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# Let the

When it comes to plant health, there's one cultural practice that makes the difference between life and death—aeration.

BY BETH GERACI

**F**or superintendents on golf courses far and wide, aerating is a necessary evil — a superintendent's ticket to healthy root systems. Without it, the lifespan of turf would be much shorter, roots would be dying and there would be far fewer golf courses around to play.

How superintendents get the most from their aeration techniques depends on the superintendent's methods and a golf course's location. But there's no denying that, universally, aeration is among the most important contributors to healthy turf.

"I compare aerifying to paying your taxes," says Garret Bodington, superintendent at Sebonack Golf Club in Southampton, N.Y., which is hosting the U.S. Women's Open in June. "If you don't pay your taxes you're going to get in trouble, and if you don't aerify you're going to get in trouble."

Bodington asserts that plant health products work in conjunction with aerifying to create better results. "You get quicker results when you put down fungicides and fertility products before you aerify," he says. "With the Intrinsic line, which I use, if you put it out before you aerify, they say your healing time will be shorter due to the fact that it strengthens your roots and leads to development of healthier roots in the long term, and that's what I've found."

Bodington has applied fungicides pre-aerification for a while now, but he really started seeing marked improvement from it in the last three years. "It really stems back to root development and to how quickly the roots bounce back," he says. "You see longer and thicker roots. It's noticeable."

During times of stress, such as in mid-July and early August, Bodington

has found that even then "our roots have continued to flourish and do well."

Though Bodington applies plant health products before aerification, they can work just as well when applied post-aerification, he says.

No matter if plant health-labeled fungicides and fertilizers are applied pre- or post-aerification, Bodington says there's no denying aerifying itself is crucial.

"Aerification is vital to plant health," says Bodington, who has bunkers in the middle of his fairways, making aeration a challenge. "If you don't remove the plug or create a hole, you're stopping the ability of new plants to grow into that open spot."

## Benefits

Aerating is important because it removes thatch, opens up the surface and lets oxygen flow to the root system. It also allows for water movement, says Bob Carrow, a professor in the Crop and Soil Sciences Department at the University of Georgia. To be healthy,



**Bob Carrow**

# air in

root cells require oxygen, otherwise they die back, he explains.

"If the root cells can't breathe, it's got to come by diffusion to reach the root cells," he says. "That's problematic if you get surface conditions where it starts to seal up the surface."

That sealing leads to a buildup of organic material on the turf's surface, and the turf won't dry during wet periods, he says. "Essentially you'll get so much moisture that it hinders air movement. You have to have larger pores going across that zone to have good air movement."

When Pat Gross of the USGA does site visits, he makes a point of showing committee members and non-superintendents where the healthy roots are growing. "They're growing where the air is," he says. "They need a balance of air and moisture to grow healthy roots. The main reasons for core aeration is, soils get compacted over time. Core aeration releases soil compaction and improves water infiltration into the soil," thereby creating a better avenue to the root system.

Effective aeration techniques are subjective, varying from course to course, says Tom Kaplun, superintendent at North Hempstead Country Club in Port Washington, N.Y. But "the one thing that's not sub-



Tom Kaplun



The darker brown area in the top 1 to 1.5 inches of the profile is the area where excessive organic matter can accumulate and hinder gas (especially oxygen) exchange between the atmosphere and soil environments. To maintain ample gas exchange, this zone must have sufficient macropores (pore with diameters >0.075 mm). Macropores also are the means for rapid infiltration of excess water into the soil during rains.

jective is that you're trying to promote gas exchange in the soil and encourage deeper rooting," he says.

This spring, Kaplun vertiquaked his course before he aerified to create that deeper rooting and better drainage with much success.

Aerating is futile without topdressing in conjunction with it, Carrow says. Bodington agrees, saying superintendents can achieve optimum results by supplementing a balanced fertility program with a sound topdressing program. "That's when you see the best results," he says.

If you don't add sand after a core aera-

tion and "create conditions where you have good microbial decomposition of the organic matter," Carrow warns, "it's very easy to get more organic matter buildup."

## The true test

Tony Girardi, superintendent at Rockrimmon Country Club in Stamford, Conn., knows all about organic matter buildup. And he feels so strongly about the importance of aeration that when he talks about it you can hear the passion in his voice.

"I am passionate about it, because I feel strongly that it's the best way to help with greens management," he says. "Organic matter displacement is critical to the overall health of green putting surfaces."



Tony Girardi

Girardi got a strong reminder of that in 2007. His greens were failing because organic matter in them was accumulating. "No water could get in," he says. "The turf was suffocating itself."

And it couldn't have come at a worse time. It was the high season, and rounds were booming. The golf course was busy "24/7," never leaving time for Girardi to perform agronomic practices, he says.

Girardi and his team had no choice but to reassess their techniques. "We had to press the 'restart' button and rethink how

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we were prioritizing our agronomic practices on the course," he says.

Girardi decided to send his soil samples away to a soil lab in Missouri to have

them tested. He's glad he did; the test results not only gave him solid data on the soil's water-holding capacity and enabled him to devise a strong aeration program, but it also empowered Girardi

in dealing with his green committee and membership.

