



GEO Certified[®]

GEO Certified[®] Report San Domenico Golf

Prepared by Independent Verifier, Paolo Croce

Certified by GEO Foundation: October 2019
Valid until: October 2022

GEO Certified[®]

 **GEO
Foundation**
Sustainability in and through golf



Introduction

GEO Foundation is pleased to confirm that San Domenico Golf has successfully achieved GEO Certified® status for its outstanding work to foster nature, conserve resources and support the community.

GEO Certified® is the most respected certification for golf, based on a credibly and transparently developed modern sustainability Standard of best practice.

San Domenico Golf has:

1. Met the required certification criteria for sustainable golf operations
2. Successfully completed the official third-party verification process
3. Successfully passed the final evaluation by GEO Certification Ltd. (autonomous subsidiary of GEO Foundation)

GEO agreed with the conclusions of the official verification report, that, having achieved all mandatory criteria; and with specific Continual Improvement Points set for the future, San Domenico Golf should be awarded GEO Certified® status.

For the certification period stated above, San Domenico Golf can therefore claim a position as a leader in advancing sustainability in golf – making important contributions in protecting nature, conserving resources and strengthening communities.

The GEO Certified® Report that follows comments on the actions undertaken against the criteria, as observed by the Independent Verifier during the assurance process.

Certification is nearly always the result of a dedicated team effort resulting in many practical and valuable social and environmental results around the golf course, maintenance facility and clubhouse. These dedication and leadership qualities are an important part of ensuring the resilience of the golf facility and the golf industry into the future and also as part of society's wider effort to pull together for people and planet.

We congratulate all involved.

Jonathan Smith
Founder and Executive Director, GEO Foundation
GEO Certification Ltd. Board Member

Kelli Jerome
Executive Director, GEO Foundation

Richard Allison
Manager, GEO Certified Facilities



Verification and Certification

Verification

The official third-party audit was carried out by an independent verifier, accredited by GEO to undertake verifications of golf facilities applying for certification.

Verification involves reviewing practices and data, using the International Voluntary Standard for Sustainable Golf Operations as the guide to ensure comprehensive and consistent evaluation of performance. A detailed verification report is submitted for evaluation by GEO Certification Ltd, a subsidiary of GEO Foundation.

Certification

GEO Certification Ltd, an autonomous subsidiary of GEO Foundation [both not-for-profit entities], undertook a full review of all content submitted through the OnCourse® online platform and the report submitted by the verifier, ensuring:

- Comprehensiveness – that activities undertaken touched on all elements of the Standard
- Consistency – that the verification approach was balanced, well weighted and with consistent depth of evaluation across each theme
- Accuracy - matching the verification report with evidence submitted by the golf facility to ensure statements and claims were accurate

GEO Foundation is an international not-for-profit founded to advocate, support and reward sustainability in and through golf. Over more than ten years, the group has worked collaboratively with dozens of golf industry associations and government and non-government organisations around the world, to help golf become a sustainability leader, striving for a net positive social and environmental impact. In addition to managing and assuring GEO Certified®, GEO Foundation also provides a suite of credible, practical programmes for golf facility management, new golf developments and golf tournaments called OnCourse®, often delivered in partnership with national golf bodies. Find out more at www.sustainable.golf

Credibility

GEO Certified® is part of the ISEAL Alliance, a group of the world's foremost credible certification systems including Fairtrade, Rainforest Alliance, Forest Stewardship Council, Marine Stewardship Council and many others. GEO Foundation earned and retains full membership of the ISEAL Alliance global association following a rigorous evaluation against the ISEAL Codes of Credibility in Sustainability Standards and Certification. The ISEAL Codes cover standard-setting, assurance, and monitoring and evaluation. Find out more at www.isealalliance.org



Verifier's Report

The Sustainability Agenda for golf covers the following themes and action areas:

THEMES	ACTION AREAS
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Habitats & Biodiversity• Turfgrass management• Pollution prevention
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water• Energy• Materials
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partnerships & Outreach• Golfing & Employment• Advocacy & Communications

Included below are the observations made by the Independent Verifier against each item in the Standard.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Golf Club San Domenico is located in south Italy in the Puglia region and more precisely at a latitude of 40°50'7"44 north and longitude of 17°21'33"12 east in the municipality of Savelletry, province of Brindisi, in the Itria valley and Savelletri touristic harbour.

