

Florida, Michigan Leading In Golf Course Construction

With the picture ever-changing, there were at year's end 439 golf facilities under construction throughout the country, reports Harry Eckhoff, facility development consultant for the National Golf Foundation.

Eckhoff authored the golf industry outlook for the coming year in the December issue.

Of the new facilities, Eckhoff reported, 381 are regulation courses and 58 are par threes and executive type.

States leading in new golf course construction are: Florida, 30; Michigan, 25; Illinois and Pennsylvania, each 21; California and Ohio, each 20; North Carolina, 19; Tennessee and Texas, each 18; Virginia, 16; New York, 15; Washington and Indiana, each 14; and Georgia, 12.

Prolonged tight money has brought some changes into financing of golf projects, said Eckhoff. "Many private clubs are selling long-term interest-bearing bonds to their members," he said. "Small syndicates are being created to finance profit-motive golf courses. Some projects are obtaining legal authority to sell stocks on the open market."



Bill Byers, right, president of the Iowa Golf Course Superintendents Association, presents a check for turfgrass research to Floyd Andre, dean of agriculture, Iowa State University. Looking on, from the left, are Ed Cott, ISU Extension horticulturist and turfgrass specialist; and Dr. J. P. Mahlstedt, associate dean of agriculture. The Iowa GCSA has given ISU a research grant annually since 1941.

An example of the stock venture, Eckhoff reported, is the 18-hole Trent Jones designed Golden Triangle Golf Course planned for the 170-acre Johns Hopkins Estate between Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D.C.

Stock offering for this one is under way, according to Carl Rasnic, former PGA Middle Atlantic Section president and now president of Golden Triangle.

A stock offering of four million shares, Eckhoff said, has been announced by American Family Rec-

reation Centers, Inc., of Annapolis. Proceeds will be used to build year-round resorts, including golf courses, motels, travel-trailer parks, swimming pools and other facilities. They'll be located between Kentucky and Florida adjacent to Interstate 75 and from Virginia to Florida adjacent to Interstate 95.

The first two resort sites, Eckhoff continued, are planned (each at a cost of about \$8 million) just south of Atlanta and in the Orlando, Fla., area.

Insect Report

WTT's compilation of insect problems occurring in turfgrasses, trees, and ornamentals throughout the country.



TURF INSECTS

CHINCH BUG

(*Blissus leucopterus*)

INDIANA: Noneconomic in 23 grass and soil samples in northwest, west-central, northeast, and east-central districts. Averaged 24 per square foot at one location each of Atkinson in Benton County.

GRASS WEBWORM

(*Herpetogramma licarsisalis*)

HAWAII: Heavy on turf in park at Mililani, Oahu; larvae and/or pupae 10-12 per square foot.

INSECTS OF ORNAMENTALS

ARMORED SCALES

FLORIDA: Nymphs and adults of *Lepidosaphes maskelli* on 90 percent of 939 *Juniperus chinensis* in nursery at Dover, Hillsborough County. All instars of *Pseudaonidia clavigera* on 100 camellia plants in nursery at Englewood, Charlotte County.

BROWN SOFT SCALE

(*Coccus hesperidum*)

CALIFORNIA: Heavy on strawberry trees, *Arbutus unedo*, at Taft, Kern County.

TREE INSECTS

AN APHID

(*Lachnus salignus*)

CALIFORNIA: Heavy on weeping willows locally at Nevada City, Nevada County.

(*Essigella pini*)

OKLAHOMA: Continues active on pines at Stillwater, Payne County. Up to 10 per terminal.

WESTERN PINE BEETLE

(*Dendroctonus brevicomis*)

CALIFORNIA: Ponderosa and Jeffrey pine trees in Lassen National Forest, struck by lightning, currently show 30+ trees infested in one-half acre area. Salvage of dead and infested trees planned.

A RHOPALID BUG

(*Leptocoris rubrolineatus*)

NEVADA: Collected from *Acer negundo* (boxelder) at Mina, Mineral County. This is a new county record.

FOREST TENT CATERPILLAR

(*Malacosoma disstria*)

MINNESOTA: Egg masses in northern area checked in November and December 1969: Egg parasitism 3.93 percent, dead prelarvae 0.77 percent, and dead eggs 5.63 percent.