

# Green is Beautiful

**Ontario Golf Superintendents Association**

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FALL 1990





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## PRESIDENT'S REPORT

With the golf season winding down, it's time to reflect on the past season. It seems that the timely rains have kept the grass green and the disease was at a very controllable level. Comparing the last two or three years, this was a pleasant break. Most people came through in good shape and the excellent conditions remained throughout the season. We can put on our hero badges and show our face around the club. In my own case I tried a couple of new maintenance practices to help our poor fairways survive the August stress and lo and behold the fairways looked fantastic. But who's kidding who? this year Mother Nature was on our side, next year may be different.

As President, I was able to travel around and see a few courses as both a player and as a spectator and I will go on record and say that the conditions seen this year showed we have some of the best maintained courses in the world, not just at the private club, but also at the 9 hole and 18 hole public level.

This brings me to another point, that the golfing public is pushing for "T.V." conditions and at the same time environmentalists are changing our practices. This is not to say that we are not environmentalists. I believe we are, but we as an association will have to use public relations to change the minds of golfers into not expecting beautiful watered, weed-free grass areas from fence post to fence post. It's funny how people can come out and say things without proof, but this what is happening. We therefore have to be able to answer their concerns on pesticides with up-to-date results from university research, explain precautions we are taking to make spraying safe and how we are cutting back and using other methods. We are caught in between the golfers and the activists and this is where education and professionalism must be shown, so our concerns will be respected.

Have a good fall season and don't forget to take advantage of the seminars offered.

Gord Nimmo, C.G.C.S.

## FROM THE EDITOR

Where did June go? That is what most superintendents seem to be thinking now that September is here and the golf season is winding down.

This past-season was probably one of the most successful and enjoyable for many of us, while others were confronted by other problems sometimes not even related to producing ideal turf conditions. It is probably a good time now to look back at the past season which started very early for some and think about what happened, time to feel very satisfied with the completion of special projects or the introduction of some new innovative techniques. It is also a time when some of us will breathe a sigh of relief after the long summer realizing that whatever happened in the season of 1990, is over and we can all look forward to a bright new season to come.

Communication is a key word when we talk about the fantastic growth in our industry and we can all brush up on our communicative skills, so please help contribute to your news magazine.

Simon George

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*A copy of a letter concerning the posting issue and the reply from the writers local MPP.  
Thanks to Mr. H.W. Wurdemann of Trafalgar Golf Club.*

Mrs. Margaret Marland, M.P.P.  
Legislative Building  
Queens Park  
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mrs. Marland:

My wife and I are ardent golfers. At 81 and 82, respectively, (that's age, not score) We play at least three times a week.

In talking with our Greenskeeper a couple of days ago, we learned of a regulation recently passed by the Ontario Legislature, which, if strictly implemented, will create havoc with all golf courses and golfers.

It requires all golf courses to post signs on the course, 24 hours before spraying pesticides and to leave these signs in place 48 hours after spraying. These signs must state: "KEEP OFF" – "PESTICIDES IN USE". This, in effect, means that the course will be out of play for 72 hours. I understand that this could have the effect of closing a course for as much as 30 to 40 days, between May and September. Also, there are problems that require spraying immediately upon discovery and, a delay for 24 hours could result in the loss of an entire green or a fairway.

I am told that the pesticides now in use have been used for many years and I can't believe that they are injurious to health. If so, my wife and I should have been "playing on the other side of the sod" some years ago. If there is any doubt, however, perhaps the signs posted should read "THE USE OR WALKING OF THIS GOLF COURSE MAY BE INJURIOUS TO YOUR HEALTH".

I question whether this legislation was thoroughly investigated before it became law.

I would very much appreciate your looking into this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Wurdemann

QUEEN'S PARK OFFICE  
Legislative Building  
Queen's Park, Toronto  
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965-4819



LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MARGARET MARLAND, M.P.P.  
MISSISSAUGA SOUTH

CONSTITUENCY OFFICE  
106 Lakeshore Rd. East  
Mississauga, Ontario  
L5G 1E3  
278-1557

July 12, 1990

Mr. Henry W. Wurdemann  
965 Inverhouse Drive  
No. 706  
Mississauga, Ontario  
L5J 4B4

Dear Mr. Wurdemann:

Thank you for your letter concerning the new pesticide sign regulation.

