

LANDSCAPE PROFILE

Reedy row-sprigged Tifway 419 bermuda. The crew also rebuilt a few greens and changed the contour of others.

A focal point

Among the vast changes, none is as dramatic as the picturesque lake that highlights the first hole. Reedy ordered it built immediately for aesthetic purposes.

Other smaller bodies of water have been extended, like the pond to the right of the green on the par 3, 172-yard seventh hole that is perhaps the course's visual highlight.

Reedy has taken an idea from Pete Dye and added some cross-tie work along the pond's bank. He's also added a number of bunkers, upgraded the Toro irrigation system, rebuilt the driving range and started

a tree-spading program.

Room for improvement

Reedy readily admits he and his crew have more work ahead. Play has increased tremendously and traffic problems are apparent. Membership has grown by 200 percent in two years thanks to the improvements and resulting population boom in the adjacent Castlewoods development.

Surprisingly, despite the Jackson humidity, Reedy has few disease problems. He is experiencing a war against the pine bark beetle which has taken out a number of the course's pines.

He says the course will be in top condition for the State Amateur championship coming this summer, should Castlewoods be chosen. Right now, the course is in the top two.



Castlewoods' superintendent Stanley Reedy has wanted to work on a golf course since his teen years when friend Pat Sneed told Reedy how rewarding the job is. Reedy later married Sneed's sister, Dot. Sneed is superintendent at Tupelo (Miss.) CC.

That makes two of the top four state tournaments held at Castlewoods.

Come to think of it, Stan Reedy has a right to be proud.

MAKING A LIVING

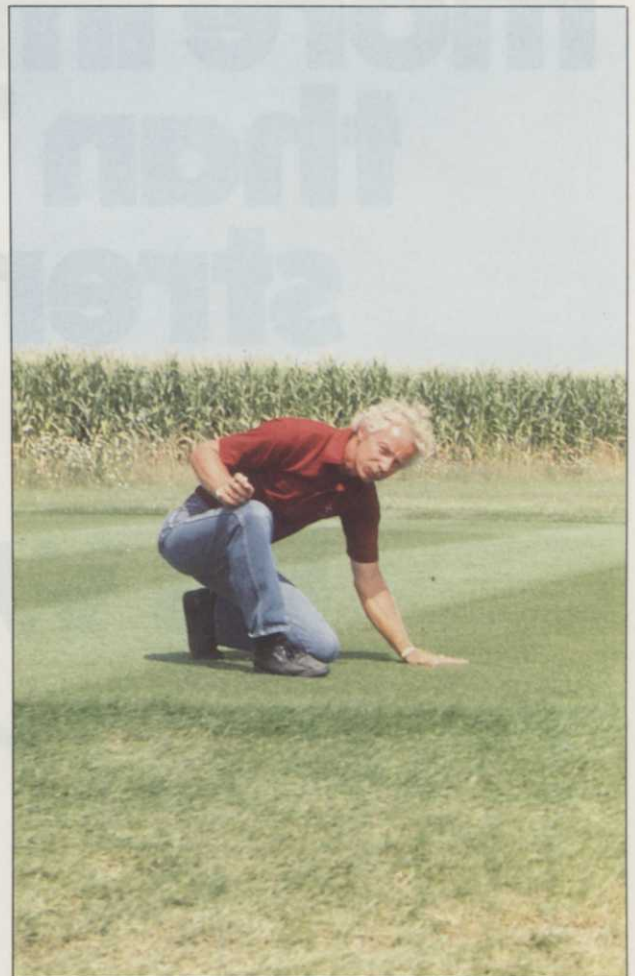
Owners of public golf courses, like Jay Scott of Tanglewood, depend on greens fees for a livelihood. They might make the best superintendents of all.

Jay Scott has invested a life in 18 golf holes.

And if you don't think that Tanglewood Golf Course isn't the most efficiently-run, best-manicured course around, you don't know what "investing a life" means.

Twenty years ago, Scott's father Ralph spurned the life of a

Jay Scott checks a Tanglewood tee for overall quality, his number one consideration.



LANDSCAPE PROFILE

Delaware, Ohio, farmer and decided to build a golf course. Ralph is now retired. Son Jay, daughter-in-law Sue and son Bob run the course. It is their livelihood.

"It was Dad's idea," says Jay, a central Ohio twang in his voice. "It was his way of keeping the family together. Twenty-one years ago, we were farmers."

Farming didn't agree with Jay, for one. So Tanglewood opened with nine holes in 1967. Two years later, the second nine opened.

What's pythium?

"We told Jack Kidwell to build us a course that makes money," Scott remembers. "Our schooling was strictly from experience. Turfwise, it was a phone call to Jack every day of the week."

"There was a time we didn't know what pythium was. For five years, learning turf was strictly question after question after question. Of course, there's no way you could do that today without a professional."

