that will still be able to afford it.

Without sacrificing job security, superintendents must continue to search for ways to reduce input but not quality. In the 40 years I've been involved in golf course maintenance, we absorbed the loss of a countless number of chemicals that became considered unsafe for the environment, while overall playing conditions actually improved during the same time period.

Going forward, should we only focus on defending our way of life, or increase our attention to removing the barriers for new research and innovation that's targeted to discover alternative methods of safer, less costly and more available means of agriculture? If the new political spotlight is on "Rebuilding America" then we should want to be a part of that. ■

Golfdom would like to hear your deep thoughts on Slattery's view. Just send an e-mail to info@golfdom.com.

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The number is low, compared to other types of sport, but it's a good number when taken into consideration the sport is relatively new to Brazilians.

The first golf course constructed in Brazil was in 1901. Today, there are about 100 golf courses with many more coming. The decision to include golf in the program for the 2016 Olympic Games has brought considerable attention to the sport in Brazil. Many people believe this will be the incentive the sport needs to increase its popularity around the country.

The Brazilian Olympic Committee (COB) ensures the Brazilian Golf Confederation (CBG) will have the resources to develop an action plan to increase the number of players. The CBG intends to build new training centers, among other initiatives.

For Brazil, the advantages of hosting the Olympic Games seems to outweigh the disadvantages. Normally with big events, Brazilians are most concerned with the possibility of corruption and misuse of public money. However, they understand that by engaging the whole country and auditing

the process and the money expenditure, the 2016 Olympics will be a success.

Brazilians also believe it will be good for golf in South America, especially Brazil. Golf will become more visible in the media. People will learn how golf is played. Brazilians will certainly fall in love with golf — 25,000 of us already have. ■

Aline de Costa Faé, who lives in Florianópolis, Brazil, is the country's lead for the GlobalTurfNetwork. She has authored or co-authored 65 technical articles on turfgrass management in Portuguese and English.