First, I would like to congratulate you and Mrs. Wurdemann upon your busy golf schedule. It is obvious that you are enjoying life to its fullest.

In response to the letters I have received from you and other concerned persons, I have written to the Minister of the Environment asking him to consider a change to the wording of the sign so that "keep off" would be replaced with "use at own risk" or "caution".

A copy of my letter is enclosed for your information. I will write to you again when I have received a response from the Minister.

I trust that this letter finds you and your wife enjoying the summer and not having to forgo too many golf games. If I can ever be of assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Margaret Marland".  
Margaret Marland (Mrs.)  
Member of Provincial Parliament  
Mississauga South

MM/mt  
encl.

# Managing Fertility In High-Sand-Content Greens

by Stanley J. Zontek

Director, Mid-Atlantic Region, USGA Green Section

One of the most significant changes in golf course management during the past 30 years has been the switch from the use of topsoil for putting green construction to the use of materials consisting predominantly of sand.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the publication of the USGA Green Section *Specifications for a Method of Putting Green Construction*. At the time of their introduction, these specifications were considered a radical departure from green construction methods that had endured for decades. The specs advocated lighter, sandier soils with lower bulk densities, higher infiltration rates, greater soil aeration and lower moisture retention than the traditionally blended soil-based greens of that day.

Prior to these specifications, greens were typically constructed with mixtures of sand, topsoil, and peat at 1-1-1 or 2-1-1 ratios. Very little consideration was given to the type of sand, soil, or organic matter used. Further, greens were often intentionally underlaid with a thick layer of clay to hold water. At that time, irrigation systems were in their infancy, with hose and sprinklers being the norm. Compaction from heavy play was of little concern because courses simply did not receive the amount of traffic they do today.

These old 1-1-1 mixes were based on general guidelines handed down over the years that utilized blends of manures, composts, sharp sands, etc., all part of the art of putting green construction of that era. Sometimes they worked; sometimes they did not.

The USGA Green Section specifications were an attempt to put numbers on the physical characteristics of a good quality putting green topmix. A properly sized sand, with the appropriate distribution of small and large pores, is the key to a putting green topmix that handles traffic and drains excess amounts of water, yet in combination with a small amount of soil and organic matter retains enough moisture to grow good turf under the widest range of environmental conditions.

Today, many greens built by architects and builders consist only of washed sand and organic matter. Should these sand/organic mixes be prepared with soil to provide some silt and clay? The answer is yes; putting green mixes should contain some silt and clay to improve nutrient availability, increase water-holding capacity, and help minimize the potential for severe damage from diseases like take-all patch.

Sometimes the silt and clay are added by way of a separate soil source. Sometimes they come from the use of a dirty sand or from the organic matter source. A maximum of 5% silt and 3% clay is considered the standard for USGA spec greens.

High-sand-content greens have become the standard throughout most of the world because of their ability to drain well and resist compaction. However, many golf course superintendents have difficulty growing good turf on these greens for several years after establishment. Usually, the problem is a lack of understanding of the fertility requirements of high-sand mixes.

## Maintaining Adequate Fertility Levels

How much fertilizer is enough for new sand-based greens? This is not an easy question to answer. Compared to topsoil greens,

much greater amounts of fertilizer are needed to develop and maintain good growth on high-sand-content greens for the first couple of years. Much depends on how quickly the profile drains. A green which has had a percolation rate of 12 inches per hour has the potential to leach more nutrients than a green that drains at 1 inch per hour. This is common sense.

Another important factor is the Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) of the mix. This number is often overlooked when studying a chemical soil test and when determining how much or what kind of fertilizer to use on a green. The CEC is the measure of that soil's ability to hold nutrients. A soil with a CEC of 10 has twice the nutrient retention ability of a soil with a CEC of 5. Obviously, a soil with a low CEC will often require more fertilizer, more applications of fertilizer applied at lighter rates, and greater use of slow-release fertilizer than a soil with a higher CEC value.

