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HOLE NOTES

Official Publication of the Minnesota Golf Course Superintendents' Association

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APRIL 1995

FROM YOUR PRESIDENT'S DESK Plan for the Worst,

Hope for the Best And Be Flexible



Anticipating a poor breakout pass, the speedy forward seizes the opportunity to create a scoring chance. A few nifty pre-planned moves and the forward slips the puck past a startled goalie.

Like this hockey player, most superintendents do this planning during the winter months. We analyze what worked and what didn't and make adjustments in our game plans. We plan for the worst and hope for the best as it relates to our work, but still must be flexible enough to handle any situation.

For those of you that were able to attend the GCSAA Conference and Show in San Francisco, the spectacle continues to improve every year. The focus of the gathering is still the trade show. There is everything one would ever need to maintain our courses under one roof. The chance to talk with suppliers in person on either upcoming purchases or questions concerning previous sales is very beneficial. The numerous seminar and educational opportunities keeps us on the cutting edge of technology. And the biggest recipient to this conference and show are the golf courses, as we take back what we have learned and apply this to make them a better place to play.

The MGCSA was honored during the GCSAA Show at the Foundation Reception. We were recognized for our donation of \$10,000 for continuing the research into the Health Hazard Study. We previously presented the GCSAA with the check during our MGCSA Awards Luncheon in December. I would also like to thank Monty Montague for arranging the boat ride in the San Francisco Bay. Attendance was over 200 and every one enjoyed the ride (except for the few that were let off after we returned for more refreshments).

With warmer temperatures returning, it won't be long before we will be back out on our golf courses. The anticipation of the regrowth and color of the landscapes is what we have been planning for all winter. Let's hope all of our plans will be fulfilled this season without undo stress.

See everyone in April at Cannon Falls. Don't forget to bring your clubs!

– Kevin Clunis President



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THE AUDUBON COOPERATIVE SANCTUARY SYSTEM

Program for Existing Golf Courses

What is the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program?

The Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program for Golf Courses is an environmental program designed specifically for golf courses. Through the program, golf course personnel receive information, support, guidance and recognition for undertaking proactive environmental projects to enhance wildlife habitat, conserve natural resources and protect environmental quality on the golf course. The program is administered by the Audubon Society of New York State and is sponsored in part by the United States Golf Association. The Audubon Society of New York is a not-for-profit organization dedicated to improving the quality of the environment through education, research and public involvement.

Why Is Habitat Enhancement Important For Golf Courses?

The "open space" of your golf course not only provides challenging opportunities for golfers, it can also provide valuable wildlife habitat. This is especially pertinent in urban and suburban areas where population expansion and development have significantly diminished existing wildlife habitats. By undertaking projects to enhance habitat in non-play areas, your course can attract and sustain a diversity of wildlife species.

Why Is Environmental Quality Important For Golf Courses?

Over the years, golf courses have been criticized for their use of pesticides, fertilizers and water. Concerns have also been raised regarding the displacement of natural plant communities and the introduction of exotic plant species to the manicured golf course landscape. To reduce potentially adverse impacts to the local environment, golf courses need to take action to protect and conserve natural resources and preserve the character and integrity of the land.

How Does the Program Work?

When your course joins the program, course personnel receive a Resource Inventory Handbook to fill out. The handbook asks for information on course layout, natural features, management strategies and goals, and current conservation practices. Once this information is returned, New York Audubon prepares a report for your course which suggests habitat enhancement and environmental conservation projects that are suited for your site. The course then determines which projects to pursue and forms a team to implement Audubon suggestions. Over time, New York Audubon staff and course personnel communicate about projects taking place to ensure the success of your golf course sanctuary.

How Will The Program Affect The Game Of Golf?

Through participation in the program, your course may choose to naturalize non-play areas to create better wildlife habitat. In some cases, naturalized areas may present a challenge should your ball go astray. However, a diversity of vegetation and wildlife will add uniqueness and distinction to your course, and will offer you a chance to enjoy the variety, complexity and beauty of the natural world while playing golf.

Will Audubon Be Checking Up On Us Or Making Demands On The Course?

There are *no restrictions* placed on the golf course as a condition of participation in the program. All decisions concerning the implementation of Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary suggestions remain with the golf course superintendent and course officials.

However, New York Audubon *is* interested in keeping in touch to see how projects are proceeding. If your course needs assistance or special information, New York Audubon staff is available to help. By working together, your golf course sanctuary will be a success.

What Do We Have To Gain By Participating In The Program?

As a member of the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program, your course will be recognized for its commitment to wildlife and environmental quality. Certificates of Recognition and press releases are issued to highlight the outstanding efforts of golf courses involved in the program. The projects you undertake to provide wildlife habitat will also add beauty and distinction to your course and enhance enjoyment of the golfing experience. In addition, conservation measures adopted by the course may result in financial savings from reduced maintenance costs. Finally, your course's care for the environment will set a positive example for others to follow and preserve a healthy, diverse and beautiful landscape for future generations.

