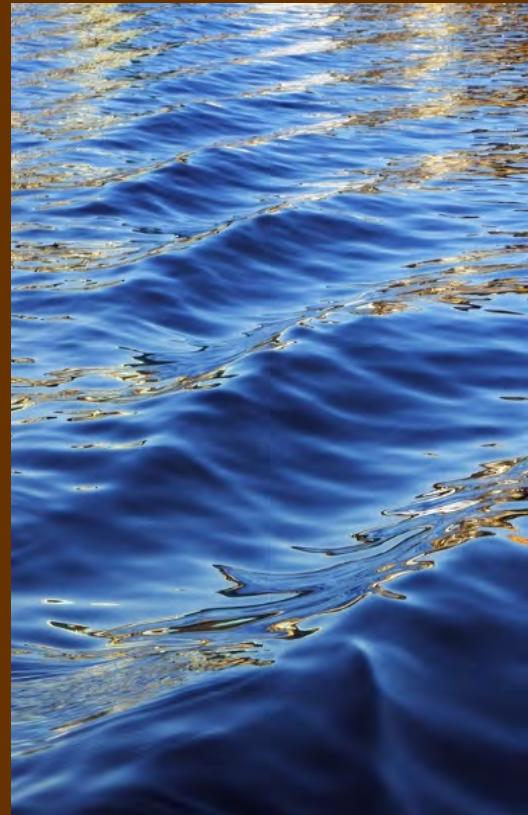


Beyond the Links: Using Golf Courses for Education and Outreach

Joellen Lampman,
School and Turfgrass IPM
Extension Support
Specialist Candidate



Why Golf Courses?

Why Golf Courses?

- This?



Why Golf Courses?

- Or this?



The Golf Center of Palm Desert, CA

Why Golf Courses?

- When carefully constructed and managed, golf courses can be successfully blended with the natural environment to preserve natural habitat and provide a community asset.



Why Golf Courses?

1. Golf has specific environmental issues and opportunities that are shared with other developed properties.
2. Many individuals look at golf courses as an ideal landscape.



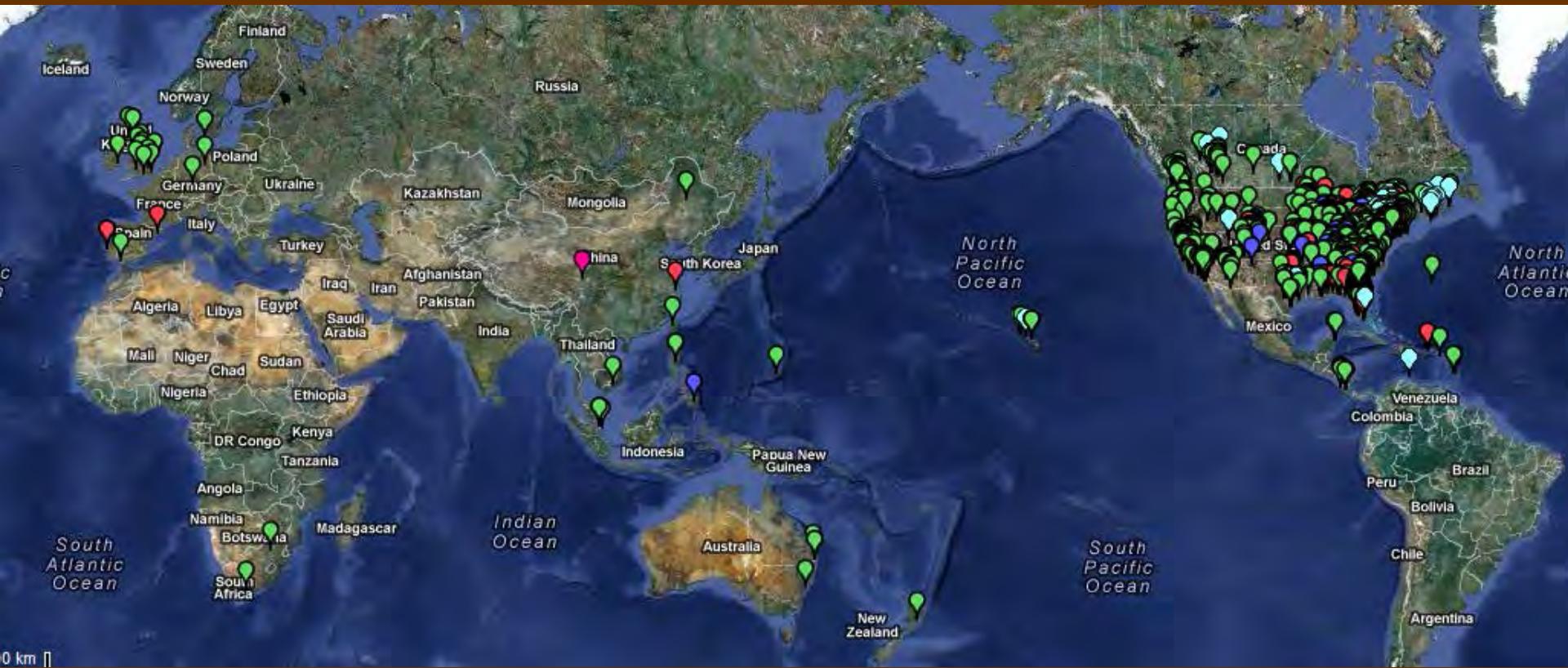
Why Golf Courses?

- They are destinations.



The Outreach Possibilities

- Over 2000 Golf Courses in Environmental Programs
- Over 900 Certified Golf Courses