The club was awarded "Committed to Green" certification in the Cultural Heritage category in 2017.

The club is very interesting from a landscape point of view, since it overlooks the blue of the Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean vegetation and the lakes that colour and enhance the territory. The links designed by the European Golf Design spread over a flat rectangular strip of land overlooking the sea and meander among olive trees and views of the ancient city of Egnatia. It is considered one of the finest golf clubs in Italy, since it has a Mediterranean golf course of more than 6,300 meters with par 72. The club stretches over 72 ha amongst olive trees and bushy areas, of which 4 ha of wild grassland, 15 ha of lakes, 15 ha of scrub vegetation and 3 ha of waste areas.

The golf course is not very far from the Regional Natural Park "Dune costiere da Torre Canne a Torre S. Leonardo". This park stretches over the territories of Ostuni and Fasano on about 1,000 ha, along 6 km of coastline and extends into the plain of the centuries-old olive trees following the path of some lamas. The park includes the Community Importance SIC IT9140002 site of "Brindisi coast", which is characterised by coastal wet areas that are extremely important for some rare and threatened bird species that reproduce here or stop during migration along the Adriatic line. The park has different types of vegetation, such as psammophiles, juniper maquis with some

century-old specimen of *Juniperus oxycedrus* and *Juniperus phoenicea*, rushes at the margins of the wetland, Mediterranean salt steppes (salicornieto and giuncheto), fossil dunes where a rare species of orchid native of Apulia - *Serapias orientalis apulica* – has been detected, Mediterranean pseudo-steppes, vegetation of the lamas (created by the erosive force of surface water on calcareous rock) and the centuries old olive grove. (<http://www.progettipercomunicare.it/opuscolo.html>).

As regards the “historical, artistic and cultural heritage”, the club has carried out restoration and protection activities of the historical emergencies present within the property. The golf course is situated near the ancient city of Egnatia, an old Messapic town from the fifth century BC which later became part of the Roman empire. During the construction works of the golf course, a necropolis was discovered on land under grain production dating back to a period from the fifth century BC to the third century AD. This necropolis is open to the public and the club’s staff keep it under constant maintenance. The majority of the remains discovered have been moved to the adjacent museum in Egnatia and to other important museums (Taranto and Rome), whereas some other pieces are preserved by the club and exhibited in glass cases in one of the clubhouse’s wings, which is also a historical building: a large 17th century farm that has been restored and enlarged. Inside are explanatory panels on Egnatia’s settlement along the corridors leading to the locker room. Not far away from the necropolis an old well dating back to the 19th century has been cleared and preserved. The club also owns “Masseria Cimino”, a large farm and tower built in 1700 a few meters from the sea with a distinctive trait: it was built with stones encircling the walls of Egnatia, and ancient Roman engravings can still be seen on the outer walls. Surrounded by vegetable gardens and centuries old olive trees, Masseria Cimino was an agricultural centre of quite significant dimensions used for field cultivation and product storage. In its rooms, products were processed and one part of the building was used as a dwelling for the workers of the “sharecropper” and sometimes for the owners themselves, as was the case for the majority of the other farms in Apulia. In 2005, Masseria Cimino was completely restored, with particular attention to keeping the original structure and its architectonic features, while also respecting the materials, shapes and original colours. Today, the building is used as the Club’s Guesthouse, but the club is still committed to continuing the agricultural tradition of the farm: the oil of Golf Club San Domenico comes from the centuries old olive trees on the property and some of the vegetables on the tables of the restaurant are cultivated here. The Club has also started a program to restore the dry-stone walls, which are another distinctive trait of the farms and the territory. In 2016, two whole sections were rebuilt along a total length of 1,900 m.

Paolo Croce and Marta Visentin’s visit on 26 July 2019 has enabled them to assess positively the works carried out over the last years to improve the environmental sustainability of the facility and grant GEO certification.

Il Golf Club San Domenico è localizzato in sud Italia nella regione Puglia e più precisamente a 40°50'7"44 di latitudine nord e a 17°21'33"12 di longitudine est nel comune di Savelletri in provincia di Brindisi tra le pendici della valle d’Itria e il porto turistico di Savelletri.

