Golf Course Water Management Uses and Solutions

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Yes, golf needs and uses water

- Roughly 500 courses
- Average of 7.8 billion gallons per year
- .76% of all water consumed in the state
- Golf injects \$2.3 billion dollar economic
- 35,000 employed annually
- Golf is a big business, an industry

Yes, golf uses water

However the scientific turf manager uses his resources wisely and has improved tools to do so.

Automation



• Efficient pump stations



Computerized or automated control systems



Low pressure, adjustable and efficient heads

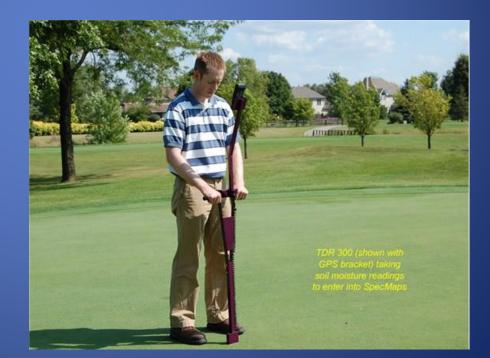


- Soil moisture sensors:
 - Automatic



Soil moisture sensors:
Manual for fine tuning





- Weather stations that adjust irrigation based upon evapotranspiration
- Elaborate or simple
- Daily irrigation using 60% actual daily use



Wetting solution chemistries to make the water "wetter"



• Drought stress tolerant turf varieties

- UMN TROE Center, Dr. Brian Horgan and Dr. Eric Watkins
- Industry TROE Center support over \$2 million in last 12 years



Extension Turfgrass Science



• Firmer conditions/ player expectations



• Professional golf course superintendents



Yes, golf needs and uses water. Professional turf managers will continue to provide optimum playing conditions using finite resources efficiently

Golf's Greatest Potential isn't water savings.

Golf can be a SOLUTION to many environmental challenges

MINNESOTA'S GOLF COURSES: YOUR COMMUNITIES' LARGEST RAIN GARDEN AND POLLINATOR CORRIDOR

 The "great story" of environmental property management:

 70,000 Acres of semi-managed wildlife corridor

 30% or more of most course properties provide natural

 and native habitat

 Stormwater management

 Groundwater recharge

 Pollution abatement

 Erosion control

 Soil restoration

 Carbon sequestration

 Natural noise dampening

 Oxygen generation

 Glare and solar radiation suppression

 Heat dissipation and temperature moderation

The Community's Largest Rain Garden

- 70,000 acres of semi managed green space
- 30% of most courses out of play and native
- Stormwater management
- Pollution abatement
- Erosion control
- Soil restoration
- Carbon sequestration
- Natural noise dampening
- Oxygen generation
- Glare and solar radiation suppression
- Heat dissipation and temperature moderation
- Wildlife sanctuary
- Pollinator habitat

O CPI DITS: Mike Knodel and Jamie

Oneka Ridge Golf Course



Pollution mitigation Groundwater recharge Storm water reuse Groundwater reduction

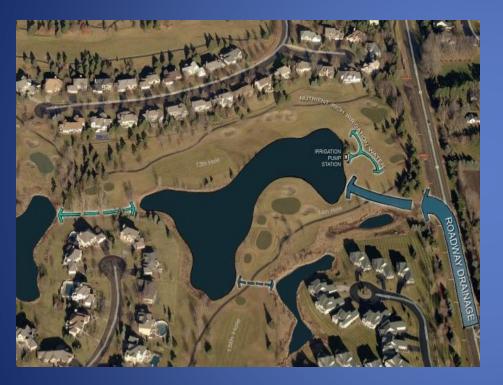
Annual Pollutant Reduction Estimates

Total Phosphorus75 lbs/yr reduction = 12 ton algaeInfiltrationup to 32.5 million gallonsGroundwater Reduction5 to 15 million gallons
(up to 50% reduction)

All estimates are weather dependent

- Normal rainfall years = maximum usage
- Extreme low & high rainfall years = lower usage
- In 2014 ORGC used 3.9 million gallons from its 9.9 million total

Prestwick Golf Club



- Highway expansion project:
- Storm water capture,
- Pollution mitigation,
- Groundwater reduction
- Water reuse/irrigation
- Up to 15 mg annually

Eagle Valley Golf Club

Highway expansion project:

- Storm water capture,
- Pollution mitigation,
- Groundwater reduction
- Water reuse/irrigation
- Up to 22 mga



Oakdale Golf Club

Partnership with residents around Lake Allie to create a wastewater system (18,300 gpd) and supplement irrigation water.

Groundwater reduction



Gray water use at other golf destinations:

- The Meadows at Mystic Lake
- Izaty's Golf and Resort
- The Pines at Grandview Lodge discontinued due to salt build up

Oak Glen Golf Course

- Buffer and stream restoration
- Environment enhancement
- Trout habitat enrichment
- Pollution mitigation
- Erosion control



- Watersheds are looking into using golf courses and campuses as stormwater destinations, pollution capture and water reuse. Rice Creek and CL/FL for example.
- Golf courses, with existing infrastructure, could become destinations for dewatering projects to reduce the spread of groundwater pollution.

 The more golf is reviewed, the greater the public potential beyond recreation and economic impact. Yet according to statute, golf is a category 6, non-essential priority

- Low hanging fruit with regards to water appropriation permits and suspension
- The industry feels they will be targeted when a crisis occurs
- Golf appreciates that there is a "perception" problem
- Golf needs a plan to assure the public of golf's environmental responsibility

A Simple Goal

 Develop and adopt a comprehensive voluntary Golf Course Best Management Program, including a crisis water management plan, whereby courses would never lose complete access to water. The MGCSA would emulate the success of numerous other state associations.

How do we get there?

• Build Partnerships:

Minnesota Nursery and Landscape Association Minnesota Turf and Grounds Foundation UMN TROE Center and Dr. Horgan/Sam Bauer **UMN Water Resources Center Environmental Initiative Freshwater Society Conservation Minnesota** MGA, CMAA, MPGA, MWGCOA USGA GCSAA **Bureau of Water and Soil Resources MN Department of Natural Resources MN Department of Agriculture MN Pollution Control Agency MN Department of Health**

Participate

- MDA Pesticide Review Committee
- MPCA Stormwater Strategic Planning Committee Turf Group
- MDA Pollinator Strategic Planning Committee
- DNR NE Groundwater Strategic Planning Committee, participant
- DNR Negative Impacts to Surface Waters Stakeholders Committee
- MDA Education and Promotion Team
- Attended Senate Committee Meetings relevant to the golf industry
- Sponsored several state agency meetings with the pursuit of the goal to create BMPs for golf courses in exchange for water access.

Current Status

- The DNR is very aware of Golf's interest in developing an Environmental Stewardship/ BMP/ Certification program with the opportunity for permit modifications so at the minimum there would be some water available to the course in times of crisis.
- Golf is a 2.3 billion industry and not considered non-essential by many individuals and communities.

Opportunities abound

