It's noon and the course

superintendent's workday is half over. Only 8 hours to go.

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Gaining Grounds



Hiring a seasonal worker to dedicate his or her time strictly to the landscaping is more cost-effective than hiring an outside firm to do the work.

Continued from page 50

it's important for superintendents to maintain separate staffs for grounds maintenance functions.

"The quickest way to have the project done properly is to have a dedicated staff do it," Beardsley says. "With some of the landscaping demands, it's the only way to keep the club members satisfied."

Once members realize that the grounds around the clubhouse make the first impression on visitors (in the hotel business, they call it curb appeal), they start to understand the importance of hiring experts to handle it instead of adding the duties on the golf course maintenance staff.

""We can't be experts in everything and having dedicated experts on staff mean the grounds will get the same level of attention as the course," Beardsley says.

Beardsley oversees a staff horticulturalist and four employees to look after the areas around the clubhouse and other peripheral grounds. Though they report to him (and he handles their budget requests), the horticulturalist sets the agenda and makes sure the flowers are taken care of properly. Before Beardsley makes the case for how much money the grounds budget needs, he walks into the horticulturalist's office, sits down and listens.

"You don't need to be a horticulture expert, but you'd better listen to the one you hire," Beardsley says.

(Beardsley declined to put a number on how much he spends on the grounds, saying his low-key, high-end club isn't typical and he might find himself in trouble if he made the number public.)

The expectations game

Beardsley says he views his job as figuring out what the members expect the grounds to look like and then giving them the actual budget figures on what it will take to do it. If the *Continued on page 54*



On course at the

PGA Championship

Whistling Straits Golf Course

Michael Lee,

Matt Zehms, Irrigation Technician, Whistling Straits Manager - Golf Course Maintenance, Blackwolf Run & Whistling Straits



Rain Bird[®] EAGLE[™] Series Rotors are the preferred choice of golf course professionals, including Matt Zehms, Irrigation Technician at Whistling Straits in Kohler, Wisconsin. According to Matt, the EAGLE heads installed on the Straits course and the driving range work flawlessly to insure that guests enjoy championship caliber playability every day.

Time- and Labor-savings

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Reliability

"We adjust the head once and we're done, we don't have to check it again."

Efficient Water Management

"With so many different types of grasses and design features on this links course, the number of nozzles Rain Bird offers allows us to dial-in our system to avoid over- or under-watering."

Performance

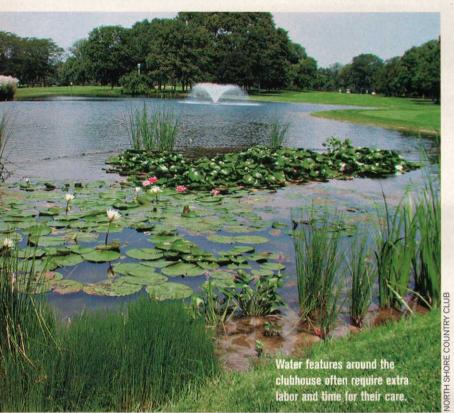
"We're impressed with EAGLE rotors, and thanks to the performance, the look and playability of our course is great."

Whistling Straits' decision to install EAGLE Series Rotors demonstrates that this premier course shares Rain Bird's commitment to *The Intelligent Use of Water*."

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Gaining Grounds



Continued from page 52

members decide they want to rotate the flowers on a quarterly basis (to keep the color palette fresh as the seasons change), Beardsley and his staff are happy to do it. But it costs money, and members often decide they have other priorities for where the money should be spent on the course when presented with the hard numbers.

"During tough financial times, the landscaping budget is the first item they cut," Beardsley says. "If you're meticulous in showing them exactly what it costs to care for the landscaping, you put the decision in their hands about what to do.

"That doesn't mean you're trying to evade responsibility," he adds. "But it is *their* golf course, and they should make the decisions about what to cut out of the budget."

Smith, whose evolving role as the grounds maintenance supervisor left him playing catch-up from the beginning, says educating golfers about the grounds maintenance costs *Continued on page 56*





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Gaining Grounds



Big Canyon Country Club superintendent Jeff Beardsley also maintains a separate budget to care for the slopes that surround his course.

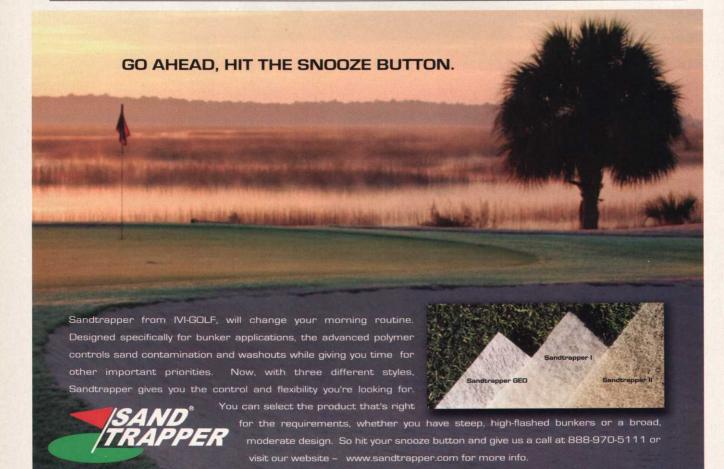
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is the most important aspect of creating a budget for it.