How Can I Get Involved In Sanctuary Projects On My Course?

Contact your superintendent for more information. Your suggestions and involvement are invaluable for successful project planning and implementation. If you have special skills and interests that you would like to contribute to the development of your golf course sanctuary, please let your superintendent know. You can also join your course in preserving environmental quality by managing your home with the needs of wildlife and the environment in mind. The Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program for Individuals provides information and guidance to homeowners to help them enhance backyard habitat. (Continued on Page 6)

Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program —

(Continued from Page 5)

The Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program for Golf Courses (ACSP) was created by the Audubon Society of New York and is sponsored by the USGA. Together, the USGA and New York Audubon are striving to:

- Enhance wildlife habitats on existing golf courses by working with the golf course superintendent and providing for ecologically sound course management.
- Recognize the people who are actively participating in environmentally responsible projects.
- Educate the public and golfing community on the benefits of golf courses and the role they play relative to the environment and wildlife.

THE MEMBERSHIP PROCESS

What Does Membership Include?

Membership includes a Conservation Report providing direction and guidance for a variety of conservation activities and projects, various publications, conservation fact sheets, access to New York Audubon staff advisory service, Certificates of Achievement and recognition for conservation efforts.

CURRENT MINNESOTA MEMBERS

What Is The Resource Inventory?

After the course registers in the program, New York Audubon then sends a packet of materials including the **Resource Inventory.** The **Resource Inventory is the** *critical step in initiating your involvement in the program.* It is usually filled out by the course superintendent and provides basic information to New York Audubon concerning the "nature" of the course and other information which is used to prepare a Conservation Report for your course.

What Is the Conservation Report?

After New York Audubon staff receive the completed Resource Inventory, they prepare a **Conservation Report** which includes a variety of wildlife enhancement projects and resource conservation programs that specifically focus on the interests and needs of the individual course or club. Additional educational materials are included with the report.

How Do We Become A Certified Cooperative Sanctuary?

After reading the Conservation Report, the golf course may begin working toward certification in Environmental Planning, Member/Public Involvement, Integrated Pest Management, Wildlife & Habitat Management, Water Conservation and Water Quality Management. A Cerificate of Achievement for each category will be granted once the category is properly developed and implemented. The golf course will become a *Certified Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary* once all certificates have been achieved.

Additional information about the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program can be obtained by calling or writing New York Audubon or the United States Golf Association.

Audubon Society 46 Rarick Road Selkirk, NY 12158 Phone: (518) 767-9051

USGA – Green Section Golf House, P.O. Box 708 Far Hills, NJ 07931 Phone: (908) 234-2300



Pebble Creek's Cary Femrite and Scott Turtinen, MGCSA executive director, check out the putting surface at California G.C.

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APRIL 1995

WHERE ARE THEY NOW? Former Minnesotan Don Lindblad Builds Course in 'Paradise'

By Jack Kolb

Have you ever visited one of those exotic places that are referred to as Paradise? I'm sure that everyone (in a fantasy dream) would leap at the chance to build a golf course on an exotic island in the South Seas or the Caribbean. Well, they do seem like Utopia until you get into so-called "outback" or the areas of the island that have not been cultivated, groomed or manicured to the nature of our culture.

After spending a certain amount of time in the "wilds" of Hawaii, especially the island of Maui, and knowing the nature of the basic quality of the *terra firma*, I thought it would be interesting to learn how these problems are overcome. I knew Don Lindblad was in the area building a new course for the Makena Resort people and decided to learn first hand from some one who has done a number of these kinds of construction while working for and with Robert Trent Jones, Jr.

Don Lindblad is another of the many Golf Course Superintendents who came out of the Willmar area under the influence of Harold Dale, at that time Superintendent of what was then called Willmar Country Club. Fresh out of high school, Don came to the Twin Cities to seek his fortune and ply his trade as a journeyman in the turf industry. I did not get all the specifics from him, but I know Don worked for Dick McLaughlin at Wayzata Country Club and eventually for me at The Minikahda Club. Don probably had more experiences working for other clubs, but eventually he was chosen by Chuck Maddox to be the foreman in the construction of Majestic Oaks Golf Club. He stayed on to become the Superintendent for several years after construction.

Since Don completed Makena Resort Golf Club, he has moved on to Aruba, a small Caribbean island that is virtually on the Tropic of Cancer (the sun is directly overhead). Conditions on Aruba are quite different than Hawaii. Aruba is a rather flat, dry and sandy little island where the wind is constant from one direction and with such velocity, that the only tree that can withstand the distortions of perpetual bending and nodding is the *Divi Divi*.

