How to Insure Successful Grow-In

1. Optimize the Growing Medium with SAND-AID and OptiMil

SAND-AID

SAND-AID™ helps solve many of the

shortcomings of high sand content rootzones, such as low nutrient and moisture holding capacity and low stress tolerance. SAND-AID:

- Increases nutrient holding capacity and improves fertilizer performance
- Increases moisture holding capacity
- Increases organic matter weight by 50-60% with no adverse effects on physical parameters, such as infiltration and percolation
- Increases carbon release rate through biostimulation
- Increases stress tolerance to senescence and wilt due to high temperatures and drought
- Higher CEC than any other organic amendment and fastest decomposition rate, so it won't layer

Add SAND-AID to enhance the performance of sand-based root zones. Nothing is more agronomically effective, economical or cost efficient.

Add OptiMil® for fertilization and soil conditioning in one highly efficient, cost-effective, environmentally-safe product.

OptiMil (3-1-4) is a unique combination of SAND-AID, Milorganite turf fertilizer and sunflower hull ash agglomerated into homogenous particles. OptiMil is designed for either construction or topdressing.

2. Maximize Establishment with GroWin

GroWin is a scientifically proven, natural organic rootzone biostimulant. Independent university tests have established that GroWin produces additive responses over and above what fertilizers and soil amendments produce. It will help you establish your turf better, faster, and more cost-effectively.

- Faster establishment 300% increase in the first 28 days
- Ready for play sooner
- Less N needed to produce highquality turf

GroWin will help your turf achieve a greater percentage of its genetic potential.



3. Produce Rapid, Robust, Leaf and Root Growth

In research conducted at the University of Rhode Island, the University of Arkansas and Chenal Country Club, GroWin produced more rapid, robust leaf growth and root growth, while improving stress tolerance.



Call today for copies of our independent research or to discuss your needs.

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The AERA-vator punches through our hard, compacted soil much better than any aerifier that I have ever seen. I previously owned a crankshaft style machine that did nothing more than bounce off the ground. I use the AERA-vator primarily to relieve compaction in our high

traffic areas as well as the "hot spot" areas to allow for better water penetration. The vibration effect really enables the tines to break through hard soil with ease. I use it on fairways without the PTO engaged for minimal turf disruption and still get three inches into the soil. The AERA-vator also works great to prep burned out areas that need reseeding.



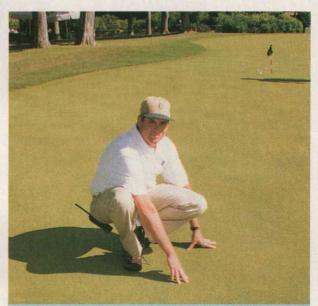
Mike Snyder Golf Course Superintendent Sun Lake Golf Course Banning California

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CIRCLE NO. 118



When the Climb Gets Tricky



MATT SHAFFER, SUPERINTENDENT, THE COUNTRY CLUB

"If I hear another one of my colleagues whine about the fact that all these kids are coming in and stealing our jobs, I'm going to scream. If you don't like the place where you're working, then leave. Golf is no different from any other industry. It's a business."

Continued from page 30

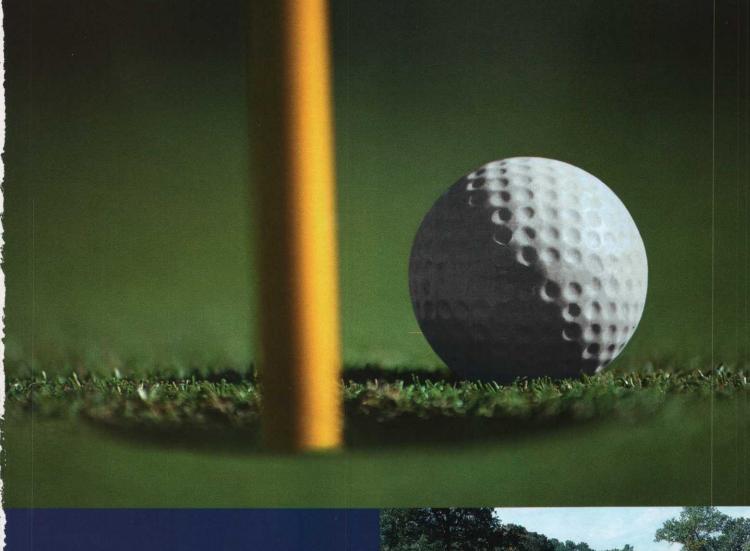
Davis says headhunters are in the industry to stay, and that they're important in a flooded market.

"High-level clubs receive 1,000 resumes every time they have a job opening," Davis says. "I can't blame them for including a search firm to help them pare down the field."