His family has prospered because Jay treats golf course superintendent-ing as a business.

Everything is costed out. "With the greens fees from the 280 people that go through here on a typical day, I can control weeds the whole year," he observes.

Selling good turf

Tanglewood is 20 miles from Columbus, Jack Nicklaus and Muirfield. That means the competition to attract golfers is intense.

"I don't have a scenic course," Jay admits. "If I want golfers, I have to sell good turf. And there are no more excuses left for not having a beautiful course. We've got too many good products at our disposal."

Tanglewood greens are Penn-cross. Tees are half ryegrass, half bluegrass. Nine fairways are Merion bluegrass, the rest half rye, half blue. All are due to be completely renovated with Roundup non-selective herbicide during the next three years.

"This fall, we're going with 100 percent ryegrass," says Scott. "Prograss herbicide kills everything but rye, it will kill poa annua either pre-emergence or post-emergence,



Sue and Jay Scott relax for a moment amid Tanglewood's fleet of golf cars.



A 21-foot, nine-gang tractor mower races between trees.

and it will thin bluegrass so much that the rye will take over.

"I'm leaning more to the idea of 100 percent rye being a great salvation. The only problem is red thread, so you just have to plan on four applications of fungicide a year."

Tees and greens are in impeccable shape. "There's no way I can improve on them," Scott says. They are mowed at $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, respectively.

Fairways, which are mowed at $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch, however, need some

improvement. "I only give them half an inch of water a week. But, eventually, I'd like to have them up to the level of the tees and greens. And I'm not afraid to spend any amount of money to do it."

Tricks of the trade

The course does not have an over-abundance of trees. But none have been planted nearer than 21 feet from another. Why? "Because we use nine-gang, 21-foot mowers, and we can zip between them."

Tanglewood is one of the few

LANDSCAPE PROFILE

grassy weeds."

Berry uses a preventive program to treat cutworms and grubs. He also stops problems from developing by paying close attention to soil nutrition.

Berry, a strong believer in the use of potassium, uses 2½ lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. once monthly of 0-0-50 sulfate of potash.

He also uses 3 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. of soluble potash each time greens are sprayed. By keeping phosphorus low, he has eliminated poa annua.

Cost considerations

"We figure fertilizer use at a price per acre," Berry says, "and we have found that on the turf we have developed on our 27 holes, the IBDU is less costly than most nitrogens."

Robert C. Klinesteker, golf course superintendent at the San Francisco Golf Club, Calif., agrees. "We have to watch all maintenance costs," he says, "because we operate with union personnel."

Wages are \$10.54 per hour for a crew of nine on the 18-hole course.

Klinesteker first used slow-

release nitrogen in 1984, because he wanted density and steady growth.

"I didn't want a flush of growth," he explains. "We don't have help on weekends; we mow Friday and we can't have high fairways by Sunday."

Klinesteker used two applications of Par Ex 24-4-12 on fairways and tees this past season.

"We applied the slow-release at the 1 lb. rate," he says. "We like the residual which produces good results on our very drouthy and very loamy sand."

He previously used urea and ammonium sulfate and had problems with rank growth.

Klinesteker had four years of golf course experience in Michigan before coming to the California club as superintendent in 1982.

His biggest problem on the course has been growth of English daisy. He has practically killed out this weed pest by using Banvel, which also helps control poa.

Because of this, and a soil nutrition program, fairways and tees

are beginning to develop acceptable turf stands.

Management for this area is year-round. The Golf Club has some 500 members, although only 120 are active golfers.

"We can irrigate at will because the sand readily absorbs the water. But with slow-release nitrogen sources, we have found that we don't need to water as heavily," Klinesteker says.

He verticuts tees once monthly; and double verticuts greens each week.

Greens are cut six days each week with a walking mower; fairways every two weeks in summer at 7/16-inch height or at ½-inch. "Crew members," he says, "do a better job of repairing ball marks and other surface injuries. Riding crew members do not stop as readily and make the needed repairs."

Both superintendents couple good cultural practices throughout with their soil nutrition program; problems are fewer and less likely to develop.

WT&T

BENTGRASS SHOWCASE

Having a premium playing surface is a must at Stonehenge Golf Course in Tennessee, so bentgrass fairways were the obvious choice. Being on the Cumberland Plateau made it a little easier.

Kee the ball out of the rough at Stonehenge Golf Course in Fairfield Glade, Tenn., and a golfer can play bentgrass from tee to green. That's a rarity that far south.

Stonehenge is one of three 18-hole resort courses. The decision to establish bentgrass fairways is a result of a combination of elevation and a strong disease maintenance program.

"We were working to make this a showcase course, and this type of turf provides a premium playing surface," explains superintendent Harold Franklin. "We knew establishing and maintaining the bent would be difficult and



The Cumberland Plateau offers the opportunity to combine scenery with challenging golf holes.