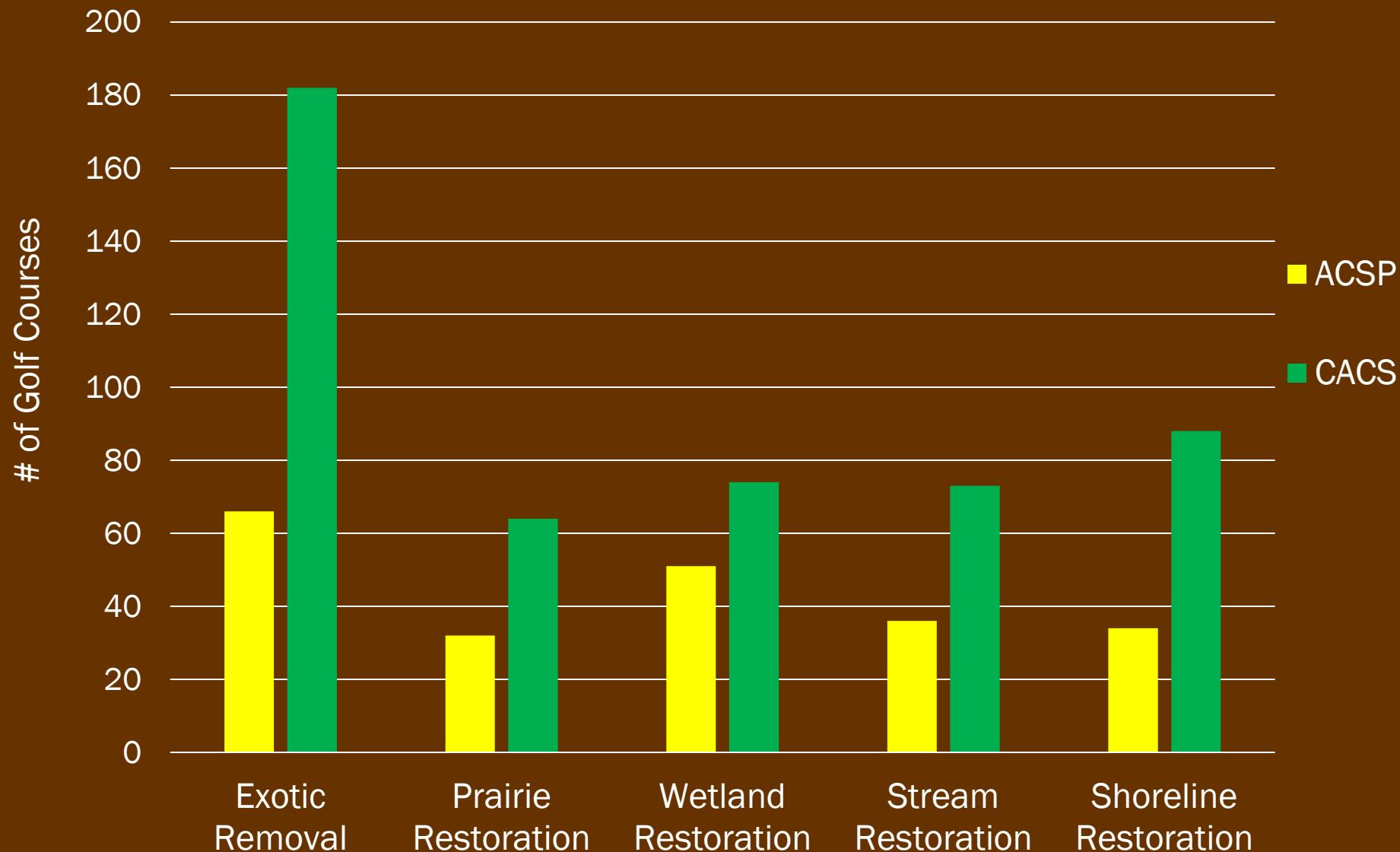
Six Environmental Focus Areas

- Environmental Planning
- Wildlife and Habitat Management
- Chemical Use Reduction and Safety
- Water Conservation
- Water Quality Management
- Outreach and Education