Hamilton says owners also bear some responsibility for the breakdown in ethics because of the manner in which they choose superintendents. In the past, when a job came open, owners would advertise it so superintendents looking to move up could apply.

Now, the system is far more closed, which often leaves superintendents little choice but to sneak around. But Hamilton has a simple way for superintendents to tell whether they're acting unethically.

"If you have to ask yourself whether you're acting ethically or not, you're probably not," Hamilton says. "It's an almost foolproof way to tell, and it will save you a lot of grief in the long run."



Specify Putter creeping bentgrass and everything falls into place.



Putter®

From a turf management perspective, **Putter** is a hardy

variety with fine leaf texture that features an upright growth habit, high shoot density and improved disease resistance. **Putter** is also very aggressive against *Poa annua*.

From a golfer's point of view, **Putter's** rich, dark, bluish-green color looks great. From tee to fairway to green, **Putter** offers beauty, resilience and a true-line putting surface that greens up early in the spring and holds its color late into the fall for a longer season of use.

Top turf professionals trust **Putter** to improve the game from anywhere on the course and in any kind of climate. Recommended by Jacklin Golf and available through **Jacklin Seed** and **Medalist America**, trust **Putter** to help everything fall into place for you, too.



JACKLINGOIF





If it's on it, the best is in it.

Now it's easy to know whether you have the best turfgrass mixtures and blends available. Just look for the *Jacklin Genetics* label.

The Jacklin Genetics label on the bag says you're planting turf seed varieties with:

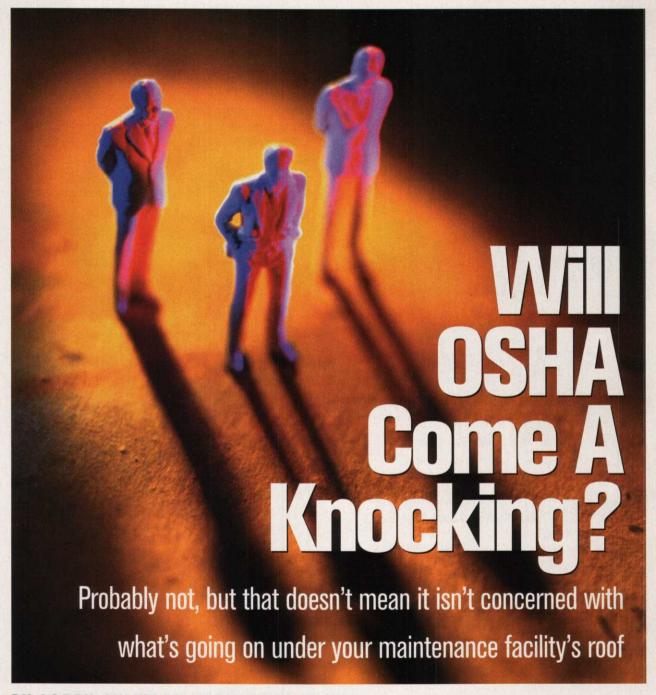
- the industry's leading private research and breeding program behind them
- a wealth of innovation that has led the world in turfgrass development for nearly seven decades
- proven performance that combines unsurpassed color, turf quality and disease resistance with higher seed yields

You never have to wonder if the best is in the bag when the Jacklin name is on it. So ask for Jacklin Seed. And if you don't see the *Jacklin Genetics* label on the blends and mixes you're considering, ask "why not?"









BY LARRY AYLWARD, MANAGING EDITOR

f an inspector from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration shows up unexpectedly at Druid Hills GC in Atlanta, assistant superintendent David Rawlins won't run and hide behind the oak tree near the 17th green.

Rawlins will invite the OSHA inspector in, get him a cup of coffee and show him around. He's confident the OSHA inspector won't find any hazards at Druid Hills, except ponds and bunkers.

And Rawlins is sure the inspector will be pleased to see that

Druid Hills has an extensive written safety program, in addition to a formal training program that teaches employees to deal with potential hazards.

While Rawlins admits Druid Hills is probably more safetyconscious than other courses, he makes no apologies.

"We're really cautious about this," he says. "We're ready if OSHA comes."

But the question is: Will OSHA come? Probably not, Rawlins admits, unless there's a serious accident or fatality.

Continued on page 36

This isn't what you mean by "playing through".



They're tearing up turf and turning the golf course into a "mine field". It's your course...

Take Control!

FlightControl® is the only product that effectively protects your course seven days a week, 24 hours a day. FlightControl works like a "Biological Fence", herding geese off the areas where you don't want them. It works in two ways, first by sending a visual warning (geese see it, but humans don't), then by delivering a harmless, but effective gut reaction if they feed. FlightControl is odorless, weather-proof, and does the job without harming humans, vegetation or wildlife.