Il circolo ha ottenuto nel 2017 il riconoscimento "Impegnati nel verde" per la categoria Patrimonio culturale. Il circolo è paesaggisticamente molto interessante visto il contesto in cui ricade prospiciente il blu del mare adriatico, gli inserimenti di macchia mediterranea e laghi che colorano e valorizzano il territorio. Il links disegnato dall’European Golf Design si snoda su una piatta lingua rettangolare prospiciente il mare, e zigzaga tra ulivi secolari e scorci dell’antica città di Egnathia. E’ considerato come uno dei migliori golf club d’Italia trattandosi di un percorso mediterraneo di più di 6300 metri con par 72. Si estende su una superficie di 72 ettari tra ulivi e zone cespugliate di cui 4 ha di wild grassland, 15 ha di laghi, 15 di scrub vegetation, 3 di waste areas.

Il campo da golf non è distante dal Parco Naturale Regionale Dune costiere da Torre Canne a Torre San Leonardo", un Parco che si estende nei territori di Ostuni e Fasano su circa 1.000 ettari, lungo 6 km di costa e che si inoltra verso la piana degli olivi secolari seguendo il corso di alcune lame. Il Parco ingloba il Sito di Importanza Comunitaria SIC IT9140002 "Litorale brindisino" caratterizzato da alcune zone umide costiere che rivestono un ruolo importante per alcune specie rare e minacciate dell’avifauna che vi si riproducono o vi sostano durante le migrazioni lungo la direttrice adriatica. Il Parco presenta varie formazioni vegetali come la vegetazione psammofila degli ambienti sabbiosi, la macchia a ginepro con alcuni esemplari plurisecolari di ginepro ossicedro e ginepro fenicio, il fragmiteto ai margini delle zone umide, le steppe salate mediterranee (salicornieto e giuncheto), la zona delle dune fossili dove è stata individuata una rara specie di orchidea la *Serapias orientalis apulica* endemica della Puglia, la pseudosteppa mediterranea, la vegetazione delle lame (originate per l’azione erosiva delle acque superficiali sulla roccia calcarea) e l’oliveto secolare.

(<http://www.progettipercomunicare.it/opuscolo.html>).

In merito al ‘Patrimonio storico, artistico, culturale’ il circolo ha attuato attività di restauro e tutela delle emergenze storiche presenti all’interno della proprietà. Il campo sorge in prossimità dell’antica città di Egnathia, antico centro messapico del V secolo a.C. poi inglobato nel dominio romano. Durante i lavori di realizzazione del percorso, su un terreno adibito a coltivazioni cerealicole, fu rinvenuta un’area di necropoli contenente resti risalenti ad un periodo che va dal V° sec. a. C. al III° d. C. Questa

necropoli è stata resa accessibile al pubblico e viene da allora costantemente mantenuta dallo staff del circolo. La maggior parte dei resti ritrovati è stata destinata all'adiacente museo di Egnathia e ad altri musei importanti (Taranto e Roma), mentre alcuni pezzi sono conservati direttamente dal club ed esposti in teche di vetro in un'ala della clubhouse, anch'essa edificio storico: era infatti in origine una vecchia masseria del XVII secolo ed è stata restaurata ed ampliata. All'interno della stessa, nei corridoi che portano agli spogliatoi, sono stati installati dei pannelli didattici relativi all'insediamento di Egnathia. Non lontano dalla necropoli è stato inoltre liberato e conservato un vecchio pozzo del XIXmo secolo. Sempre di proprietà del circolo è la Masseria Cimino, una Masseria con Torre costruita nel 1700 a pochissimi metri dal mare con una particolarità: fu costruita con dei massi che cingevano le mura di Egnathia, e sulle sue pareti esterne sono ancora oggi visibili delle antiche incisioni di epoca romana. La "Masseria Cimino", circondata da orti ed uliveti secolari, era un centro agricolo di dimensioni piuttosto rilevanti che serviva per la coltivazione dei campi e la conservazione dei prodotti. I locali ospitavano i centri di lavorazione dei prodotti agricoli ed una parte dei fabbricati era adibita ad abitazione dei lavoratori del "massaro" e a residenza saltuaria dei proprietari, così come la maggior parte delle masserie di Puglia. Nel 2005 la Masseria Cimino è stata completamente restaurata prestando particolare attenzione alla conservazione dell'originaria struttura e delle caratteristiche architettoniche, il tutto nel pieno rispetto dei materiali, delle forme e dei colori originari. Oggi l'edificio serve da Guesthouse del circolo, che è impegnato anche nella continuazione delle tradizioni agricole della Masseria: proviene infatti dagli olivi secolari di proprietà l'olio del Golf Club San Domenico e una parte degli ortaggi che finiscono sulle tavole del ristorante è coltivata sul posto. Il circolo ha intrapreso inoltre un programma di restauro dei muretti a secco, altro tratto distintivo della Masseria e del territorio. Nel 2016 ne sono stati ricostruiti per intero due tratti per una lunghezza complessiva di 1900 m.