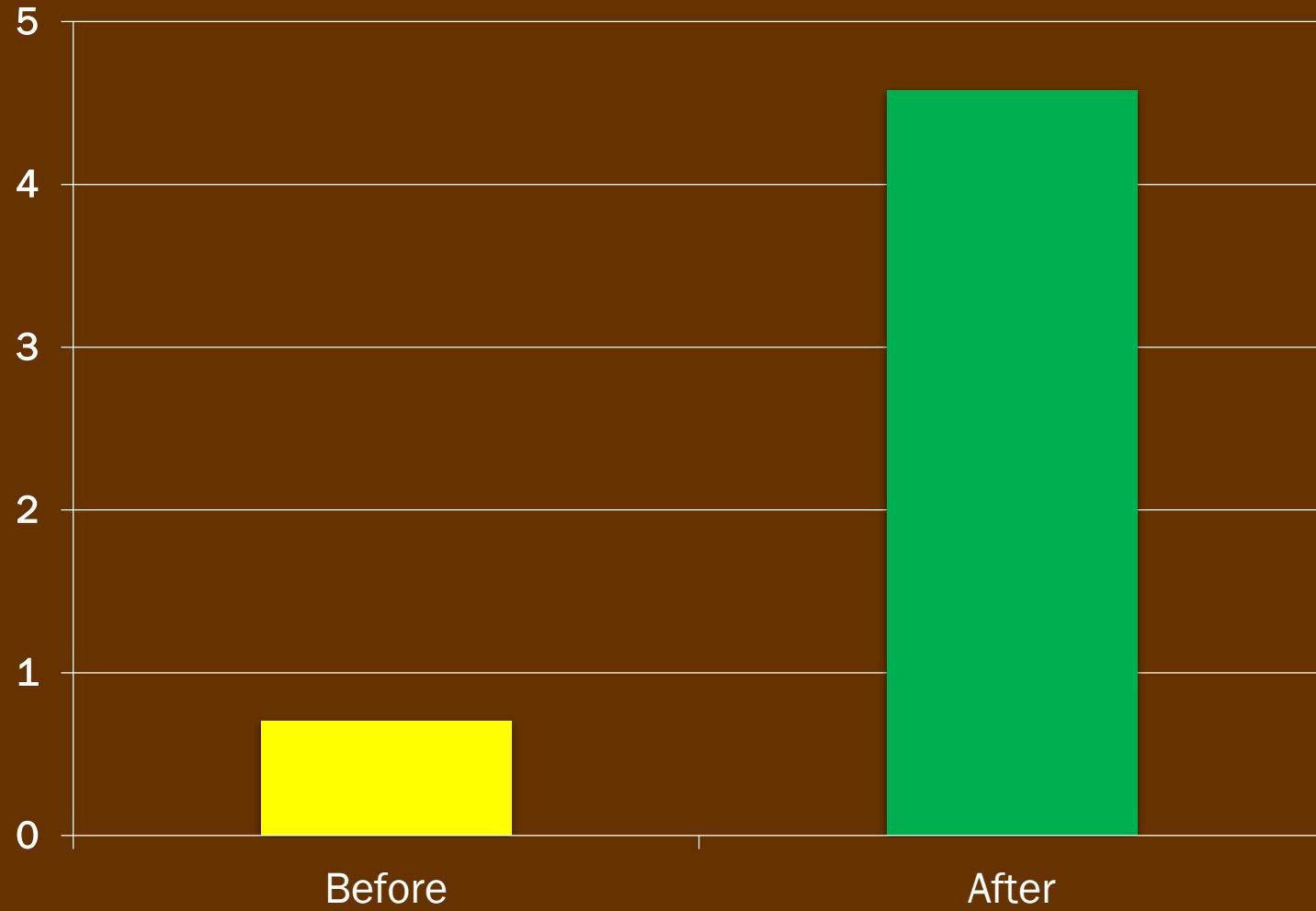


Congressional Country Club, MD

Results: Enhanced Wildlife Habitat

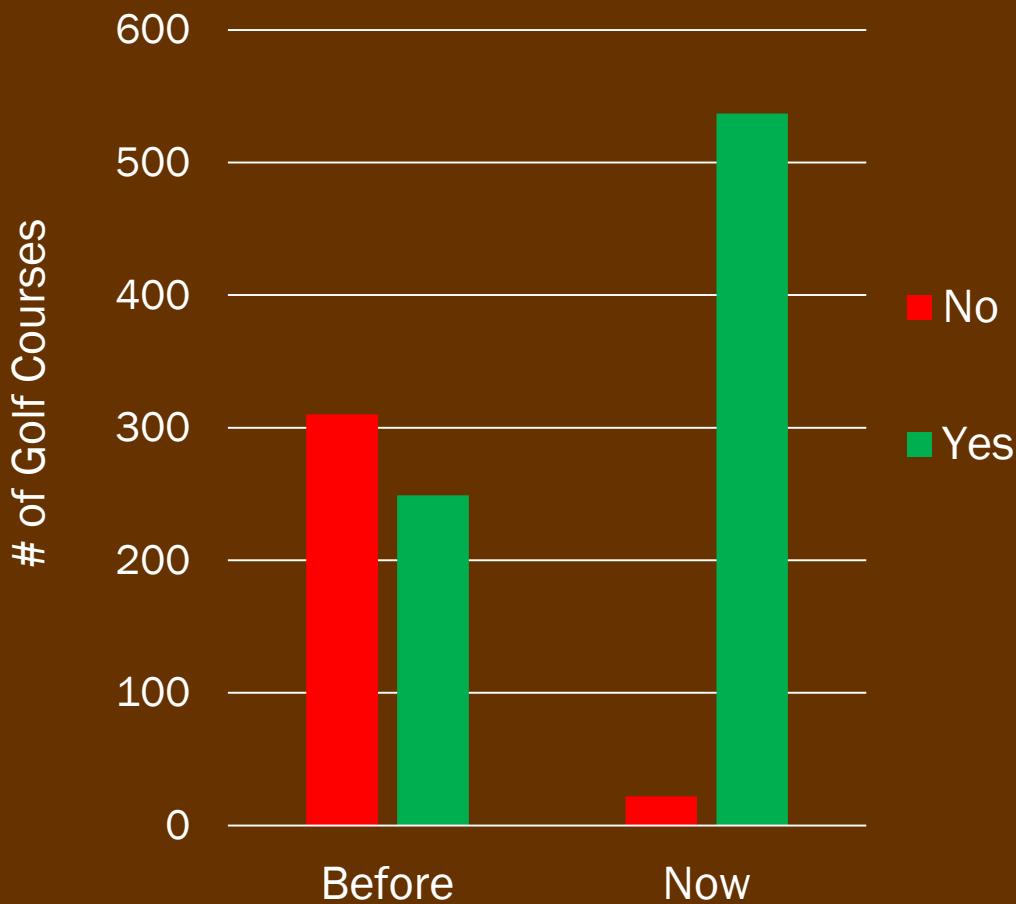


Results: Environmental staff training sessions conducted per year



Results: Improved IPM Implementation

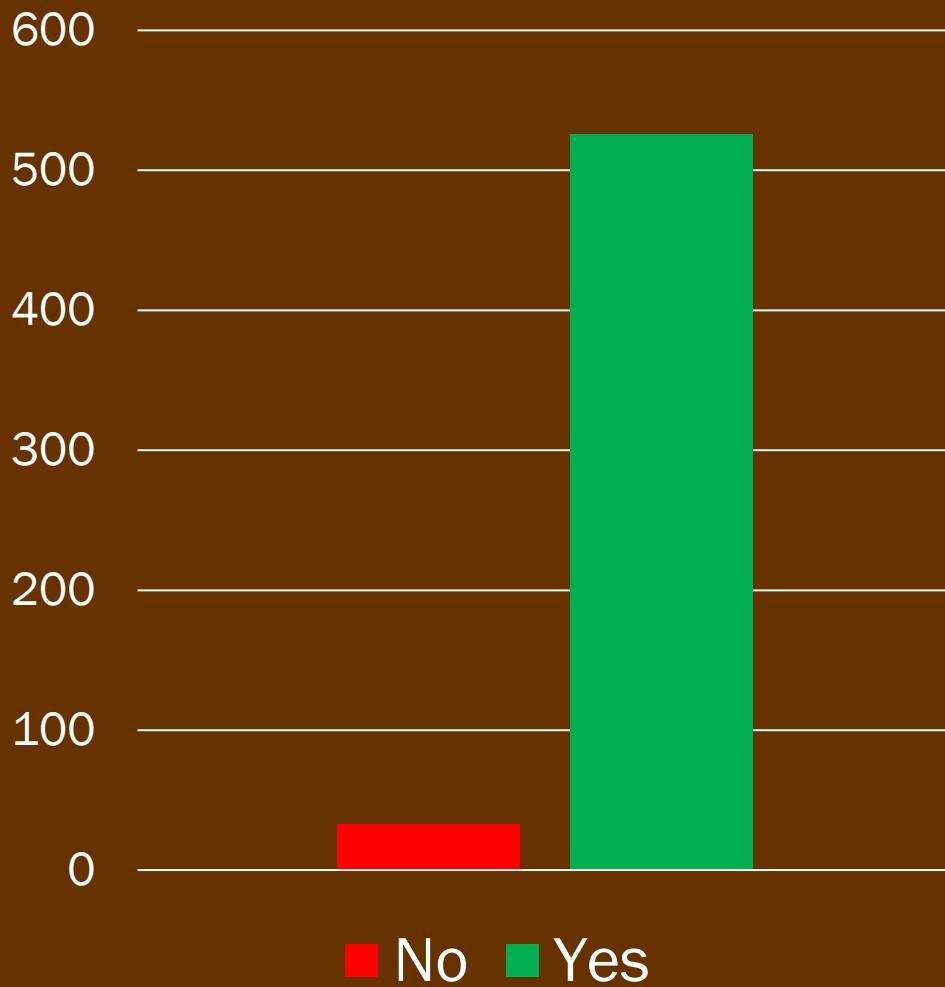
Transitioning to Lower Toxicity Pesticides