A fertility program that works well for one golf course may not work the same for another course that has a different soil with a different Cation Exchange Capacity. That's why it is so hard to be specific with soil fertility requirements when establishing new greens.

As a basis for comparison, straight sands with very little silt and clay often have CECs of 2-3 or less. This is very low. Sands blended with a high-quality fibrous organic matter with traces of silt and clay often have CECs of 5-6. This is a common range for CECs in new construction. In contrast, native topsoils have CECs in the range of 12-18, if not higher. Thus, recognizing that soils vary in their abilities to hold nutrients provides the basis for a better understanding of chemical soil test results and formulating a fertility program for high-sand-content greens.

## Nitrogen

Nitrogen use rates on new sand greens should be high, beginning with the seedbed. To speed the establishment of new



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greens, USGA specifications suggest 2 lbs. of nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. be added to the seedbed before planting – 1 lb. of nitrogen as a quick-release fertilizer containing phosphorous and potassium as well as nitrogen, along with 1 lb. of nitrogen as a slow-release organic product.

After planting and during the initial growing-in phase, applications of 1 lb. of actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. per week for at least six weeks is a common and usually reasonable recommendation. As the grass matures, rates and frequencies should be reduced. Nonetheless, the first year totals for nitrogen in new greens could well seem ridiculously high compared to maintenance fertility levels for mature greens.

After the green has matured, maintenance fertility levels in sandy soils are typically about 1/2 lb. of actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. per growing month. This can vary due to several factors like CECs, infiltration rates, the amount of irrigation/rainfall, traffic etc. To some, this may still seem like too much nitrogen, especially when ultra-light fertility programs in vogue a few years ago are recalled. While it is true that older topsoil-based greens can still be fertilized at low rates, this is not the case for new sandy soils. More nitrogen is needed, especially during the initial phase of new putting green establishment. In fact, the lack of adequate fertility is one of the most common problems in the maintenance of new sand-based greens.

All too often the grass establishes as it should and then, after the initial growth slows, the grass becomes thin, shallow rooted, and stinky. These are signs that the green has run out of fertility.

### Phosphorous

For years, we have been told that phosphorous is not needed on putting greens. Soil tests often show excessive levels of phosphorous, and besides, we were warned that high levels of phosphorous stimulate *Poa annua*. This may be true with golf greens constructed of topsoil, but the story changes when dealing with soils composed predominantly of inert sand. The fact is, grass needs phosphorous. Topsoils can be rich in phosphorous, but sands are not. Further, while phosphorous is not mobile in heavier-textured topsoils with their naturally higher CECs and slower drainage rates, phosphorous can move in sands with much lower CECs and rapid drainage.

Do not forget phosphorous. As a general guideline, 2-3 lbs of actual phosphorous per 1,000 sq. ft. per year as a maintenance fertility level is reasonable. Also, high phosphorous "starter" fertilizers are recommended during establishment. These fertilizers should be raked into the seedbed. Thereafter, periodic soil tests should let you know for certain the extent to which phosphorous needs to be applied to sand-based greens.

By the way, the link between phosphorous and *Poa annua* stimulation is exaggerated and is secondary to the need to grow a strong, healthy stand of turfgrass. The best weed control, including *Poa annua*, is to develop a dense stand of grass. Proper fertility should provide the density which helps contain the *Poa annua*. Sandy soils need adequate phosphorous fertilization.

### Potassium

Recent research, in conjunction with field observations, is showing just how important it is to maintain adequate levels of potassium in sandy soils. Potassium is nearly as prone to leaching and luxury consumption as nitrogen. In sandy soils with low CEC values and high percolation rates, potassium needs to be applied at nearly the same rates as nitrogen. Since most sandy soils are naturally low in potassium, a ratio of 1.5 lbs. of potassium to every 1 lb. of nitrogen applied during the growing

season is not unreasonable. Field experience and periodic soil tests (at least once per year) should help determine adequate potassium levels and application rates.