So what did Don Lindblad teach me about building a golf course in an area that has virtually no sand, soil or gravel as we see the mantle of cover here in Minnesota? In fact one of the reasons for the lack of soil formation is the meager rainfall in this particular area of Maui. Although it is an island of somewhat small proportions, the rainfall varies from 10 inches in certain areas to over 200 inches. I'm not going to refer to the base material in Hawaii as soil but rather *terra firma* consisting of volcanic rock, ash and magma. A bulldozer would be virtually ineffective in shaping any of the "Parent Material" for construction.

So how did Donovan Lindblad get such beautiful artistry out of this "moonscape"? The solution is quite simple if you have a lot of money backing the project such as a Mr. Tutsumi. You simply locate a large cinder cone nearby



DONOVAN LINDBLAD at the edge of the fairway with cactus, Alalia trees and hezau in background.

and you overdress all the rock and undesirable magma with a layer of fine cinder. The cinder layer varies in thickness from a few inches to several feet or whatever pleases the architect.

The construction of the Makena course was done by hauling in cinder from a cone five miles up the slope of Haleakala Crater with several 32-yard, Model 769 Caterpillar trucks. The cinders were screened for the final coat so that the largest size particles were ³/₈ inch and included all fines under that size. Shaping and working with the cinder coat was extremely simple with gentle rolling contours, where at one time there was raw lava slag. The material reacted like and was similar to a mixed grade of Turface. Turface, as you know, has a base exchange as opposed to sand which has none. From what I could observe of the growth on this material, it had base exchange and whatever else it took to support growth because the speed with which Don could establish turf was phenomenal.

Establishment of the fairways was done vegetatively. Stolons were extracted from a four-acre nursery comprised of No. 419 Tifton Bermuda. This four-acre nursery was inadequate in size to keep up with the planting, and Don would have to hold up on stolon collections to give the nursery a two-week respite so it could re-establish itself. He raided some of the earlier planted fairways to collect enough stolons to keep the operation on track.

Although Hawaii does not appear to have seasons (from the standpoint of temperature variations), Don felt that the growth at the time I was there (late November) was not as good as it had been earlier in the year. If this were so, the difference in growth rate could have been laid to length of daylight. The establishment of turf on this sterile cinder material was phenomenal. Don would spread the stolons and, as soon as they were laid, he turned on the irrigation. Fertilization did not take place until one week after planting and the fairway was completely established at the end of two weeks.

(Continued on Page 8)

Lindblad -

(Continued from Page 7)

Greens were planted similarly except the foundation or "soil" under the green was a mixture of true sand, 80 percent, and peat 20 percent. Greens, of course, had a finer Bermuda and they were planted with "Tift Dwarf" (a release from Tifton, Ga., experiment station). Greens were top-dressed with pure sand thereafter.

The Makena Golf Course is not a rectangular plot of real estate such as most of our Minnesota courses. Rather, it meanders along the slope of Haleakala volcano, avoiding recent magma, lava tubes and deep gullies. I guarantee you would not follow a ball hit into the rough among the Pandana roots, acacia, cactus and miserable sharp volcanic rock. At the very edge of the fairways are prickly pear or beaver tail type of cactus. As can be seen in one of the accompanying photos, Don Lindblad is standing at the edge of a fairway along side of what looks like a stone wall. The stone structure is actually an ancient Polynesian Temple called a *heiau*. These structures are not to be tampered with or molested in any way. The Polynesians believe that since these were sacred places, the spirits of their ancestors rest there.

Son Michael Kolb wrote his Ph.D. Thesis on the *heiaus* of Maui and, in all probability as a state archaeologist for Hawaii, he had to survey this structure to get its historical significance before the developer could proceed with the construction of the new golf course.

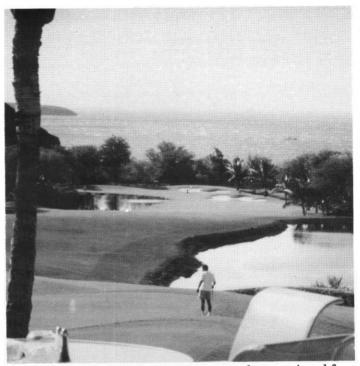
An interesting story about the owner of Makena Resort golf course is that the course does not open to the public until Mr. Tutsumi, a Japanese industrialist, plays it. For whatever reason, Don didn't know why. It was not until one year after completion that Mr. Tutsumi got around to playing the course and declared it open to the public. Another interesting aside during construction and probably still true today, the greatest hazard for injury and destruction to the golf courses on Maui were from "wild pigs." Actually they are domestic pigs that have escaped and become wild as opposed to the large tusk killer type.

Jack Kolb is a retired member of the MGCSA.

THE CIBA LEGACY AWARD

The CIBA Legacy Award Program is available as an educational aid to children and grandchildren of GCSAA members. The awards are \$1500 per academic year.

The deadline for application is April 15, 1995. Contact the MGCSA business office for further information at 612/473-0557 or toll free at 800-6442-7227.



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