Colonial Acres Golf Course,
Glenmont

Results: Improved IPM Implementation

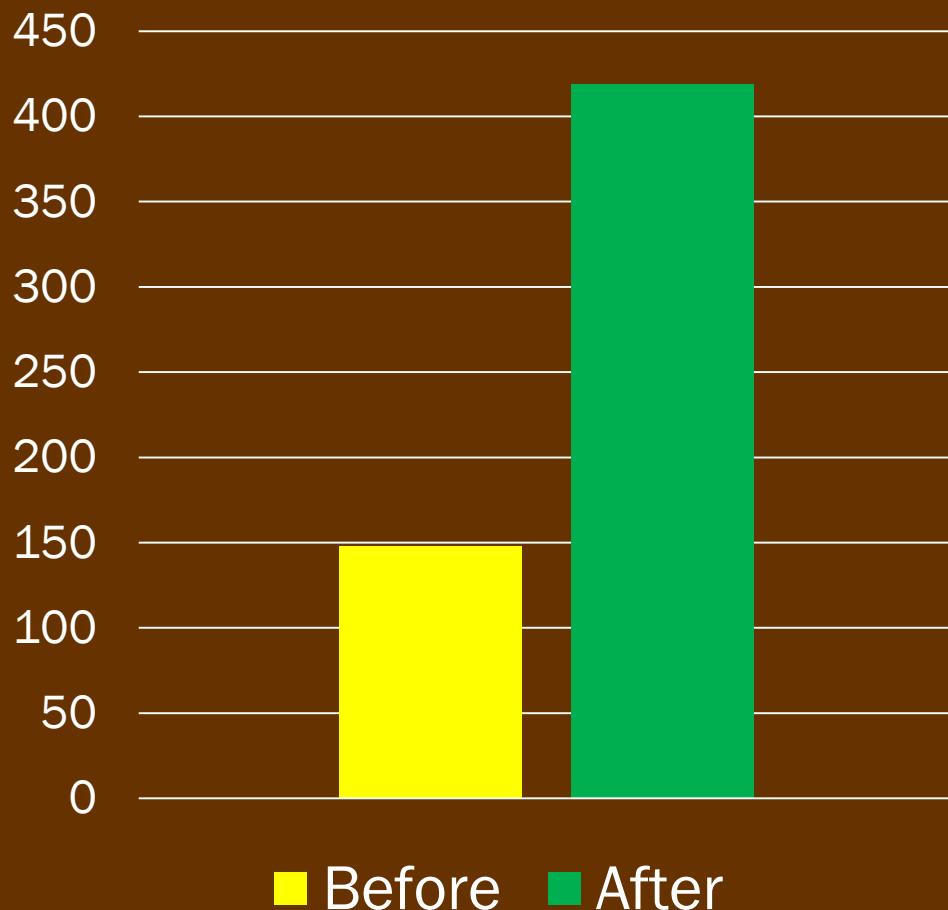
Reduced Pesticide Use



Manually removing crabgrass at Colonial Acres Golf Course, NY

Results: Improved Best Management Practices

Shoreline Turfgrass Mowed at 3" or more



Grand Harbor Golf Club, FL

Results: Environmental Outcomes

- 69% decreased water usage (average savings: 1.9 million gallons/year/course)
- 75% reduced pesticide costs
- 86% increased efforts to monitor water quality
- 89% emphasize native plants when landscaping as a result of ACSP participation



Butterflyweed and yarrow at Bethpage State Park, NY

Outreach and Education

- Communicate Environmental Commitment
- Educate Others
- Provide Volunteer Opportunities
- Use Community Resources



Rockland Country Club, NY

Outreach and Education

- Communicate Environmental Commitment
- Educate Others
- Provide Volunteer Opportunities
- **Use Community Resources**



Rockland Country Club, NY

Community Resources

Resource Advisory Group

- Provide expert advice
- Assist with projects
- Recruit volunteers
- Drum up support and publicity
- Solicit sponsorships and donations



Outreach and Education

- 500+ Conservation Organizations
- Site Visits and Tours



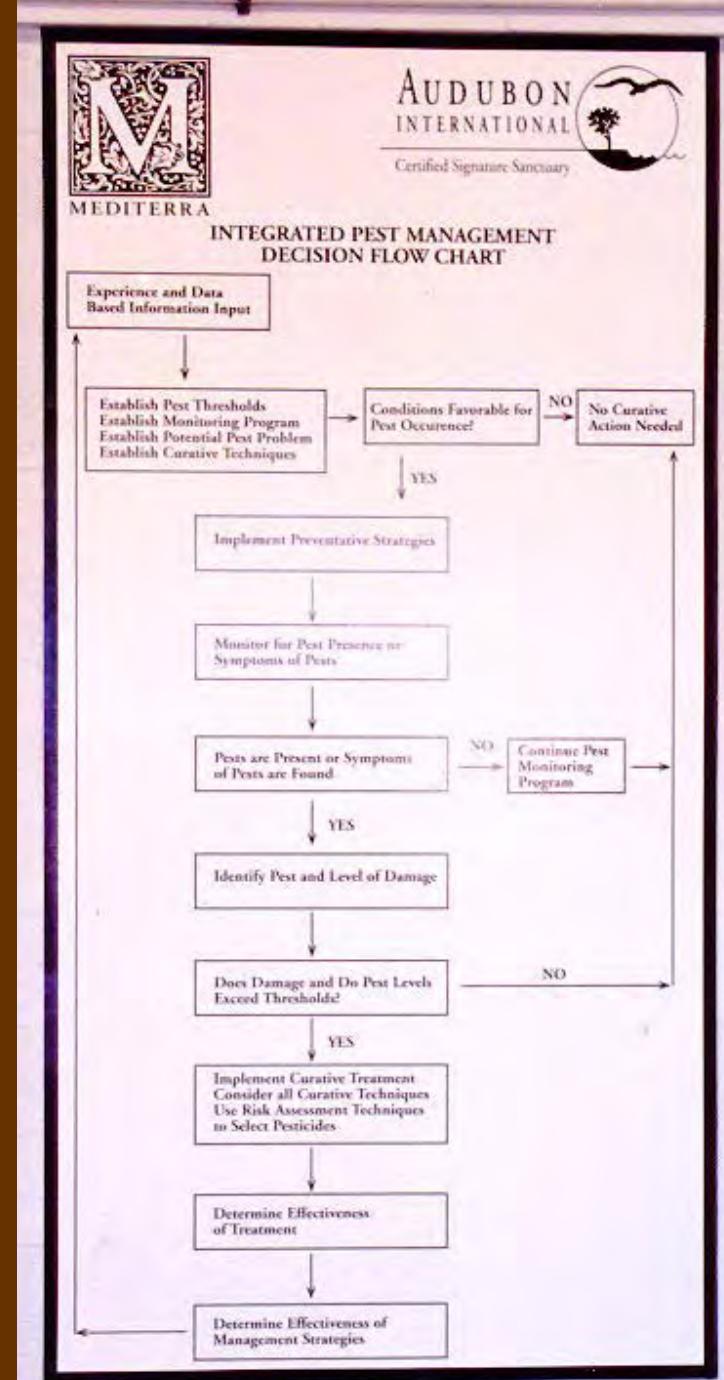
Sports Turf Research Institute Visit,
Westchester Country Club, NY



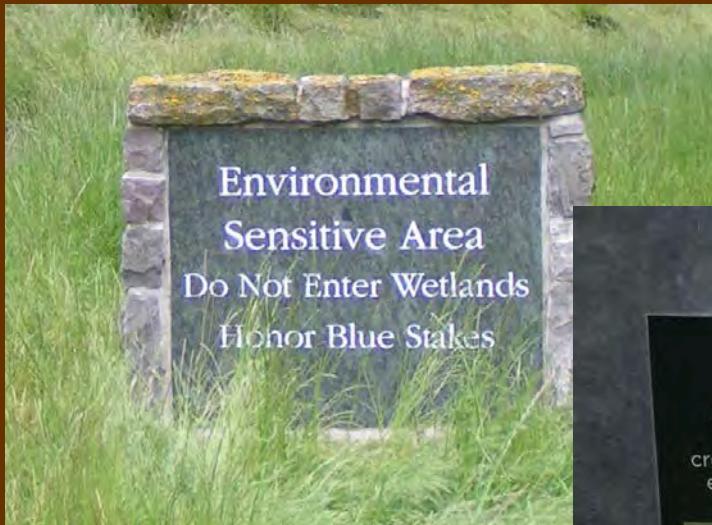
EPA Environmental Performance
Track Site Visit, Colonial Acres
Golf Course, NY

Ways to Tell Your Story

- Passive Storytelling
 - Signs
 - Displays
 - Newsletter Articles
 - Press Releases
 - Marketing Materials
- Active Storytelling
 - Tours
 - Presentations
 - Events



Communication - Signs



The hedge to your left is composed of honeysuckle.