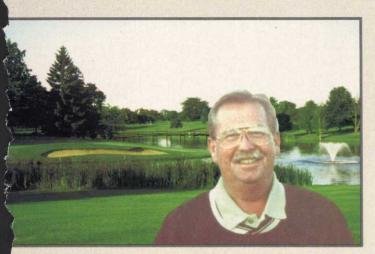
The original general manager at Fawn Lake designed the landscaping around the clubhouse with a certain look in mind. When a new person replaced him two years ago, the vision changed radically. Smith and his crew ripped out the old landscaping and planted new flowers, trees and shrubs. Unfortunately, the new general manager expected it to look as finished after the renovation as it had before — especially after he'd spent all that money on it.

"I had to explain to him that it wasn't going to look like a finished product right away, and that he was expecting too much," Smith says. "Problems arise when expectations move beyond what can reasonably expected. We learned from each other how to match the expectations with the ability to provide for them, and the whole process is moving more smoothly."

He chuckles. "We're getting there."



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Mike Sullivan of Hawthorne Hills Golf Club in Lima, Ohio had this experience:

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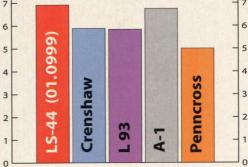
You can save money and get a better turf!

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2002 Quality (Mean), NC State, Pinehurst, NC High cut (5/32)/ with NO Fungicide 1= lowest quality; Turf quality is rated on a scale of 1 to 9; 5 = minimally acceptable quality; 9 = highest quality. 8

8



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Bread' and Mater

An irrigation upgrade could save your course money in the long run

BY CURT HARLER



hether your course is blessed with 44 inches of annual rainfall or scrapes by on 4 inches a year, your use of irrigation water will be regu-

lated. Irrigation is a big economic factor in many course budgets.

Superintendents at courses in Nevada and New York found that keeping close rein on water use not only is economically rewarding, but environmentally satisfying, too.

Las Vegas-based Shadow Creek Golf Course saved 76 million gallons of water, or 223 acre feet, in 2003 by implementing a series of improvements. "Every day I look at the grass. Every night I turn down or turn off the system, depending on what I observe," says Shadow Creek superintendent David Diver.

In Rochester, N.Y., Rick Holfoth took a more gradual approach to upgrading the irrigation system at Irondequoit Country Club. It paid off, both in water use and professionally. Holfoth took a system that was limping along with irrigation efficiency factors like 41 percent on the No. 3 fairway and 49 percent on the No. 11 tee to a uniform 89 percent on the No. 12 fairway.

"That proved the money spent on No. 12 was a good investment," Holfoth says.

Two good things came out of the improvement on No. 12:

 First, Irondequoit decided to go ahead and upgrade the other 17 holes.

Second, partly based on his work at Irondequoit, the Country Club of Rochester hired him away last year and made one of his first tasks upgrading its irrigation system.

The bottom line: Better management and a better system will smooth out irrigation water usage, even in tough moisture times.

"The ratio of average-to-peak irrigation cycles is directly related to the operator of the irrigation system: the superintendent," states Mike Brownell, water resource scientist with the federal Susquehanna River Basin Commission (SRBC) in Harrisburg, Pa. Even in an area that normally sees 42 inches to 44 inches of rain a year, golf course water use ranges from 50,000 gallons to 830,000 gallons of water per day — or 147 million gallons per year.



How they did it

Shadow Creek, built in the late 1980s, is a 300-acre island of green surrounded by 30,000 trees in the middle of the desert. It is lush. At no point on the course can a player see another hole from the one he is playing. It's easy to forget you're in the Nevada desert.

Last summer, Shadow Creek was closed for six weeks to tear out the old heads and upgrade the fairway irrigation system. The roughs and tees are being addressed this year, and tall-grass areas will be addressed in 2005.

Diver's irrigation strategy is built on accuracy of spraying, efficiency of water application and constant monitoring to see what the system is doing.

One of his first steps was to move to gear-drive heads from impact heads. "I now know that each head makes a rotation in two minutes," he says. There is no variation caused by pressure differences or worn parts. He knows that a 180-degree head will apply one-eighth of an inch of water in six minutes and that a 90-degree head will take three minutes.

Diver is picky about his irrigation audits, using catch cans to see how efficiently and uniformly water is applied. He goes through the exercise on tees, fairways and greens.

