The Links at Spanish Bay in Monterey, CA seeded with Jamestown chewings fescue

Jamestown
Chewings Fescue

For more than 300 years chewings fescues have been used on golf courses. Of all chewings fescue varieties, Jamestown developed by Dr. C.R. Skogley, University of Rhode Island, has earned an enviable reputation.

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| Mean Scores from 19 Nationwide Test Locations (National Turfgrass Evaluation Program, 1986) |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Jamestown                        | 4.7              | Koket             | 4.5              |
| Penllawn                         | 4.4              | Ensylva           | 4.4              |
| Highlight                        | 4.2              |

Advantages of Jamestown Chewings Fescue

- Fine leaves
- Tillers aggressively
- Dense, low growth
- Persists under low mowing
- Darker green
- Tolerates drought
- Excellent shade performance

For new greens
Mix Jamestown with bentgrass in a 50/50 mix by seed weight. Jamestown allows you to have your greens in play more quickly compared to 100% bentgrass seedings.

For repairs
Use 3-4 lbs. of Jamestown with 1/2 lb. of bentgrass per 1000 square feet for quick re-establishment of damaged areas.

For winter overseeding
Use Jamestown in a mix for overseeding Bermudagrass greens, tees and lawns.

NOTE: Jamestown Chewings Fescue is included as a component of Marvelgreen 3 + 1 and Marvelgreen Classic winter overseeding mixtures.

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Fescues Emulate Scotland

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Greens and tees were lightly topdressed every two weeks with the sand/peat mix. "Now we topdress once a month and aerify once in the spring and once in the fall."

Another thing that Rygg noticed was that the thatch fescues tend to build does not affect their performance. "Thatch is part of the Scottish nature of the course," Rygg adds. "The fescues seem to thrive in two or three inches of thatch because they are so deep rooted." However, he is adding a groomer attachment to his walk-behind greens mowers this winter to control the thatch on the greens.

The tees have also baffled skeptics by withstanding everything thrown at them. "The fescue takes abuse as good or better than ryegrass and Kentucky bluegrass," says Rygg. "It seems to resist divots because it's so dense and we don't have to keep the tees as wet. A divot here is rarely bigger than a half inch. We also have a divot bombing program where the crew places a mixture of seed, sand and peat to every divot they see. We mow them with walk-behind greensmowers at 5/8 inch, fertilize with a half pound of nitrogen per month and overseed them frequently."

Mowing the undulating fairways at 5/8 inch without scalping has been a challenge for Rygg and his crew. "Fortunately, because we have fescue we don't have to mow as low or as often as we would other grasses," he states. "Fescues grow more slowly than conventional golf course grasses. They also don't change the golf shot as they grow, because the dense, narrow shoots prevent flier lies."

"We can't use big equipment on the fairways, so we mow with 72-inch triplex Toros with hydraulically driven ten-bladed reels." These are fitted with baskets to remove any Poa seedheads and...
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Not only do Fine Fescues excel alone or in perennial ryegrass/Kentucky bluegrass mixtures on horizontal playing surfaces; Fescues are excellent for low maintenance areas like berms, roadside banks, ski slopes and hilly spots that don't retain moisture. So, you see, Fescues are ideal all-around grasses for all around your recreation and sports facility. Their low maintenance requirements offer turf managers a chance for a little more leisure... and there’s nothing wrong with that.

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Fescues Emulate Scotland
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to control thatch. "If you stand on top of a dune, you can see that the Poa invades in the low spots but never gets started on top of the mounds." In the spring and fall, Poa is sprayed with a tank mix of endothall. Rygg plans to hit the Poa in low spots with glyphosate and reseed. "Overall, we have maybe one percent Poa on the fairways."

Broadleaf weeds are easily controlled with postemergent herbicides but Rygg does fight crabgrass, kikuyugrass, and tall fescue that invade the course. "Since we are constantly reseeding we avoid using preemergent herbicides," says Rygg. That forces the crew to pull grassy weeds by hand. He would like to experiment with Acclaim, a selective grassy weed control from Hoechst, but it is not currently registered in California.