One final point. Because grass exhibits luxury consumption of both nitrogen and potassium, periodic applications at light rates are preferable to infrequent applications at heavier rates.

### Soil Reaction – pH

Maintaining soil pH in a reasonable range is recognized as being important by all turfgrass managers and scientists, regardless of the type of soil. This can be a special challenge in sandy soils, with their inherently low CECs and low soil buffering capacity, especially when the greens are young. Big swings in soil pH and nutrient levels are common in new greens. Fortunately, these peaks and valleys tend to soften as a green ages. For example, the addition of a small amount of elemental sulphur can radically change the pH of a new sand soil. Strive for a middle-of-the-road approach to pH management. Maintaining pH in a range between 6.0 to 7.5 is reasonable and is no great cause for concern, especially during the first few years following a green's construction.

Also, when soil tests are done, include the test for buffer pH. Standard pH tests tell you the pH of the soil solution, whereas the buffer pH is more representative of the true pH of that soil. A rainfall can affect the pH of the soil solution, but it will not change the buffer pH.

Low pH levels should be slowly raised by light applications of lime, never exceeding 25 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. per application. Lighter rates applied more often is preferred to burying the greens in lime.

Similarly, pH values above 8.0 should be managed carefully and slowly with sulphur or, better yet, fertilizers which naturally create acid as they break down. The Calcium Carbonate Equivalent on every bag of fertilizer is one way of measuring how much acidity is created by that particular fertilizer product. If the bag states 640 lbs. Calcium Carbonate Equivalent, then it takes that amount of lime to neutralize the amount of acid that is formed by the fertilizer. On high-pH greens, you can use this to good advantage in lowering pH without running the risk of burning the turf, which sometimes can occur with granular applications of elemental sulphur.

In my opinion, the use of elemental sulphur to lower soil pH levels can be overdone, especially if the sand used in the original construction of the green is calcareous. Lowering the pH level in this type of soil can be an exercise in futility. Yes, you can change the pH of the soil solution, but it is nearly impossible to overcome a high buffer pH soil such as those constructed with calcareous sands. The best advice to superintendents who must deal with calcareous greens is to learn to live with it. Keep a close watch on nutrient levels in these greens, especially iron, and make adjustments accordingly.

This is an important point to consider when choosing a sand for new construction or topdressing. Hard rock or silica-based sands, which are nearly neutral, are preferred over high-pH calcareous sands. Sometimes there is no choice. However, if there is a choice, the long-term management of nutrients and soil pH is far easier in neutral or slightly acid soils than in high-pH soils.

### Micronutrients

Much has been said about the value of micronutrient applications on high-sand-content soils. Actually, the only

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micronutrient deficiency in sand-based greens that we have identified in the field is for iron. This problem is worse in high-pH sand greens, where iron availability is poor. Beyond this, evidence suggests that heavy use of micronutrients probably is not needed. Prudence would suggest, however, that in sandy soils with low CECs, micronutrient applications be made periodically to satisfy micronutrient requirements. Again, the exception is iron, which should be applied lightly and on a frequent schedule.

#### In Summary

In the past decade or so there has been a trend in our industry toward low levels of fertility on golf greens. On older topsoil-based greens, about 2-3 lbs. actual nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft per year has been successful in many instances. It should be appreciated that these low fertility levels are best utilized for topsoil-based greens and not sand greens. Extremely low fertilizer rates are not appropriate for the growing-in phase of new golf greens or for their follow-up maintenance. This why so many turf managers are hesitant to apply enough fertility to new greens; they simply are not accustomed to applying that much fertilizer!

Look at your new greens. Do they have good roots, good density, reasonable color, and a developing thatch layer for good resiliency? If so, then you probably are on the right track.

By contrast, is the grass shallow-rooted, thin, coarse bladed, prone to spike marks, and speckled with invading *Poa annua*? Does the grass lack density, color, and an appreciable thatch layer? If this is the case, then your fertility program may be too low.