The course uses a mix of Rain Bird, Toro and Hunter equipment. All irrigation data is entered into a global positioning system (GPS) and plotted by computer. The maps it develops show exactly how water is applied and allow Diver to correct problems before much water is wasted or turf is damaged because it didn't receive enough irrigation.

At the same time the course replaced the irrigation system, it replaced 30 acres of fairway turf, going with a 419 bermudagrass purchased from an Arizona turf farm.

In December 2002, Shadow Creek used 440 million gallons of water. In December 2003, that figure was down to 364 million gallons — a savings of 76 million gallons.

'Driving' irrigation

Holfoth likes to compare irrigation systems to cars. Back in the 1970s, cars were powerful but not too efficient. Today, there is less power but more efficiency. Good irrigation systems are like that, too, he says.

Years ago, Irondequoit installed a single-row irrigation system fed by a 700 GPM pump. "It was the best system in Rochester in the '70s," Holfoth says.

The system featured single-row valvein-head sprinklers. Irondequoit draws from a creek and the Erie Canal. By 1988, course officials realized it had problems with the system, though. Like most courses, cash was tight, so officials wanted to make the system more efficient and extend its life.

Continued on page 60

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'Bread' and Water

Continued from page 59

In 1990, they updated the control system to solid-state timing and central control. In the early '90s, they converted the greens to a valve-in-head system. In 1993, officials retrofitted the pump facility, and between 1994 and 2000 they replaced fairway sprinklers.

The cost to extend the life of Irondequoit's irrigation system for 10 years was not cheap. The course put \$150,000 into pumps and a pump building. Upgrades to the controllers cost \$75,000. Installing additional couplers cost \$30,000, and the course spent another \$30,000 removing sprinkler heads from the greens.

"The upgrades bought us 10 additional years of life on the system," Holfoth notes. "But the course did not address issues of coverage, uniformity, leaks, sprinkler failures and high labor costs. It was one big Band-Aid."

In 1997, the course built a new prac-

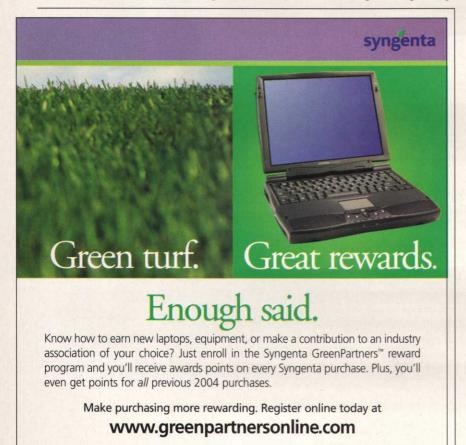
tice facility with triple-row irrigation on precise spacing. Gear-driven sprinklers with good pressure control boosted efficiency.

The new facility's irrigation system convinced everyone that the time had come for a total upgrade for the system on the course and modifications to its ponds for irrigation water storage. One pond in particular was made 30 percent larger and its depth doubled.

The upgrade was a major success. "The new system gave us 15 percent to 20 percent water savings," Holfoth says. "From 2001 to 2002, we covered 20 percent more irrigated turf and realized 15 percent net-water savings."

Water use dropped from 19 million gallons to 15 million. If that sounds good, keep in mind that 2002 was a severe drought year.

Holfoth credits the USGA turf advisory service and the USGA Green Section's David Oatis for providing the fig-



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ures that helped convince club members to make the sizable investment required.

Pressure from above

Superintendents like Diver and Holfoth made changes because they knew it was the right thing to do, both for their clubs and for the environment.

There are regulations on surface water and ground-water withdrawal and consumptive use throughout the United States. In Nevada, a golf course that exceeds its water budget by 1 percent to 20 percent will pay a surcharge amounting to three times as much for its water. Use more water over the budgeted amount by 21 percent to 40 percent and the price is five times more. Using more than 40 percent over the budgeted amount means the cost is nine times more.

"The price of water is going up, and it will escalate rapidly," says Doug Bennett, conservation manager for the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA).

There are carrots, however. SNWA will provide up to \$300,000 per course to make landscaping changes that save water.

Some water districts set percentagereduction targets for water conservation. Both Bennett and Brownell agree they are unfair, penalizing the club that already does a good job and not really cracking down on the club that is wasting water.

Brownell recalls a course in Pennsylvania that SRBC slapped with a \$35,000 penalty because it had not made a \$5,000 change to measure permissible water levels for its irrigation draw-down.

"Storage is the most important thing when you operate a self-supplied irrigation system," Brownell says, adding that superintendents should plan for peak withdrawal times, not for averages.

Both Diver and Holfoth agree. Each would be quick to tell other superintendents that a sound irrigation plan will pay off — both in dollars and in common sense.

Harler is managing editor for Golfdom's TurfGrass Trends.