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Will OSHA Come A Knocking?

Continued from page 35

"I've been here 11 years, and I've never seen an OSHA inspector," he says.

That's because golf course maintenance facilities aren't high on OSHA's hit list, like the construction or manufacturing industries, says Sarah Bundschuh, an Atlanta-based safety consultant to the golf course industry.

While OSHA is authorized to set and enforce safety and health standards by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the organization admits it can't regularly inspect the millions of workplaces it covers. But the workplaces with the

What to Expect From an OSHA Inspection

- To prepare for an inspection, OSHA compliance officers become familiar with the history of an establishment, the operations and the processes in use, as well as the standards most likely to apply.
- When an OSHA inspector arrives at a work site, he or she displays official credentials and asks to see the employer. Employers should always insist upon seeing compliance officers' U.S. Department of Labor credentials bearing their photos and serial numbers which can be verified by the nearest OSHA office. Employers have the right to require OSHA to obtain a warrant before permitting entry.
- The compliance officer will explain the nature of the visit, the scope of the inspection and the applicable standards. Information on how to obtain copies of the OSHA regulations will be furnished. A copy of any employee complaint will be provided. The employer will be asked to select an employer representative to accompany the compliance officer during the inspection.
- The compliance officer and the representative go through the workplace and inspect for workplace hazards. The compliance officer will discuss any apparent violations noted during the walkaround.
- The compliance officer reviews any apparent violations with the employer and discusses possible methods and time periods necessary for their correction. The compliance officer explains that these violations may result in a citation and a proposed financial penalty.
- OSHA is required by law to issue citations for violations of safety and health standards. The agency is not permitted to issue warnings.
- If an employer believes OSHA's citations are unreasonable or wishes to discuss the OSHA enforcement action, he or she may request an informal conference with the area director to discuss any citations issued. The agency and the employer may work out a settlement to resolve the dispute.

most hazardous situations receive OSHA's utmost attention.

Such places are work environments that pose "imminent dangers," or immediate hazards that could cause death or serious physical harm. OSHA will also investigate workplaces where catastrophes and fatal accidents have occurred. The administration will respond to written and signed complaints by current employees as well.

That's not to say OSHA isn't concerned with what's going on under your maintenance facility's roof. Bundschuh says she knows superintendents who were cited by OSHA for machine guarding, frayed extensions cords and equipment that should have been hardwired.

OSHA requires golf courses and other workplaces dealing with dangerous chemicals to implement the Hazard Communication Standard, a guideline that says employees have a need and a right to know the hazards and the identities of the chemicals they are exposed to when working. They also need to know what protective measures are available to prevent adverse effects from occurring, OSHA states.

A workplace where employees are exposed to hazardous chemicals must have a written plan that describes how the standard will be implemented in that facility, OSHA states.

The written program must reflect what employees are Continued on page 38

DID YOU KNOW...

From back injuries to blazing-hot summers, you should be aware of work-place hazards

Back on the DL

So you threw out your back while renovating that decrepit bunker behind the 18th green. You're not alone in your in pain.

Did you know that more than 1 million workers suffer back injuries each year, and that back injuries account for more than one of every five workplace injuries or illnesses? A 1993 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey revealed that 80 percent of the injuries were to the lower back and 75 percent happened while employees were lifting something.

OSHA suggests training employees to lift heavy items without putting a lot of stress on the lower back. It also suggests that golf course maintenance programs implement physical conditioning or stretching regimens among employees to reduce risk of muscle strain.

Bad gas

If you're a mechanic working in the garage and repairing mow-

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Will OSHA Come A Knocking?

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doing in a particular environment. For example, the plan must list the chemicals at the site, indicate who's responsible for the various aspects of the program in that facility and where written materials will be made available to employees. The written program must describe how label requirements and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets, and employee information and training will be met in the facility.

Bundschuh, however, says the HCS is widely violated by golf courses and other industries. "(HCS) is not getting done to the point it needs to be getting done," she adds.

Bundschuh also advises superintendents to get up to date on the Respiratory Protection Standard, which was revised in 1998. If respirators are necessary, a golf course must establish and implement a written program with work-sitespecific procedures, according to OSHA.

Golf courses should also be in line with OSHA's requirements for personal protective equipment, Bundschuh notes. If a personal protective equipment is to be used, a program should be initiated and maintained, OSHA states.

Bundschuh reports there are rumblings that workplaces may soon be required by OSHA to implement written safety programs for their operations — including golf courses.

DID YOU KNOW...

Continued from page 37

ers, watch out for that colorless, odorless and tasteless gas that can kill you — carbon monoxide.

Did you know that carbon monoxide poisoning is one of the most common industrial hazards?