La visita effettuata da Paolo Croce e Marta Visentin il 26 luglio 2019 ha permesso di valutare con giudizio positivo il lavoro attuato in questi ultimi anni per un miglioramento della sostenibilità ambientale della struttura e per concedere la certificazione GEO.

NATURE

The territory of the park and, in general, the stretch of coastline that includes the golf course are characterised by intense migratory movements and in the area there are numerous sightings of rare species such as: Common goldeneye *Bucephala clangula* in Savelletri on December 2009, Black stork *Ciconia nigra* in Torre Canne on November 2011, Red-necked grebe *Podiceps grisegena* in Torre Canne on December 2010, Little bustard *Tetrax tetrax* in the Regional Park of Dune Costiere on November 2012, Red phalarope *Phalaropus fulicarius* in Torre Canne on November 2011, Red-throated Pipit *Anthus cervinus* in Savelletri on January 2009 and 2011 and in Egnathia on December 2009, Snow bunting *Plectrophenax nivalis* in Savelletri between December 2007 and January 2008 (Liuzzi *et al.* 2013). During the scientific research on habits and species on Italian golf courses organised by the Italian Golf Federation and carried out by Alberto Sorace and Marta Visentin in spring 2013, 26 bird species were detected, of which many – as said above – are migratory species such as the European honey buzzard *Pernis apivorus*, the red-footed falcon *Falco vespertinus*, the wood sandpiper *Tringa glareola*, the Mediterranean gull *Larus melanocephalus*, the sand martin *Riparia riparia* and the western yellow wagtail *Motacilla flava*. For the Mediterranean gull the coast Savelletri-Torre Canne is an important overwintering area (e.g. 1,600 birds in December 2012; Liuzzi *et al.* 2013). For 16 nesting species in the area of the golf course 'San Domenico' or in adjacent areas, of which three are non-passeriform species (18.7%) and 13 are passeriform species (81.3%), data regarding the abundance of these species have been collected (ind/ha). The dominant species are, in order: Sardinian warbler, barn swallow, common linnet, goldfinch, common magpie, Eurasian tree sparrow and serin (Table 88). The common linnet is the dominant species only on the 'San Domenico' golf course of the 46 studied over the three-year period 2011-2013. The Sardinian warbler is the dominant species on the 'San Domenico', 'Acaya' 'Madonie' and 'Donnafugata' golf courses of the 46 studied over the three-year period 2011-2013. Of the species detected, nine are conservation priorities, because they are included in lists of interest:

Common kestrel *Falco tinnunculus*

Crested lark *Galerida cristata*

Barn swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Italian sparrow *Passer italiae*

Eurasian tree sparrow *Passer montanus*

European greenfinch *Carduelis chloris*

European goldfinch *Carduelis carduelis*
Common linnet *Carduelis cannabina*
Corn bunting *Emberiza calandra*

Of these nine species, the barn swallow, common linnet, European goldfinch and the Eurasian tree sparrow are dominant species on the 'San Domenico' golf course, the Italian sparrow, European greenfinch and corn bunting are subdominant, whereas the common kestrel and crested lark are scarce and localised. The common kestrel has been observed near holes 14 and 16, the crested lark near holes 2 and 8, the barn swallow near holes 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 17, the Italian sparrow near holes 7 and 9, the Eurasian tree sparrow near holes 7, 15, 16 and 17, the European greenfinch near holes 3, 7 and 15, the European goldfinch near holes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16, 17, the common linnet near holes 1, 3, 7, 15, 16, 18 and the corn bunting near holes 2 and 4.