Consider all of these points. If you do have any questions, call your local USGA Green Section agronomists for advice. Once you become accustomed to the higher rates of fertility required by them, sand greens become far easier to manage than the old greens they replaced.



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ROB DAVIS  
SALES MANAGER

On Monday, September 17th the O.T.R.F. fundraising tournament was held at the National G.C., Rosedale G.C., St. Georges G.C., Mississauga G.C. and the Weston G.C.

**Winners were:**

Low Gross – Wayne Rath -78  
2nd – Richard Downing -81  
Low Net – Marlon Geisler -70  
2nd – John Gall -71  
Long Drive – Dwayne Apthorp

**At the other Clubs:**

Low Gross – Robbie Robinson -74  
Low Net – Thom Charters -71

Many thanks to all of our hosts for this very special day.

G.C. Duke Equipment recently held the Dick Gordon Memorial Golf Tournament for Assistant Golf Course Superintendents at the Firefighters Gormley Green Golf Club. The weather was certainly in our favor and allowed us to show the Assistants the new Cushman water cooled Turf Trucksters, Olathe Turf Sweepers, Verti-Drain Deep Aerifier and many other items. The turnout was tremendous with approximately 50 Assistants attending. These gentlemen came from as far as the Ingersoll/St. Thomas/Kitchener area as well as a great number from the Toronto and surrounding area. The winner of the event was Anthony LaForge of Cranberry Village Golf Club. Following the Tournament and Equipment Displays, G.C. Duke Equipment Ltd. and Cushman/Ryan supplied a steak barbecue for the participants.

Plans are already underway for next year's tournament which again, will be held in July. We look forward to the 1990 Tournament and great attendance once again.



*Presentation of the trophy and winner's plaque to Anthony LaForge of Cranberry Village Golf Club.*

We were offering a Ford Mustang 5 litre hardtop sports car as a prize for the first person to get a hole in one on a specified green. Unfortunately there was no prize winner for this category.

On Tuesday, September 11th the Pro-Superintendent Tournament was held at Spring Lakes Golf Club in Stouffville, Ontario. The weatherman co-operated, the sun came out and gave thirty teams a beautiful day for golf. Our thanks go to Doug Taylor and his staff for providing us with a wonderful golf course and to the clubhouse and professional staff at Spring Lakes.

**Winners in this event were:**

1st Place Team: Cedar Brae G.C. – Warren Vout/Al Patterson  
2nd Place Team: Beacon Hill G.C. – Bob Heron/Phil Hardy  
3rd Place Team: Oshawa G.C. – Gord Sommerville/Bruce Welsh

**Low Goss**

Superintendent: (1) Warren Vout; (2) Bob Heron;  
(3) Hugh Kirkpatrick

**Low Net**

Superintendent: (1) Scott Dodson; (2) Ed Farnsworth;  
(3) Bob Brewster

Low Pro Awards: (1) Ken Venning; (2) Bill Bevington;  
(3) Dudley Jones

At this event Paul Scenna made a presentation on behalf of C.G.S.A. to Hugh Kirkpatrick for hosting the L.P.G.A. Ladies event at Westmount Golf Club.



# When you mow your grass—DON'T BAG IT!

By Dr. Bill Knoop, Extension Turfgrass Specialist,  
Texas Agricultural Extension Service, Dallas.

The United States is slowly, but surely running out of landfill space. One government agency reports that some large American cities have only a few years worth of space remaining and that, in fact, some entire states will be completely without any landfills in the 1990s. It has also been reported that more state-wide, outright bans on grass clippings from landfills are very likely.

There are a great variety of materials placed in landfills. Some of these materials are recyclable and some may not be, but there is certainly one fairly significant solid waste product that doesn't have to go in a landfill at all, and it is certainly recyclable—grass clippings. All across the U.S., north and south, during the growing season, in every city, ton after ton of grass clippings are deposited in the local landfill. Surveys have shown that in some higher income neighborhoods, as much as one half of the solid waste pickups during the summer are grass clippings. It was estimated that in one Texas city of about 18,000 homes, over 700 tons of grass clippings per week were set out for solid waste pickup. Not only do these clippings take up valuable landfill space, but it costs cities big money, thousands of dollars, for the pick up and transportation of the clippings to the landfill.