Headaches, tightness across the chest, nausea, drowsiness, inattention and fatigue signal carbon monoxide poisoning. Severe poisoning can cause brain and heart damage, as well as have the potential to kill, according to OSHA. If you have a heart condition, carbon monoxide may aggravate your condition. If you smoke, you face a higher risk of carbon monoxide exposure.

Carbon monoxide, produced by the incomplete burning of carbon-containing material, has a variety of sources. A common source in the workplace — read: maintenance facility garages — is the internal combustion engine.

OSHA suggests installing an effective ventilation system in an area where carbon monoxide is prevalent, such as a maintenance facility's garage. The administration also suggests switching from fossil fuel-powered equipment to battery-powered machinery if possible.

Installation of carbon monoxide detectors in a maintenance facility would be a no-brainer.

Continued on page 40

Want a new source for pest information?



www.pestfacts.org

Termites, cockroaches, rodents, even poison ivy and other nasty weeds. They're all pests, which means they can cause real problems that pose health and safety risks to children and adults. The good news is now you've got the Pest Facts Information Center at www.pestfacts.org. It's a handy resource discussing the problems caused by pests, as well as the safe and responsible use of urban pesticides and related issues. So don't just sit there...log on.

Losing fertilizer to mower pickup just doesn't cut it.

What a waste. Applying fertilizer one day, only to have it picked up by the mowers



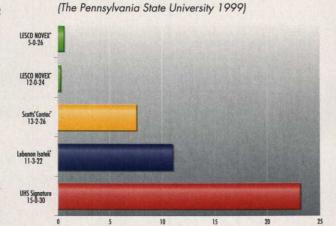
the next. With some fertilizers it's par for the course. But not with $NOVEX^{TM}$, the new homogeneous, controlled-

release fertilizer from LESCO.

The tiny, uncoated NOVEX particles readily penetrate the turf canopy. They resist mower pickup even when applied to extremely dense, low-cut putting surfaces. And that's a real advantage in more ways than one.

With NOVEX, you don't waste money by throwing away a

Fertilizer Loss To Mower Pickup



significant amount of fertilizer with the clippings. And the fertilizer stays in the turf so it can do the job it was intended to do. With that kind of efficiency you may even find yourself applying less product. And another benefit? NOVEX is barely visible to the golfers.

NOVEX is available now in an assortment

of analyses in fairway or greens-grade particle size. Try it. You'll see. This is a great fertilizer not only for what it does, but also for what it doesn't do...get thrown away with the clippings. Contact your LESCO Professional or call 800.321.5325.



DID YOU KNOW...

Continued from page 38

An eye opener

Golf balls aren't the only items flying around the course. Flying particles, as in sand, dirt, fertilizer granules and grass clippings, float around the course constantly, just waiting to fly into your eye. Liquid pesticides and the mist they can create are also a threat to your eyes. That's why eye injuries are more likely on a golf course than in an office building.

Did you know that 70 percent of eye injuries result from flying or falling objects, and that 60 percent of the objects were smaller than a pin head?

OSHA reports that nearly 60 percent of eye injuries happen because employees aren't wearing eye protection. But get this: About 40 percent of those injured were wearing some form of eye protection — but it obviously wasn't good enough. Be sure to equip employees with protective eyeglasses with side shields — although even shields aren't a guarantee against injury

OSHA recommends properly fitted eyewear that's suitable for the hazard encountered. Sounds basic, but remember that 94 percent of injuries to workers wearing eye protection resulted from objects or chemicals going around or under the protector, according to BLS. OSHA also suggests proper maintenance for eye-protection devices. Scratched and dirty devices reduce vision, cause glare and are accidents waiting to happen.

Long hot summer

If you work outside, you'll never forget last summer. You still haven't decided whether you were more tired of feeling the heat or people talking about it. They were both annoying.

But **did you know** that heat, as in torrid temperatures, can hurt you — badly?

So with spring here and summer around the corner, there are two things you can be assured of: Mark McGwire will slam at least 50 home runs and there will be at least a week's worth of days where the heat will seem unbearable.

However, you can take simple measures to prevent possible heat-related accidents. Drinking a lot of water and wearing light, loose-fitting clothes greatly reduces the risk of illness, according to OSHA.

Also, you may want to cut back on the coffee, caffeinated pop and tea, which contribute to dehydration. It's best to drink about one cup of cool water every 20 minutes whether you're thirsty or not, according to OSHA.

And employers: Don't work your employees like dogs when it's real hot. Let 'em take it easy until they adjust to the heat.

And if your best worker, Lyle, has a headache, flushed face, hot skin and has stopped sweating, you may want to sit him down and get him medical attention — pronto. Lyle may be experiencing a heat stroke.

- Larry Aylward (with a lot of help from OSHA)