Honeysuckle is an "alien" or invasive plant species in Iowa.

An invasive species is a plant or animal that is not native to a particular area (it ain't from around these parts).

Invasive species can out-compete native species for resources. In the end, only the invasive species may remain (native species may get ran out of town!). Invasive species are usually less valuable to wildlife.

WANTED "HONEYSUCKLE"



DEAD OR AXE

FAIRWAY FACTS

Conservation staff, with the help of volunteers, are currently battling honeysuckle and other invasive plants in our parks. If you would like to get involved with this effort and join our posse, contact Polk County Conservation.



JESTER PARK
GOLF COURSE
www.jesterparkgolf.com
POLK COUNTY CONSERVATION
(515) 323-5300

Communication - Displays



Schuyler Meadows Club, NY

Communication - Displays



Displays - Bring the Outdoors In



Cart Signs

Creature
Feature:

Yellow Trumpet Pitcher Plant



Yellow trumpet pitcher plants (*Sarracenia flava*) feed on insects that are attracted by the sweet smell of nectar. The inside surface of the plant is slippery, and insects fall in and drown. The plant then uses its digestive juices in a rainwater mixture to break down and absorb the insect.

Cheraw State Park conducts prescribed burns to protect this plant's rare shoreline habitat. Look for this plant's bright yellow/green color along Lake Cherokee (holes 13 & 14).

Digital Cart Signs



Nature Trail

Nature Trail

The purpose of this trail is to afford our members and their guests the opportunity to enjoy the beauty of Club woods and meadows.

Golfers' rights-of-way carry at all times.

Bikes, carts & dogs are prohibited.

Enjoy the beauty of our wildlife and wild flowers.

Maps of the 1½ mile trail are available at the Main Club House, the Pro Shop and the Fitness Center.

Nature Trails



A Self-Guided Nature Trail



1-800-327-3353



RESORT AT SQUAW CREEK
Squaw Valley USA • CA
No place like it.

Newsletter Articles



Back on December 16, 2000, I once again hosted The Annual Wekiva River Basin Christmas Bird Count. I've hosted this bird count for six years running now, going back to my previous years working next door at Alaqua CC. This is my second annual count at The Legacy Club as part of Audubon International Signature Program, and I'm happy to report that during this count, we spotted a record 438 birds made up of 41 different species ranging from majestic red shouldered hawks to the beautiful yellow breasted warbler. With the help of some local bird watchers (see photos), we had a very successful and enjoyable morning of birding. It really is amazing what you see on our beautiful golf course if you just take a second and take in the sights. All you have to do is stop, listen, and observe.



Our very own hole number eighteen is world famous now.

It made the "Hole of the Month" in Golf Course Management's and Golfdom issues respectively. The articles both feature our unique "Pit" located up the of the fairway. If anyone off the street ever asks you if you've hit a ball into the Famous Pit", you can now answer with pride. I'm sure if you've ever had to play "The Pit" you have your own unique story to tell., and if you've ever made a there, we just might have to get your picture up on our Wall of Fame!

Keep it in the short green stuff.
See you on the course!



AUDUBON

Swallow-Tailed Kite Visits Indian River Club

Our volunteers from the Audubon Society have been conducting "bird surveys" for more than five years and finally had the thrill of seeing a **Swallow-tailed Kite** soaring over the eastern edge of the property on June 10. If you've never seen this bird, check it out in your Field Guide. Absolutely beautiful!

We had planned to feature the 29 **Mourning Doves**, 35 **Northern Mockingbirds** and 22 **Common Grackle** as highlights of the morning, then along came the Kite. These are really unusually high numbers for so small a habitat. Indian River Club seems to be doing everything right towards maintaining a "bird friendly" environment.

Jack Taylor said, "We're still coming across abandoned bird feeders. Please take them down and store when you leave for other climates."

No one signed up for the June 3 Bird Expedition resulting in a cancellation. We're prepared to conduct another Expedition on July 1. See Sandy for the sign up roster.

Our regular survey on June 1 produced 37 species (higher than one year ago) including a single male **Wood Duck** swimming in the North canal. We're hoping that he might possibly have a mate, or nest, in the vicinity.

All species of Heron and Egret (excepting Night Herons) were counted. One **Great Blue Heron**, 8 **Great Egret**, 3 **Snowy Egret**, 2 **Little Blue Heron**, 2 **Tri-colored Heron**, 10 **Cattle Egret** and 1 elusive **Green Heron**, 10 **Mottled Duck**, 5 **Common Moorhen**, 3 **Wood Stork** and an unusual 21 **White Ibis** were all part of the count. We were very pleased to find 8 **Brown Thrashers** against zero last year. **Northern Cardinals** continue to prosper with a total of fourteen.



Happy Birding, *Jack Taylor and Jane Brooks, P.I.A.S.*

Seasonal Newsletters



Spring Sights and Sounds

The temperatures are warming and the days are getting longer, so lace up those sneakers and hit the trails at the Sanctuary. You'll notice a wide array of activity along these trails, as nature begins to come alive.



Dogwood (*Cornus florida*)

Habitat: Understory tree in open woods
In bloom: March - April
Side notes: State flower of North Carolina. Flowers become berries that are eaten by squirrels & birds



Redbud (*Cercis canadensis*)

Habitat: Understory tree in many forest types (especially forest edge)
In bloom: March - April
Side notes: Heart shaped flower and long seed pods in fall. Flowers are important in the production of honey by bees.
Dates back to biblical times and is often called the Judas tree.

While the red maples and the redbud may be the first trees in bloom, the very first sign of spring is actually a sound. You don't even have to listen closely to hear the rising trills of the Chorus frog. While the Chorus frog will be nearly impossible to see, keep a close look out for the other animals on this list.



Chorus Frog (*Pseudacris feriarum*)

Habitat: Variety of habitats, particularly around temporary wetlands.
Side notes: One of the earliest, smallest, and loudest amphibians to emerge. Sit in large groups to call for mates in the spring. Call is similar to the sound produced when running fingers down the teeth of a comb.

Black Cherry or "Wild Cherry" (*Prunus serotina*)
Habitat: Lowland and upland woods, especially along streams
In bloom: April - May, followed by drooping clusters of red berries which are quickly eaten and spread by birds
Side notes: One of the largest cherries can reach 12.5 ft. Fruits are used to flavor liquors such as brandy and whiskey



Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
Habitat: Large maturing tree in mixed hardwood forests
In bloom: Bright red flowers in late winter or early spring before foliage appears. Male and female flowers in separate clusters
Side notes: Greatest north-south distribution of all tree species along east coast.
Excellent fall color



Eastern Box Turtle (*Terrapene carolina*)
Habitat: Wide variety from wooded swamps to dry, grassy fields
Side notes: Only land turtle in North Carolina and is the state reptile. Key characteristics are their hinged plastron (bottom of shell) that can be completely shut to exclude predators and their high domed shell. Should not be removed from the wild as box turtles have a homing device that causes them to return to the place of their birth.