Turfgrass management has evolved with the golf course. The golf course has always represented the "state of the art." Most of us admire the rich green fairways and, perhaps, wish our own lawns could look so good. The basic turfgrass management principles that were used to develop the great golf courses around the world are exactly the same as those that should apply to the management of the home lawn. None of the text books or any of the research papers ever written about turfgrass maintenance suggest that the bagging of clippings is a necessary part of lawn care. The return of grass clippings to the lawn and eventually to the soil has always been considered to be a naturally accepted part of maintaining a lawn by the true turf experts.

## Clippings Do Not Contribute To Thatch

Grass clippings are a valuable resource to the homeowner or others maintaining a turfgrass lawn. They usually contain over four percent nitrogen, about two percent potassium and around one-half percent phosphorus, as well as lesser amounts of the other essential plant nutrients. These

clippings, which are between 20 and 30 percent protein, are rapidly attacked by bacteria and fungi which cause their fast decomposition. They do not contribute to thatch. Thatch results from the abnormally fast growth of tissues high in lignin, such as roots, rhizomes, stolons and crowns. While the thatch issue has always been associated with the return of clippings to the lawn, clippings and thatch are simply not connected.

The bagging of grass clippings probably started back before 1950 with the first mowers with a catcher attachment. The evolution of the bagging device has now reached the point that non-bagging mowers are hard to sell and a true mulching mower is a very rare item in the marketplace. The public buys bagging mowers, and then apparently feels an obligation to use the device, gather the clippings in plastic bags to have them hauled to the landfill.

Most of us have grown up with the powered rotary mower and the odds are, it has a bagging attachment. We've learned how to maintain our lawns from our parents or perhaps from a neighbor. It almost seems that every neighborhood has at least one resident turfgrass "expert" who is more than willing to share advice. Very few home lawn managers practice good, solid turfgrass management principles or even know much about them. Many have turned over the management of their lawns to commercial concerns that may or may not be practicing good techniques.

Every city of any size has a solid waste pick up program. This function may be a fairly significant part of its budget. Solid waste pick up volumes are increasing and landfill space is decreasing. Obviously, this can't continue.

It's to the advantage of every city and every citizen to reduce the demands on its solid waste facilities and to extend the life of its landfill as long as possible, but how can this be accomplished? In the case of grass clippings, the homeowner must learn how to manage a lawn without using the



mower's bagging attachment.

A "Don't Bag Grass" program is actually very simple, with three key elements.

**Watering:** During the driest period of summer, lawns usually require one inch of water every five to six days. Most hose sprinklers put out one-fourth to one-third inch of water per hour. If the water runs off the lawn before one inch is applied, turn off the sprinkler, let the water soak in for about an hour, then continue watering. The best time to water is early morning.

**Mowing:** For optimum results, mow every five to six days instead of once a week. As a rule of thumb, do not remove more than a third of the leaf surface at any one time. Grass clippings left on your lawn will not contribute to thatch, but will return valuable nutrients to the soil.

**Fertilizing:** The ratio of nutrients in the fertilizer, and the rate and frequency of application all affect how fast grass grows. Fertilize only so the lawn can grow at a reasonable rate and still have good color. For slow, even growth, use a fertilizer containing either sulfur-coated urea or ureaformaldehyde as a nitrogen source.

Specific recommendations and additional details for each grass variety can usually be obtained from the Extension Service agent in the area, members of a gardening club, or others who have professional training or knowledge of turf maintenance.