"Aerifying disrupts play," he says. "Having the samples tested gives me solid scientific data that I can report to my green committee and say, 'This is why I need to aerify this many times a year.' You can't dispute it. You can say, 'This is what a scientific laboratory is saying.' Once I had all this scientific data, it demonstrated that we have a major issue and it's not something that's going to turn around overnight."

After he got the test results back, Girardi started aerifying aggressively, tapering off just this year. Now he aerifies once in the spring and fall and supplements those with two hydroject aerifications a year.

Thanks to his ramped up efforts, as time has gone on Girardi has seen a decrease in organic matter and been able to aerify less invasively.

Thanks to aeration's cumulative effect, within the last two years he has seen measurable improvements, especially in the soil's water holding capacity and porosity.

"For us, the testing allowed us to identify exactly what we had to do," he says.

### All in the timing

It was late April, and the crew at North Hempstead Country Club had just finished aerating. One week later, superintendent Kaplun arrived at work to see huge divots in one of his fairways.

"I was a little upset when I saw that, because when you do aeration, you send communication out to members and let them know how long the recovery process will be, you let them know to be extra cautious," he says. "You get some golfers who obviously come out to use the golf course as a practice facility. They want to practice a certain shot. I understand that, and typically I don't have a problem with it."

In the spring, aeration at North Hemp-

*Continued on page 26*



After Tony Girardi intensified his aeration program at Rockrimmon CC, he saw a dramatic improvement in the healthiness of his turf.



“My root system is better than yours.”



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Kaplun's course during aeration.

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stead Country Club is done over three days and is an intensive process, Kaplun says. Kaplun aerates his fairways, tee boxes, greens, and this year even his roughs. He also aerates his greens in the fall and late summer.

It's not enough to just aerate in the spring or fall, Kaplun says. Both spring and fall aerations are "a necessary evil" to protect the turf from summer stress, says Kaplun, who stresses the importance of efficiency and timeliness in doing aerations, to both ensure plant health and allow the return of play quickly.

Gross says normal turf recovery after an aeration is 14 days. But he often sees superintendents make mistakes in the timing of their aerations, which leads to slower turf recovery.

"You want to aerate at a time of year when (turf) will recover the quickest," he says. "Doing it when it's convenient is a recipe for failure."

As silly as it sounds, Gross says, when aerating, superintendents need to think like plants. "You have to aerate at a time when plants are ripe for growth and development," he says. "It takes longer for the greens to heal when you don't aerate at the



North Hempstead CC two weeks after aeration "We have been taking advantage of the cool nights and dry days by watering every three to four days heavily and fertigating straight ammonium sulfate," Kaplun says. "Everything is about 90-percent healed."

optimum time." Length of recovery also depends on the size of the hole, he says.

Gross adds that superintendents have done a less than stellar job of aerating greens in recent years. The reason for that isn't their technique so much as the quality of the equipment superintendents are using, he says. "You want a clean surgical cut," he explains. "That way, there's less

impact for the golfers."

Even given all of this, says Kaplun, there's one thing about aeration that will likely never change. "Aerating is one of the most important aspects to plant health," he asserts. "You can spray as many chemicals and fertilizers as you want, but if your turf's not healthy, it's not going to matter." ©

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# An American

Though Merion Golf Club is far from an everyday American golf course, some of their practices could be adopted from sea to shining sea.

BY SETH JONES

*We hold this truth to be self-evident,  
that all golf courses are not equal.*

*And therefore, it is impossible to achieve the same  
conditions at an everyday course as to those at a club  
such as Merion Golf Club in Ardmore Pa., host of this  
year's United States Open.*

*However, this year's U.S. Open will demonstrate a few  
practices and characteristics that would be good and  
positive for any course in these great states. To wit:*

*The right to leave the sprayers in the shop.*

*The right to allow rough to be... well, rough.*

*The right to give all staff equal opportunity.*

*Allow us to explain...*



# Dream

## IPM and sustainability

The U.S. Open may be looming, but Matt Shaffer, director of golf course operations, is still shaking off the effects of yesterday's day-long trip to Washington, D.C., where he represented the GCSAA on Capitol Hill for National Golf Day. He flips through a notebook that shows how many meetings were taking place, in awe of the scope of it all.

While he was taking one of those meetings in D.C., a Senator asked him to explain sustainability. Shaffer was happy to do it, but was also honest and direct (two words often used when describing the man) when he advised the Senator that it was the low budget courses that could better describe the practice of doing more with less.

"I said, 'Go talk to a guy who only has \$400,000 a year (in the maintenance budget), he'll tell you all about sustainability.' If you don't have any money, you don't have inputs," Shaffer says, reflecting on his day in the nation's capitol. "And they still produce unbelievable conditions, those guys... granted, it's sweat equity."

Money is clearly not an issue at Merion. A look around the sparkling maintenance facility demonstrates that fact.

For example, it's got a green roof.

No, not the color green, but as in the fescue turf growing atop the building adjacent to No. 18 fairway, where Ben Hogan ripped a 1-iron to win the 1950 U.S. Open. It's brown today, but in general, it's green.