An overseeding program is an important part of the maintenance of fairways, tees and greens. In addition to spot seeding, Rygg keeps a tractor-mounted slicer/seeder and Ryan Renovaire busy most of the year. "I'd rather spend money on seed at this point than experiment alot with chemicals," says Rygg. "It's no different than using ryegrass on conventional golf courses to maintain density and uniformity. Overseeding gives the golfer the best possible conditions for his game."

The short rough constitutes a four-foot-wide ring around the fairways. Cut at 1½ inch with a National reel mower, it serves as a last-hope barrier between the fairway and the tall rough. Both short and tall rough receive only two applications of fertilizer each year, being maintenance-free for the most part. During the summer the tall rough has a brownish-green cast that warns golfers of impending doom if their shots venture into it.

The deep-rooted fescue also holds together the steep walls of numerous pot bunkers strategically spread throughout the course. Combined with the tall rough, dunes, marshes, and constant wind, pot bunkers send the message to the golfer that nature is his toughest opponent on the course, exactly as it is in Scotland.

In fact, at sunset the golfer might swear that he really is in Scotland when a kilted musician plays his bagpipe from the atop the dunes near the hotel.

With more than 100 golf courses under his belt, Robert Trent Jones II continues to make golf courses blend into their surroundings. With the Links at Spanish Bay, Jones has achieved another goal: to give American golfers the authentic experience of linksland golf.

Jones, Watson, Tatum, Hurley and Rygg all seem to agree that fine fescue is an inseparable part of that experience. They are also convinced that fescues can be maintained satisfactorily in this country for golfers to enjoy.

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PALA MESA RESORT WINS DEERE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

PALA MESA RESORT WINS DEERE TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

The victorious Pala Mesa Resort team included (from left) Jim Davis of Hydro-Scape Products in San Diego, Bob Dobek, Danna Campbell, Chris Starkjohann and John Slavik.

After two grueling days of competition on the tough Jack Nicklaus Resort Course at PGA West in LaQuinta, CA, a livesome representing Pala Mesa Resort in Fallbrook, CA, captured the 1988 John Deere Team Championship.

Representing Pala Mesa were PGA professional Chris Starkjohann, superintendent Bob Dobek, club manager Danna Campbell, club president John Slavik, and Deere distributor Jim Davis. All teams played a modified scramble format officiated by the PGA.

The John Deere Team Championship is one of 34 PGA-sanctioned events. The purpose of the tournament is to bring together the different managers at golf courses throughout the country as a team, and to recognize those teams that perform best together in a scramble format.

First runner-up in the championship was the team from Prestwood Country Club in Dallas, TX. The team from Glen Oaks Club in Old Westbury, NY, slipped from first place to fourth on the second day of the championship. Moon Valley Country Club in Phoenix also moved past Glen Oaks on the final day.

All members of the winning team received championship rings. In addition, PGA professional Starkjohann won $2,000. Members of the top three teams were presented with glass trophies to display back home at their clubs.

GOLF COURSE ARCHITECTS OFFER COST GUIDELINES

Real estate developers should expect to spend at least $1.25 million to build an 18-hole golf course, excluding the cost of land, according to the American Society of Golf Course Architects (ASGA) in a new publication, Planning the Real Estate Development Golf Course. Nevertheless, the ASGA says developers can expect a profit in the first year of operation.

The group gives a rough estimate of construction costs for a regulation 18-hole course as between one and three million dollars. This would include clearing, grading, drainage, irrigation system, seeding, building greens and tees, shelters, bridges, cart paths and service roads. In addition, the developer would need to spend between $150,000 and $300,000 for maintenance equipment and between $100,000 and $250,000 for a maintenance building.

Finally, ASGA estimates annual maintenance costs to run between $100,000 and $250,000.

ASGA cites examples of the impact of a golf course on values of surrounding homesites. If land is not available for a regulation-length course (130 to 150 acres), ASGA states that developers might consider shorter executive-length courses, which typically occupy between 75 and 100 acres.