The results are real. A city-wide summer demonstration program was conducted in Fort Worth, Texas, with very positive reactions. Nearly 80 percent of the participants were very satisfied with the appearance of their lawn and 87 percent plan to continue not bagging grass clippings. Participant comments make it clear they approve of the approach and the results. One said, "My yard looks great, it's thick, healthy and has encouraged growth in bare spots without having to reseed. I may mow more often, but that is less taxing than mowing, catching the grass, emptying the catcher, carting the grass somewhere, etc., etc., in the Texas heat." Another participant noted, "I think it's the 'old way' revised and my lawn is healthier for it. Due to the landfill problems we are having, it's the best thing going!"

Grass clippings are of great benefit to the lawn and they aren't needed in landfills. We can all do our part to improve the environment by maintaining a healthy lawn and not bagging the grass clippings. It's easy, efficient, effective and inexpensive.

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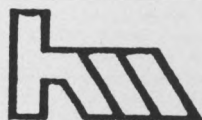
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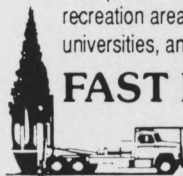
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## President, Greenchairman, Superintendent, Club Manager Tournament

Westmount Golf & Country Club was the scene July 23 as 36 Teams from all over Ontario gathered to play this popular event. The weatherman co-operated and gave us a day of sunshine and moderate temperatures.

The new 4 Man Format proved to be quite successful. This was the first time we have invited the Club Managers to join us and it proved quite popular as 33 of 36 teams had the Manager in their group.

Hugh Kirkpatrick, Doug Walsh and staff had the course in outstanding shape. We played the same setup as the LPGA Ladies had played in their 3rd Round of the DuMaurier Classic complete with yardage books. I don't know if I'd like to play out of 3" rough and putt on triple cut greens every day though. It sure makes you appreciate the abilities of the Pro players. Notwithstanding there were some excellent scores from our field.

The Westmount staff had pulled out all the stops in order to make sure that this was an event to remember. The Fruit Stand on the 4th hole was a nice touch and the Oysters on the Half Shell as appetizers were terrific. Our thanks to Terry Cowan, Club Manager at Westmount.

For the second year in a row the host club won the Team Event. Local knowledge prevails. Hugh had a great day with a 68 net. The winning team was awarded 4 Airfare Tickets to the Canadian Turfgrass Conference in Montreal.

1st Place Team – Westmount G. & C.C. -13 under par  
 2nd Place Team – Hidden Lake G. & C.C. -12 under par  
 3rd Place Team – Oakdale G. & C.C. -11 under par  
 4th Place Team – Hamilton G. & C.C. -11 under par  
 5th Place Team – Burlington G. & C.C. -11 under par  
 6th Place Team – Bay of Quinte G. & C.C. -10 under par  
 7th Place Team – Weston G. & C.C. -9 under par  
 Low Net Individual – Barry Nichol, Hamilton G. & C.C.  
 Low Gross Individual – Alistair Cayley, Toronto G.C.  
 Team skins were won by the Teams from  
 St. Georges, London Hunt, North Halton and Sarnia.

### Weather Report – Taken at Pearson International

		MEAN TEMP		PRECIPITATION	
APRIL	Normal	8.4°C	6.2°C	50.8mm	61.8mm
MAY	Normal	11.6°C	12.3°C	86.6mm	66mm
JUNE	Normal	18.7°C	17.7°C	69.4mm	67.1mm
JULY	Normal	20.9°C	20.6°C	68.4mm	71.4mm
AUGUST	Normal	20.3°C	19.7°C	112.6mm	76.8mm

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## 15 Years Ago Today

The Board of Directors in 1975 was Paul Dermott (president), Allan Beeney (vice president), Carl Bennett (secretary), Cameron Cairncross, Dave Gourlay, Robert Hall, John Hutchinson, Whitey Jones, Helmut Kopp, Paul Scenna, Bob Heron (past president and editor).

The GCSAA Turf Conference and Show was held in New Orleans. The RCGA Turf Conference and Show was held at the Skyline Hotel in Toronto on March 18-20. The Canadian Golf Superintendents Association took over the administration and operation of the Turf Conference and Show with the co-operation of the Royal Canadian Golf Association.