Keep a close look out for our next reptile as its bite can be very painful and require medical attention. However, if given the opportunity, this snake will always choose escape and only when escape is not possible will a copperhead hold its ground and defend itself. Their initial threat display is to strike, as a warning and not as an attempt to kill. Because it is a warning, the snake injects very little venom.



Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*)

Habitat: Wooded areas near rocks, streams or ponds
How to identify: Hourglass shaped crossbands on a brown or gray background, broad triangular shaped head, 24-36 inches in length.

MOST BITES OCCUR WHEN PEOPLE TRY TO HANDLE OR KILL THE SNAKE! WHEN LEFT ALONE THE SNAKE WILL CHOOSE ESCAPE AS THE FIRST OPTION!

Our next group can be seen at every turn at the Sanctuary, whether it's foraging on the ground for insects and acorns, gathering berries throughout shrubs and understory trees, or flying high over head hunting for prey. Birds have found a home here at the Sanctuary, so keep track and you'll be surprised by the number of different species that you'll see.



Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Habitat: River, lakes, swamps, coastal wetland environments
Side notes: Close to 4 ft. tall, the Great Blue Heron is the largest heron in North America and the largest wading bird in NC.
Easy to ID by size, 6 ft. wing span, grayish body and white body with dark stripes above the eyes
Nesting habits: GBR nest in colonies and adults gather at colony sites in NC. March-August. Build large platform nests in the tops of trees.



Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

Habitat: Common permanent residents of swamps, river bottoms, and moist woodlands.
Side notes: Owls have soft, fluffy, plumage that allows them to fly silently after their prey. Have long necks that allow them to twist their head a 180 degrees to the right or left.
Nesting habits: Build little to no nests, but prefer to lay eggs in belly nests placed 30-60 ft. above ground in a large tree near wood's edge.



Red Tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

Habitat: Large bodied, broad winged, red tailed birds of prey that can be found perched on tall snags or poles waiting to swoop down on prey.
Side notes: Extremely beneficial to man as they consume huge quantities of rats, mice, and other rodents. Permanent resident of NC.
Nesting habits: Lays 2-4 dull white eggs in April in big belly nests placed 30-60 ft. above ground in a large tree near wood's edge.



Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*)

Habitat: Permanent resident of woodlands throughout the Carolinas
Side notes: Tiny gray bird with black cap and black bib framing that performs amazing acrobatics when foraging for seeds, insects, or berries. The name represents its song, a hurried chick a dee dee.
Nesting habits: Sometimes take over boxes put up for bluebirds, but often dig holes for nests in decaying stumps, dead stumps on trees, or in soft wood of fence posts. Usually lays 4-8 white eggs in April.

Handouts



A NATURAL PARTNERSHIP

What makes *the Sanctuary* so green?

First, there is the community's unique land plan that minimizes disturbance to the natural ecosystem. Then, the large size of the Private Preserves (homesites) and limited clearing of those Preserves protects the mature hardwood forest.

Conservation Corridors, which are naturally vegetated buffers that protect water quality and wildlife habitats, are a big part of the plan. The Conservation Corridors along streams is 100 feet wide, and along Lake Wylie it is 200 feet wide.

With 215 acres set aside for parks, meditation areas and other common green space, *the Sanctuary*'s human inhabitants have plenty of room to roam.

What's the connection with Audubon International?

Audubon International's (AI) programs promote sustainable resource management, which means using natural resources without depleting them. A

permanent natural resource manager is on-site at *the Sanctuary* to promote sustainability. Residents will benefit from her on-site conservation assistance, environmental educational programs, and management of aquatic and terrestrial resources. In addition, she will plan nature hikes, bird watching, organic gardening seminars and other programming for residents.

the Sanctuary is the first community in the world to receive the Triple Diamond designation from AI. The Triple Diamond designation is AI's highest level of

certification within its Gold Signature Program and indicates a superlative project based on protection of wildlife, water quality, and native flora and fauna, as well as green building practices and site design.



ASSET TO THE COMMUNITY

Because our existence as a golf course has already had a tremendous impact on this new community, our mission is to make our coexistence harmonious. Homeowners, club members and employees will share in the pride that our club and community provide a quality sanctuary for wildlife.

WHAT WE DO :

Public Involvement

The Ivanhoe Club considers environmental quality and the needs of native wildlife with each management decision. In addition, we try to educate the surrounding community by providing informational sessions for school children and by writing articles in our club newsletter. By doing this, we constantly remind them that our golf course is a wildlife sanctuary.



Environmental Planning

The Ivanhoe Club has incorporated an environmental plan as part of its long term commitment to managing the grounds. We will maintain this commitment to the environment and stewardship of this land.



Habitat Enhancement

The 250 acre golf course is situated on rolling terrain covered by woodlands, marsh, and fields of prairie. There are everyday sightings of wildlife, and intermittent surprises found among the reintroduced native plant materials. Whether one plays the game of golf or simply enjoys the scenery from the neighborhood, Ivanhoe Club is an asset to the community.

The symbol for the Ivanhoe Club's Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program (ASCP) is the purple martin house. Each year many pairs of acrobatic swallows have found refuge for nesting and feeding near our ponds and lakes. Eastern bluebirds, as well as Bobolinks and Meadowlarks are making a comeback at the Ivanhoe Club as many nesting pairs are fledging their young on our golf course.

COME AND SEE:

Members and guests of The Ivanhoe Club are encouraged to come and see the on-going work at our Environmental Award Winning golf course. This work is aimed at highlighting wildlife at The Ivanhoe Club, right here in Lake County. We have over 80 nesting boxes that are monitored throughout the season by volunteer staff members of the Audubon Resource Advisory Committee.

Participate in our wildlife inventory by reporting your sighting to members of the resource committee after playing golf.

Brochures

A LEADER IN ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

On a warm, sunny, summer day, golfers enjoy the rush of wind through native prairie flowers as birds whistle and chirp overhead. Nearby, hand-carved wildlife sculptures delight those visiting for the first time.

Sound exotic? Not to those who enjoy the ongoing improvements at Smock Golf Course.

Smock continues to work to create this idyllic world, incorporating environmentally sound, wildlife-friendly management practices. As a member of the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary System, Smock believes resources should be handled carefully, balancing the interests of man and those of wildlife.

The USGA-sponsored Sanctuary System encourages members to incorporate sound environmental practices such as energy and water conservation, recycling and waste reduction. Smock takes this approach even further, reviving grasses, wild flowers and wildlife native to Indiana.

Rejuvenating native vegetation will not only aid wildlife, but will make the course more attractive and interesting to those who play.

With its ongoing efforts, Smock hopes to raise the environmental consciousness of

ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS AT SMOCK

Completed thus far:

- 32 Biodiv. areas
- 3 acres of naturalized, non-play areas
- 6 wood duck boxes
- Hummingbird and butterfly gardens
- Naturalized pest management
- Water monitoring and conservation programs
- Specialized fish for improved pond health
- Viewing areas with benches and information kiosks
- Wildlife carvings throughout course.