The brochure is available free from ASGA, 221 North La Salle St., Chicago, IL 60601, (312) 372-7090.

KELTY NAMED DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AT SCOTTS

Michael Kelty has been appointed director of research and development for the O.M. Scott & Sons Company. He will be responsible for the research and product development programs, which support and maximize the growth of the company's consumer and professional businesses.

Since joining Scotts in 1979 as regulatory environmental specialist, Kelty has held several technical management positions, including director of chemical technology.

A graduate of John Carroll University in Cleveland with a bachelor of science degree, Kelty completed his Ph.D. at Ohio State University in 1977. Prior to joining Scotts, he was an assistant professor of environmental and health services at Cleveland State.

LESCO PROMOTES MACK AND SIEGFRIED

Lesco, Inc., a manufacturer and distributor of turf care products and equipment to the lawn care and golf course industries, has announced the promotion of two managers.

Jeffrey W. Mack has been appointed vice president of equipment sales. He will be responsible for the overall marketing function of the company's line of professional turf equipment.

Mack's former position with Lesco was as equipment product manager. He is a graduate of Denison University in Granville, OH, where he received a degree in economics.

Also named to a vice presidency was James Seigfreid. He will serve as vice president of equipment development. In this capacity Seigfreid will be responsible for managing the development of the Lesco line of professional turf equipment.

Seigfreid joined the company in 1980 as manager of the Sebring, FL manufacturing plant and then served as manager of research and development from 1983 to the present. Prior to 1980, he was a golf course superintendent for 23 years at the Losantville Country Club in Cincinnati, OH, and the Firestone Country Club, in Akron, OH.

WHITE NAMED DIRECTOR OF MARKETING

David R. White has been appointed director of marketing for the CoRon Corporation, headquartered in Souderton, PA. His responsibilities include all the sales and marketing efforts for the company on a national and international basis.

White's experience includes service as sales manager, foliar products, for the Trizon Corporation, and agricultural sales representative for the Arcadian Corporation. He has a degree in agricultural economics from Penn State University.
Joe Robbie Stadium as it was being prepared for the last game of the Dolphin's 1988 season.

Joe Robbie Stadium Prepares For Super Bowl XXIII

Fifty-four million households are expected to have their television sets tuned to Super Bowl XXIII this month. The contest for the National Football League Championship has become one of the premier televised sporting events in the world. And, perhaps the first time, it is being held in a stadium that was designed in large part as a multi-million-dollar stage for the Super Bowl — Joe Robbie Stadium in Miami, FL.

The NFL selected the stadium as the site for Super Bowl XXIII when it was nothing more than a set of architectural drawings. Joe Robbie, owner of the Miami Dolphins, wasn't even certain he could finance construction of the $120-million stadium when he unrolled the blueprints on the conference table at NFL headquarters in New York to show the Super Bowl Site Selection Committee.

He wanted to own the stadium, building it without financing from state or local governments. To obtain private financing, something few sports authorities believed was possible at the time, Robbie developed a unique plan.

With the help of HOK Sports Facilities Group in Kansas City, MO, Robbie satisfied the NFL committee that he could indeed finance his dream. He also realized that his plan would be more likely to succeed with a commitment from the NFL for the 1989 Super Bowl.

The plan hinged on preselling tickets and long-term leases for more than 200 skyboxes and 10,000 club seats, far more than had ever been built in a stadium before.

To win the confidence and support of Miami fans and the NFL, Robbie had to build a better sports facility than the famous Orange Bowl. In addition to providing parking, comfortable seating, and convenient concessions for 73,000 spectators, he needed the ultimate field for both the players and the extremely important television audience.

For a long time, Robbie had shown special interest in the field conditions at the Orange Bowl, home for his Dolphins from 1965 to 1987. He has been a fan of natural turf since 1976, when he was instrumental in having the artificial turf in the Orange Bowl replaced with a Prescription Athletic Turf (PAT) system.

When it was time to decide what type of surface the new stadium would have, Robbie again chose PAT. HOK's Dennis Wellner recalls, "Joe Robbie wanted natural turf from day one. He was very realistic about the limitations of a natural field, but he insisted on it anyway."