Graham Shouldice was promoted from assistant to Superintendent at London Highlands Golf Club. Willfred Wallace was the new Superintendent at Erie Downs, Doug Hoskins at the National, Blake McMaster at Brampton Golf Club, Dave Chapman at Victoria Park Golf Club and Ross Thurston at Cambridge Country Club. Bob Hall moved on from Toronto Ladies to Foreman of Parks and Recreation, Markham.

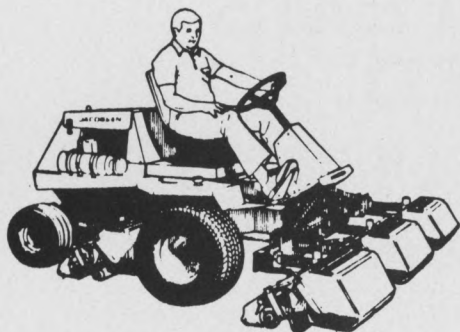
John Stoughton at the Barrie Country Club hosted the Ontario Open. Paul Scenna prepared the ice for the British Consuls Curling Championship at the Preston Arena in Cambridge. Bill Hynd, St. Georges, hosted the Ladies Professional Golfers and Ed Ortleib, Bayview, hosted the Canadian P.G.A. Tournament.

Bill Glashen, Niagara Parks Golf Course, Doug Brown, Erie Shores Golf Club, Dave Chapman, Cambridge G.C., Dick Ingram, Lido Golf Course, Steve Miller, Dundas Valley Golf Course, Allen Mills, South Muskoka Golf Club, Gordon Orr, Kleinburg Golf Club, Walter Hach, Connestoga Golf Club and A. Murphy, Indusmin Ltd. were new members. Art Price became a life member of the OGSA. George Drew, Richmond Hill Golf Club, died at the age of 65 on his golf course on October 31. George was 14 years assistant and Superintendent at Oshawa Golf Club, 14 years at London Hunt Club and 15 years at Richmond Hill Golf Club. Jim Wyllie, Lambton Golf and Country Club was the president of the CGSA.

Monthly meetings were held at North Halton, Al Beeney, Summit (spring dance), Cam Cairncross, Essex, Dave Moote, Westview, Keith Nesbit, Galt, Paul Scenna, Dalewood, Hugh Kirkpatrick. The Christmas Party was held at Chinguacousy, Henry Guertin.

The second annual President-Green Chairperson-Superintendent Tournament was held at the Weston Golf Club on August 1st. The Pro-Superintendent Tournament was held at the New Dundee Golf Club. The McClumpha Tournament was held at Chinguacousy Country Club October 6th.

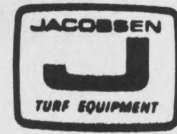
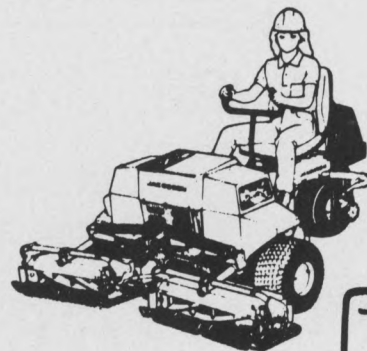
The Horticulture Apprentice Program with a new Turf Management option at Humber College was finalized under the direction of Paul Dermott, Gord Whitteveen, Dave Gourlay, Cam Cairncross, Bob Heron and Ted Hartwell. Interested students will be paid 75% of their salary plus expenses, while attending this course.



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## UPCOMING EVENTS

**NOVEMBER 5 & 6, 1990**  
3RD ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON  
TURFGRASS MANAGEMENT  
University of Guelph

**DECEMBER 9-12, 1990**  
C.G.S.A. CONFERENCE AND SHOW  
Montreal Convention Centre  
Montreal P.Q.

**FEBRUARY 5-12, 1991**  
GCSAA CONFERENCE  
Las Vegas Nevada

**MARCH 15, 1991**  
CGSA NATIONAL SEMINAR  
Hamilton Ontario



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