Future projects include:

- Bird houses for natural pest management
- Additional trees and shrubs for avian food sources
- Wildlife and habitat management
- Improved waste management systems
- On-site public involvement with golfers and public education programs
- Integrated pest management
- Water quality stewardship
- Improved aquatic habitat



The FFA Mission: FFA makes a positive difference in the lives of students by developing their potential for premier leadership, personal growth and career success through agricultural education.

The Agricultural Education Mission: Agricultural Education prepares students for successful careers and a lifetime of informed choices in the global agriculture, food, fiber and natural resources systems.

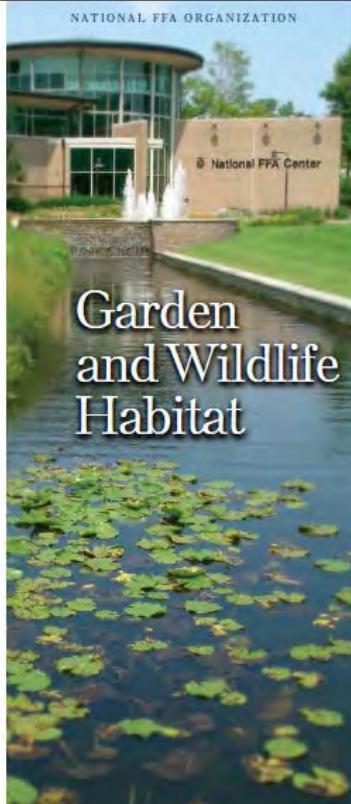
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NATIONAL FFA ORGANIZATION



Wildlife Guides

POCKET NATURALIST™

WILDLIFE OF COLLIER'S RESERVE NAPLES, FLORIDA

AN INTRODUCTION
TO FAMILIAR SPECIES

AUDUBON INTERNATIONAL
AN AUDUBON INTERNATIONAL CERTIFIED
COOPERATIVE SIGNATURE SANCTUARY

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS



American Alligator
Aligator mississippiensis
To 20 ft. (6 m)
Florida's state reptile.

Red-bellied Turtle
Chrysemys picta
To 11 in. (33 cm)

Gopher Tortoise
Gopherus polyphemus
To 14 in. (35 cm)
Domed shell has deep ridges.

Snapping Turtle
Caretta caretta
Note knobby shell and long tail

Florida Softshell Turtle
Trachemys scripta
To 20 in. (50 cm)
Shell is tubular.

Green Anole
Anolis carolinensis
To 8 in. (20 cm)
Green lizard has a wedge-shaped tail

Five-lined Skink
Eumeces fasciatus
To 10 in. (25 cm)
Has 5 light dorsal stripes.

Corn Snake
Elaphe guttata
To 8 ft. (1.8 m)
Note black-bordered red blotches.

Eastern Garter Snake
Honophis janius
To 4 ft. (1.2 m)
Green to brown with light back and side stripes.

Water Moccasin
Agkistrodon piscivorus
To 6 ft. (1.8 m)
Large poisonous snake with a spade-shaped head. Also called cottonmouth.

Yellowish Rat Snake
Elaphe obsoleta quatuorlineata
To 40 in. (1 m)

Dusky Pigmy Rattlesnake
Sistrurus miliarius
To 1 ft. (0.3 m)
Small snake covered with dark, rounded spots.

Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake
Crotalus adamanteus
To 6 ft. (1.8 m)
Has dark diamond-shaped blotches down its back.

Coral Snake
Micruurus fulvius
To 4 ft. (1.2 m)

MAMMALS



Nine-banded Armadillo
Dasyurus novemcinctus
To 32 in. (80 cm)

Eastern Cottontail
Sylvilagus floridanus
To 16 in. (40 cm)

Fox Squirrel
Sciurus niger
To 28 in. (70 cm)
Large squirrel is black or red-brown.

Bobcat
Felis rufus
To 4 ft. (1.2 m)

Opossum
Didelphis virginiana
To 40 in. (1 m)

Eastern Gray Squirrel
Sciurus carolinensis
To 20 in. (50 cm)

LARGE POND BIRDS



Wood Stork
Mycetophaga americana
To 4 ft. (1.2 m)

Sandhill Crane
Grus canadensis
To 4 ft. (1.2 m)

Great Egret
Aristeida alba
To 3 ft. (95 cm)
Note yellow bill and black feet.

Anhinga
Anhinga anhinga
To 3 ft. (90 cm)
Note long snake-like neck.

Cattle Egret
Bubulcus ibis
To 20 in. (50 cm)

Snowy Egret
Egretta thula
To 26 in. (65 cm)
Note black bill and yellow feet.

Glossy Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus
To 26 in. (65 cm)

Tricolored Heron
Egretta tricolor
To 26 in. (65 cm)
Note white belly.

Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus
To 28 in. (70 cm)
Note orange-yellow throat patch.

Muscovy Duck
Cairina moschata
To 28 in. (70 cm)
May be black, brown, and white or all black. Male has a warty face.

Little Blue Heron
Egretta caerulea
To 24 in. (60 cm)
Note mottled neck.

Least Bittern
Ixobrychus exilis
To 13 in. (33 cm)

SMALLER POND BIRDS



Pied-billed Grebe
Pelargochelus nigricollis
To 15 in. (38 cm)

White Ibis
Eudocimus albus
To 28 in. (70 cm)

Wood Duck
Aix sponsa
To 20 in. (50 cm)

Spotted Sandpiper (W)
Actitis macularius
To 8 in. (20 cm)
Note spotted breast.

Glossy Ibis
Plegadis falcinellus
To 26 in. (65 cm)

Double-crested Cormorant
Phalacrocorax auritus
To 28 in. (70 cm)
Note orange-yellow throat patch.

Black-crowned Night Heron
Nycticorax nycticorax
To 28 in. (70 cm)

Greater Yellowlegs
Tringa melanoleuca
To 15 in. (38 cm)
Call is a 3-note whistle.

Lesser Yellowlegs
Tringa flavipes
To 10 in. (25 cm)
Call is 1-3 notes.

Common Moorhen
Gallinula chloropus
To 14 in. (35 cm)

American Coot (W)
Fulica americana
To 16 in. (40 cm)

OTHER SOUTHERN FLORIDA BIRDS



Most species featured are year-round residents. Symbols used to denote non-residents: (S) = summer only; (W) = winter only; (M) = spring/fall migrant. Most illustrations show the adult male in breeding coloration. Colors and markings may be duller or absent during different seasons. The measurements refer to the length from nose/bill to tail tip unless otherwise indicated. Illustrations are not to scale.