Of the total surface of 72 ha the surface subject to maintenance is equal to about 32 ha. It is all irrigated and belongs to the playing area (greens, tees, fairways, semi rough, driving range, nursery), but also to the ornamental area around the clubhouse. The remaining surface is characterised by the water basins (15 ha), scrubland (15 ha), grass (4 ha) and waste areas (3 ha). A buffer uncultivated surface of 3 ha runs parallel to the coastal road. The turfgrass established is one of the first examples in Italy of warm-season turfgrasses on tees, fairways and semirough (Bermuda – *Cynodon dactylon* x *Cynodon transvaalensis* cv Tifways 419), whereas there is *Agrostis stolonifera* cv A4 on greens/collars/aprons and *Festuca arundinacea* on secondary rough. The selection of the species is the result of a careful study that relates soil conditions with maximum qualitative requirements that are necessary for a high-level result. Currently, it can be considered one of the top three turfgrasses in Italy in terms of performance quality and qualitative level of maintenance. The data concerning the use of fertilizers may at first sight appear higher than the standard quantity, but the length of the vegetative season (at least ten months/year), the soil conditions of the site, as well as the calcareous soil that is very draining and favours the leaching of nutrients must all be considered. As a whole, the nitrogen data is 70 kg/ha/year, which is significantly lower than the most common agricultural cultivations of the area (155 kg/ha/year - "Golf Courses and Traditional Crops: a Comparison of Inputs" Croce et al. 2008). The same data applies to P and K.

The Superintendent has a technical approach coming from his studies at the Green Section of the Golf National School and therefore he tends to favour preventive agronomic techniques to biotic and abiotic adversities (verticuttings, topdressings, corings, vertidrainings, ecc).

The addition of sand to control the felt and favour the levelling of turf is high (about 450 T/year). The use of pesticides is limited to the periods allowed by the derogations permitted according to the PAN and it takes place during specific timeframes to control Dollar spot (*Sclerotinia homoeocarpa*) and monocotyledonous weeds (*Eleusine indica*, *Setaria spp*, *Digitaria spp*). In the light of the unique environmental conditions (sea within steps, constant wind and absence of trees), different yearly treatments of wetting agents are necessary on greens and collars.

The Superintendent strictly respects the perimetral buffer zones along the artificial water reservoirs and takes obsessively into account the best timing to distribute the products, fertilizers and pesticides alike (wind absence, dry grass, closed golf course). The Maintenance Centre should be considered an example of organisation and efficiency in Italy, both in terms of dimensions and division of spaces and it has a facility which strictly complies to the law from an environmental and security standpoint. Its location (in the basement but not underground) conceals it from view, but it also retains its easy access to means and people. The potentially hazardous materials (fuels and lubricants, but also pesticides and nitrogen fertilizers) are stored safely and responsibly. The machinery washing platform is fitted with all equipment (e.g. oil separator) that avoids possible dispersion of potentially polluting agents into the environment.

As it should be, clippings are not collected, but returned to the turfgrass with the sole exceptions of the greens/collars, where their clippings are scattered on the neighbouring semirough and rough.

RESOURCES

The total water volume used over the last years on the golf course is on average 245,000 m³/year. The data is higher than the average irrigation consumption of the other Italian golf courses of equal dimensions. However, the following factors must be considered:

- constant presence of wind coming from the sea that increases the transpiration of the turfgrass with subsequent greater consumption of water through the root system
- climatic condition characterizes by low yearly precipitations
- soil conditions characterised by a strong inclination to leaching and drainage of rainwater and/or irrigation water
- vegetative season longer than usual with at least 10 months of turfgrass growth

It must also be considered that 10-15% of consumption is made up by wastewater from the purifier that enters the reservoir connected to the pumping station. Moreover, thanks to construction of the facility that pays attention to these types of problems, there is the greywater recovery of the clubhouse's waterproof surface and of the majority of the golf course draining water. In 2018, there was a 10% reduction of irrigation consumption compared to the three-year period under consideration.

The consumption of drinking water in the clubhouse and in the maintenance centre is average and amounts to app. 2,200 m³. Both facilities are fitted with timers on sinks, toilets and showers, etc. to reduce water consumption.