The field was also the largest PAT system at the time. It was proportioned by HOK to meet international soccer standards, in addition to football and baseball (with some alterations). As a result of its size, the stadium is almost certain to be used in 1994 during the World Cup Soccer tournaments. Robbie was a tremendous influence in convincing FIFA, the international soccer federation, to select the United States for the games.

Cancellations are a definite threat in Miami, where tropical storms are commonplace and the annual rainfall averages 60 inches. The patented sand-based field with suction drainage can remove four inches of water from a field in one hour. The plastic...
liner below the field also prevents salty subsurface water from intruding and allows the field to be subirrigated.

Salt-water intrusion is a distinct possibility, because the stadium is located on the Snake Canal in Davie, FL, a few thousand feet from the ocean. The water table is just one foot beneath the surface. To stabilize the foundation of the stadium, 500 cubic yards of fill were brought in to raise the stadium ten feet. The grass parking lots, however, remain at the original elevation.

Southern Turf Nurseries (STN) of Norcross, GA, is the licensed PAT installer in the Southeast. As the stadium took shape, STN was custom-growing three acres of Tifway 419 bermudagrass on the sandy soil at its sod farm in Lake Wales, FL. "We had soil samples from the farm tested," recalls STN’s Bill Wilson. "The lab said the samples were the closest thing to a greens mix they had ever seen."

Construction of the field took place between February and May 1987. The Dolphins’ first exhibition game at Robbie Stadium was scheduled for August, so the sod had to knit in roughly two months.

STN began to prepare the flat subgrade on February 9. No slope in the subgrade is required for the PAT system to operate. The plastic barrier was then placed on top of the subgrade. Three miles of wrapped, perforated drainpipe were positioned on top of the barrier. The pattern of the pipe was designed to drain and subirrigate the field in three sections, one for the center of the field and two for the sidelines.

The drain lines feed into "wet pits" located behind both goalposts. Under normal circumstances, the pits serve as large collector drains, removing excess water by gravity. When rainfall exceeds normal drainage, suction created by two pumps underneath the stands is utilized to pull water through the root zone. To subirrigate, the process is reversed by adding water to the wet pits.

At the same time, STN installed the mains and laterals for the surface irrigation system. It consists of 44 Toro 640 heads placed in a square pattern 46 feet apart. At Robbie’s request, only 12 heads are located in bounds.

The other important ingredient of the drainage system is the foot of sand that makes up the root zone of the field. Dr. William Daniel, inventor of the PAT system, made sand part of the design for two primary reasons: It does not compact and it drains better than soils containing clay or silt. He selected fine to medium-sized sand because it retains moisture better than larger sands.

For Joe Robbie Stadium, STN shipped in 8,000 cubic yards of properly sized sand and carefully spread it over the drainage and irrigation lines. Although the system does not require a sloped surface to function properly, a four-inch crown was installed so water could run off tarps. The NFL requires that all stadiums have a tarp to cover the field during a pre-game or game-time rain.

To provide additional moisture retention and to improve the cation (chemical) exchange capacity of the sand, calcined clay was mixed into the top three inches. Ten pairs of Aquamiser moisture sensors were then imbedded at two depths in the sand, two inches and four inches. The sensors were connected with wire to a controller next to the irrigation controller. The risers and sprinkler heads were installed and the sand was irrigated before the sod was shipped from the farm to the stadium.

By May 1, all 128,000 square feet of sod was installed and rolled. Both surface irrigation and subirrigation were activated to encourage the sod to send down deep roots. The moisture-control system was set between 30 and 50 percent. Frequent soil tests were taken so that nutrient levels could be kept at moderate-to-high levels at all times. Granular slow-release fertilizers are the backbone of the nutrition program.

Controversy seems to surround every new facility in professional sports, especially when it is hosting the Super Bowl. Not only does Joe Robbie take an interest in the playing field, the Dolphins’ Don Shula is perhaps one of the most vocal coaches in the NFL about field conditions. He listens