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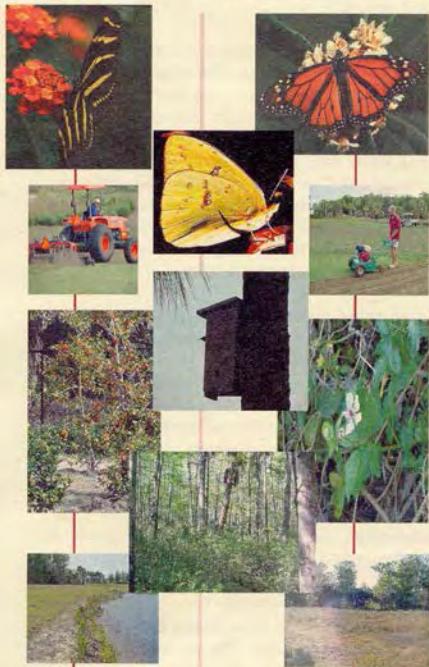
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Booklets



The Club At TwinEagles Audubon Signature Sanctuary XXXIII

March 2003



Animals, Reptiles

Coyote, Wolves, Bob Cats, Panther (not documented) Black Bear, Rabbits, White Tail Deer and sub specie not identified yet.

Otter, raccoons, opossums, wild pigs, Box Turtle, Snapping Turtle, Soft Shelled, Gopher Turtles, Bats, Banded Grey Squirrel, Rats, Mice, Black Racer, Rattlesnake, Cotton Mouth Snake, Black Snake, Skunks, Armadillo, Coral Snakes, Variety of Frogs, and lizards. Rats, mice, alligators,



Soft-Shelled Turtle

Size: Males 12 " Females 24"
Appearance: Leathery Shells with brown/ Green skin splotches—long necks
Habitat: In water, like to sun on banks
Nesting: Lay eggs on ground
Food: Snails, crayfish, baby ducks, frogs, fish



Bob Cat

Size: 15-20 Lb Average
Appearance: Rust Colored Tones to Grey
Habitat: Heavy Brush Areas, Woods
Nesting: Rock crevice or burrow
Food: Rabbits, squirrels, deer, mice, rats



Rhinoceros Beetle

Size: 0.4 mm to 12"
Appearance: Male/Female have horns,
Habitat: Under rocks, logs, wet areas-Any
Nesting: Decaying wood
Food: Decayed plants, molds, fungi

Communication – Events



Communication – Events



Stonebridge G&CC, ON – Fall Fun Day

Communication



Links as Labs

- Links as Labs brings high-school students to golf courses to test ground water, take soil samples, view wildlife and learn about their ecological surroundings.



Removing Japanese knotweed at Glendale Country Club, WA

Links as Labs



Local school group measuring water flow

Links as Labs



FedEx Fore!Ever Campaign/Live Green!



Moshulu Golf Course, Bronx

Variety of Projects



- A Driving Range Tree Enhancement
- C Expand Flower Beds around Practice Learning Facilities
- E Plant Shrubs

- B Environmental Activity
- D Golfer Responsibility & Superintendent Discussion

Turfgrass Projects

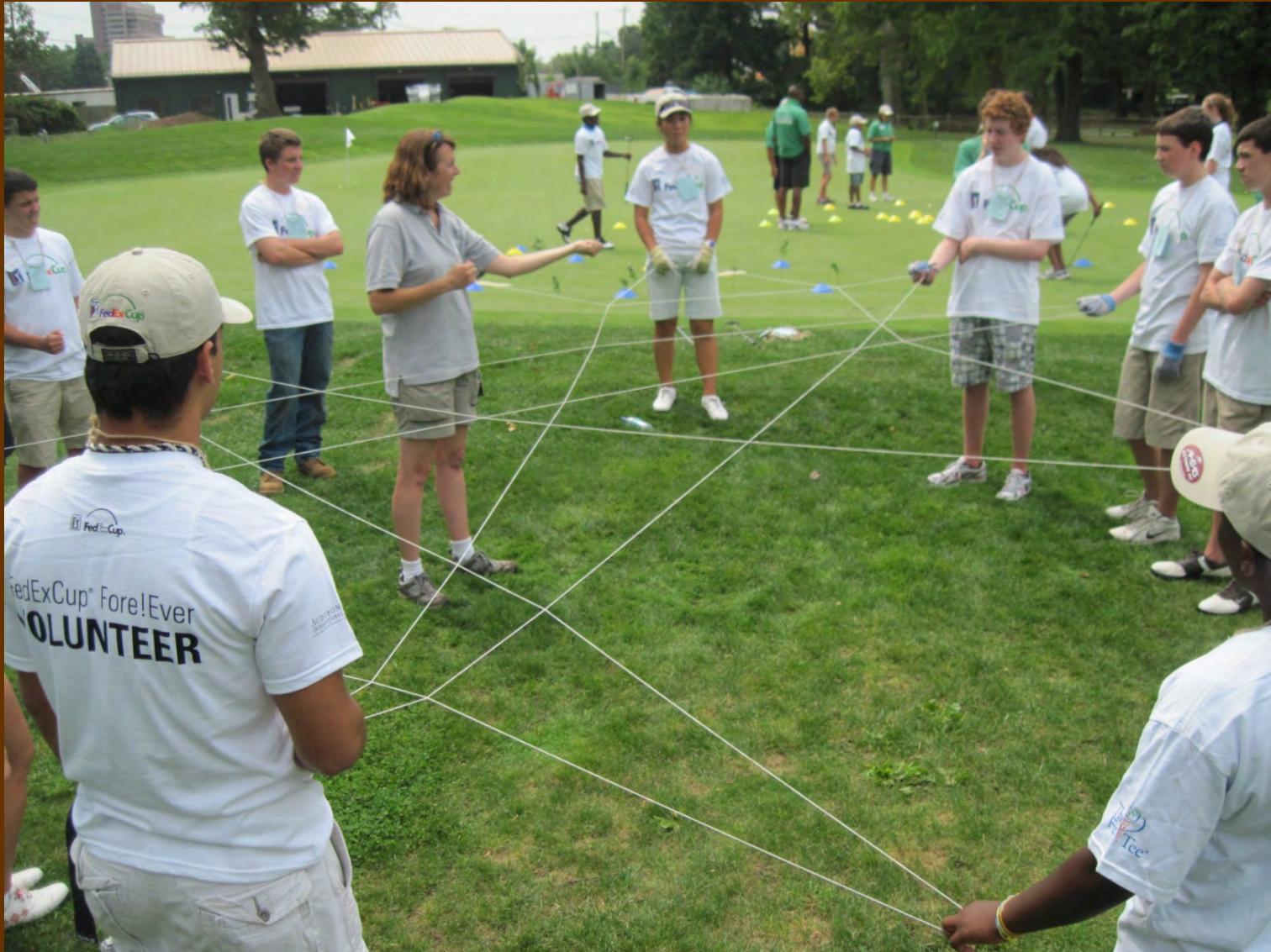


Resodding



Learning about aeration

Tying it all together



Covered K - 12 Age Groups



and more...



Hank Haney, PGA Professional



Mayor of Fort Worth



Corporate Sponsor Volunteers

Atlanta Course Improvement Day

- During the wrap-up session, several children expressed a feeling of liberating joy to learn that they could “plant something”. They are eagerly watching the growth process.



Why Golf Courses?

- Golf courses can provide both the canvas and the model for environmental stewardship.



Moshulu Golf Course, Bronx



**What project do you
have that can be
conducted on and
promoted through
golf courses?**