On the golf course, there is a next-generation triple-row irrigation system that is computer monitored and with a pumping station equipped with inverters. Numerous and careful controls are done on it and two greenkeepers are dedicated specifically to this task.

Energy consumption is deemed average (average of 285,000 kWh over recent years), especially considering the strong energy needs of from the pumping station. It is extremely positive the fact that almost one-third of all energy comes from renewable sources, as certified by the supplier. All golf cars are electric and most of the maintenance machinery is hybrid (traction with internal combustion engine and cutting with electrical engine). The Club House and the Maintenance Centre are fitted with all (sensors, timers, condensation boilers, thermal coats, etc.) to reduce energy consumption. Heating is provided by LPG with a very low energy consumption (13,500 l/year) obviously due to the favourable climatic conditions. The installation of photovoltaic panels to produce energy on site is under examination (new roof of driving range). Annual consumption of diesel for transport (average around 24,000 l/year), petrol (average around 4,500 l/year) and lubricants (average around 200 l/year) is in line with the number of machines present.

The club does not have precise data on the quantity of waste produced. Waste sorting (plastic, paper, metals and organic materials) is done, despite there being no door-to-door waste collection organised by the Municipality. The club discourages the use of single-use liquid containers and aims to eliminate plastic bags and containers. Lately, it has prohibited the use of materials such as polystyrene and Styrofoam. The golf course can recycle soil, sand, turf, clippings, cores, leaves and small branches through an appropriate composting chain.

COMMUNITY

Despite the golf course being included in a tourist resort, the club's policy is to favour and improve the relations with the local community to have a positive impact on the people and institutions locally. To this end, non-golfers can also use the site through relationships with local organisations (for walks, guided visits, access to the club house, etc.); with schools to promote the practice of golf and with local social groups for the organisation of charity events (money collected on average €15,000 per year over the past three years). During the year, cooking classes and walking and bike rides are organised for the community and locals are also invited to the resort's rocky/grassy beaches. The Egnatia archaeological site (part of the graveyard is located in the estate near the nursery and is open for the public) is visited by thousands of tourists every year. In the near future it seems possible to build a pedestrian path that stretches through the centuries old olive grove to the archaeological site, and publish a guide on the history, tradition and wildlife of the place. The initiatives that the club intends to implement include:

- Provision of information to golfers and the community on the commitments, actions and results
- Use of sustainable materials for the golf campaign and posters to involve golfers
- Dissemination of press releases about key events and results
- Drafting of an annual review on sustainability with publication on the web site
- Organisation of specific environmental and community events and open days
- Hosting of events to establish contacts between sustainable local companies
- Attainment of credible recognition through awards and certifications

CONCLUSION

- The Golf Club San Domenico takes care of more than 45,000 olive trees, the vast majority of which should be considered true national monuments, because they are more than 500 years old. The production of extra virgin olive oil of the finest quality is used by the clubhouse and the restaurants on the site and is bottled as a souvenir with the name "Flavors of Apulia".
- The Egnatia archaeological site (ruins of an ancient Greek city dating back 2,200 years) is partly included in the estate.
- The golf course was one of the first in Italy to use Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon x Cynodon transvaalensis*) on tees, fairways and semi rough, thus strongly reducing the consumption of water and pesticides.
- Since its foundation, the club's policy has always been devoted to energy savings and environmental sustainability. These objectives are a source of pride, but also tourist attractiveness
- In 2018, the Club obtained the "Committed to Green" award for the Cultural Heritage category.

Golf and Sustainability

Among all sports, golf has a particularly close relationship with the environment and communities, golf facilities can bring many benefits to people and nature - from the protection of greenspace and conservation of biodiversity; healthy recreation for all ages; local supply chains; and jobs, tourism and other forms of economic value.

Adopting a more sustainable approach is also good for golf. It's about presenting a high-quality golf course and providing a memorable experience in natural surroundings. It's about being as efficient as possible. And it's about supporting the community in a range of ways that bring increased recognition, respect and contact.

At a broader level, it's important that golf credibly demonstrates its commitment, and its social and environmental value – strengthening the sport's image and reputation for the long term.

Golf facilities that participate in OnCourse®, an international sustainability initiative assured by the non-profit GEO Foundation, are taking a comprehensive approach and striving to be leaders in the community.

Find out more at www.sustainable.golf