Integrated Pest Management is a religion at Merion. They don't water very much, so consequently they don't spray much. And they rarely fertilize, going months without spraying fairways. They spray greens every six weeks just because "we're paranoid," says Shaffer. As of this visit in mid-April, they hadn't put a fungicide on the greens since September 2012.

This method of maintenance is just fine with course superintendent Arron McCurdy. Starting at the course five years ago as

an assistant-in-training, he's worked his way up the ladder to the top spot, and is Shaffer's right-hand man.

"I think that's why we get along so good. It's such a prestigious golf course, we have the funds to go out there and wing sprays around if we wanted to," McCurdy says. "You have kids, I have kids. I don't want to spray just to make myself feel better."

"We have this disease called yellow tuft, all over our greens, causing brown spots," Shaffer says, taking his hat off and mussing his gray hair as he speaks. "Our interns say, 'What are you going

to do about that Mr. Shaffer?' I say what? They all laugh and say, 'Those brown spots?' I say that doesn't make any difference with the way it putts. I'm pretty sure by the time the Open is here everything's going to be one big brown spot, so you won't see it."

Over his five years at the course, McCurdy has learned that Merion's members appreciate playability above all else.

"They'd rather have a blemish on the green and have it firm and putt like glass than a beautiful green that they have to smash it to get it to the hole," he says.

Shaffer says members from across the pond have helped integrate this mood that the color green isn't everything.

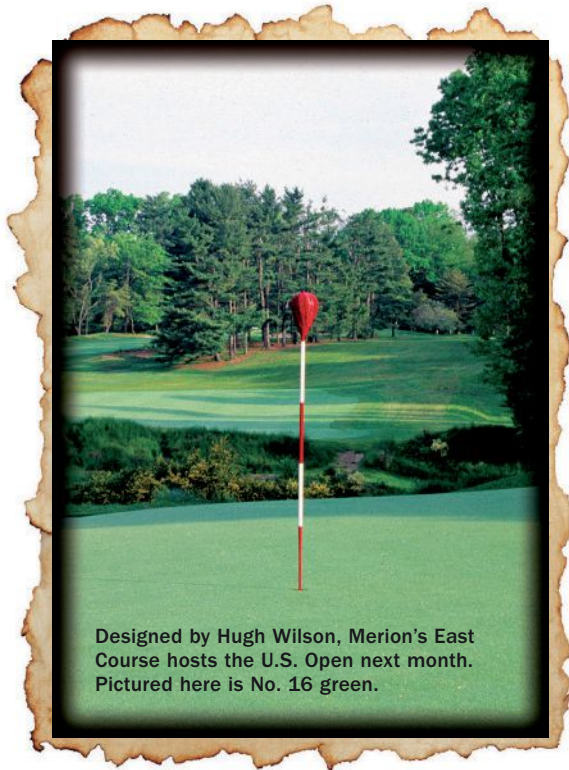
"We have a lot of members from Scotland and Ireland and England," Shaffer says. "They come and they say, 'Finally,

somebody in America gets it.' When our members listen to our members from overseas, they say what do you mean, 'We get it?' They say you're not overlush, oversoft, you're firm, hard, fast... Mr. Shaffer doesn't care about what you think it should be like."

## A rough rough

The rough at Merion? Well, it's the pits.

"Here's the deal — we have pits," Shaffer says, excitedly. "Well, we like pits."



Designed by Hugh Wilson, Merion's East Course hosts the U.S. Open next month. Pictured here is No. 16 green.

# An American Dream



Dave Petfield, agronomist, with Matt Shaffer, director of golf course grounds. The duo try to instill as much knowledge in the young crew as possible. "I try to coach them along and give them my experience," Petfield says of the crew. "They get ticked off if you don't include them."



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Once again, the young guys asked Shaffer if they were going to do anything about the bare spots in the rough. Tiger and Rory don't want to play out of that, and it won't look perfect on high-def TV, right?

"My guys asked, 'Are we going to seed the pits?'" Shaffer laughs. "Oh, no. I wasn't even going to spray weeds but there's so many of them. I want to make sure the USGA doesn't get embarrassed."

Shaffer switches from friendly to diabolical. Now he's contemplating the struggles the world's best golfers will have if they find themselves straying from the fairway.

"There's nothing worse than when you're playing golf and you get in that pit and there's four-inch grass around it," Shaffer says.

If it grows, it's allowed in the

rough at Merion. They'll seed bentgrass, Bermuda, zoysia, ryegrass, turf type tall fescue, chewings hard, whatever.

Shaffer spots a particular clump of grass and pulls some of it out of the ground.

"There's my pride and joy — this is K-31, roughstalk bluegrass. Really hard to find. In the old days, when I used to grow in golf courses in the '70s, this was a standard grass," Shaffer says. "It's a tough grass. When you get in that, the shearing action on your wedge is really tough."

The idea is that in a seven-foot diameter, there are at least seven different lies. This will be different than many recent Opens, where there was a monostand of grass in the rough. Shaffer says it will be noticeable on TV.

"When you let it go... it's so bizarre looking. You'll see it