



THE NEWSLETTER

Golf Course Superintendents

Association OF NEW ENGLAND, INC.

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November 1997

Another Manny Francis innovation lives on: hardwood sawdust for topdressing greens

More than a little of the late Manny Francis has rubbed off on Bert Frederick. After all, Francis (the accepted paragon of the golf course superintendent profession) was his mentor . . . and Bert's idol.

"I've always said it, and I repeat it every time Manny's name comes up," the Vesper Country Club superintendent emphasized. "Manny Francis was 50 years ahead of his time. His experiments 50 years ago are standard, accepted conditioning methods today. So, I'd be a sap not to pick up on some of the little-publicized innovations Manny brought to the profession."

One of those breakthroughs in creating and maintaining greens of the highest quality is the use of hardwood sawdust as the main ingredient when topdressing putting surfaces.

Sawdust is not the most popular ingredient in putting the finishing touches on greens, but it's making strides in that department. "I can think of about 20 guys who use it," Frederick remarked.

"And there could be more. All I know is that it works for me . . . and it should work for everyone."

Enough said. Frederick is known for his expertise in putting a spit-and-polish

"Some (superintendents) mix it with sand and gravel. It's just a remarkable ingredient, whether by itself or with other materials.

**Bert Frederick
Vesper C.C.**

on the greens at Vesper and others he's addressed as consultant around the golfing haunts. However, the question arises as to Frederick's place on the credits list in the matter of developing sawdust as an effective topdressing.

Bert says, "Manny started to fool around with it (sawdust) several years ago. I may have taken it one step further. Between the creation of the process and now, Vesper Country Club's greens have been topdressed with sawdust for the last 35 years."

Frederick likes to mention the fact that sawdust has a lot of properties when applied to greens.

"For one thing, it's a wetting agent," he explained. "There's definitely a cutback in watering when sawdust is used to top-

dress a green. Therefore, it not only cuts back on the amount of water needed to irrigate a green, it cuts back on the time, money, and manpower used in watering the plants."

Bert uses sawdust covering in times of plant stress, such as in hot weather when the combination of heat and humidity can choke the daylight out of a heretofore healthy plant. He thinks the sawdust gives the green a cushioning effect, too. It may be a wonder drug, so to speak.

Generally, Frederick uses sawdust to topdress his greens three times a year. It's not expensive. He uses 35 bags (50 pounds per bag) at a time, so his yearly total is just over 100 bags.

When Francis first discovered the topdressing qualities of sawdust, he used to travel around the sawmills to pick it up as cheaply as possible. Today, Frederick uses a local company (Bedde of Lowell) as his main source for sawdust, and insists the cost isn't a drag on his overall budget.

Bert also reports that other superintendents have put their own wrinkles on taking advantage of sawdust for topdressing projects. "Some of them mix it with sand and gravel," Bert told. "It's just a remarkable ingredient, whether by itself or with other materials."

The sawdust move has caught on with courses around New England. Frederick notes that one of its boosters, Phil Friel, operates 15 courses all over New England.

Closer to the GCSANE, Pine Brook superintendent Mike Iacono has

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experienced favorable results with sawdust, even though he admits he's not 100 percent sure he'd go port to port with it.

"Mostly, I see topdressing with sawdust as an aid in treating troubled areas," Iacono disclosed. "I use sawdust where the grass gets thin, especially in areas where spike marking takes its toll."

GCSANE News

GCSANE nominates officers for 1998

The GCSANE announces its officers and directors for 1998 as per its bylaws.

Article VI, Election of Officers and Directors. Section 1. The President, with the approval of the Directors, shall within sixty days of the Annual Meeting, appoint a Nominating Committee of five voting members of the association, not more than two of whom shall be members of the Board of Directors. This committee shall nominate a slate of four officers in accordance with Article V, Section 2 and 3. The list so named shall be announced preceding the Annual Meeting and shall be published in *The Newsletter* prior to the Annual Meeting.

Article VI, Section 2. Nominations may be made from the floor by any voting member in good standing at the Annual Meeting.

Article VI, Section 3. The election of the members constituting the Officers and Board of Directors shall be held at the Annual Meeting of the association, and shall be conducted and the ballots counted by two tellers appointed by the President for that purpose, neither of whom shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Nominating Committee. Chairman: Ronald W. Kirkman; members: Kip Tyler, CGCS; Stephen M. Murphy; Arthur Silva, CGCS; and Michael Nagle, CGCS.

Nominees: President, Kevin F. Osgood; Vice President, Robert Ruzsala; Secretary, James Fitzroy, CGCS; Treasurer, Michael V. Iacono, CGCS; Trustees, Dave Comee; Arthur Silva, CGCS; Gregory Misodoulakis; Finance Chairman, Daniel Higgins, CGCS; Golf Chairman, Michael J. Hermanson; Education Chairman, Ronald Dobosz; *Newsletter* Chairman, Wayne F. LaCroix, CGCS; and Past President, Robert DiRico, CGCS.

But Iacono's endorsement goes on from there. He says he's used a sawdust based topdressing on new greens. "In that case, I use it every other week," he said. "I use 50 pounds per treatment. And it's not expensive. I get it from one of my turf material companies. There's no problem there."

So, why hasn't Iacono become a gung-ho sawdust pusher? "I don't know," he added. "I'm a little leery of it. I don't know the science behind it. Or maybe I'm just being overcautious. On the other hand, it's delivered desired results in almost every situation."

In fact, Iacono probably has become more dependent on sawdust than he would let anyone know. He uses it in his divot boxes and claims that it helps to germinate seed and also enhances sodding.

At any rate, Frederick says many superintendents are missing the boat if they underrate the value of sawdust as a valuable tool in greens maintenance.

"Sawdust has done everything I expected of it in virtually every situation," Bert concluded. "For me, it's kind of a catch-all helper in many phases of keeping greens the way members expect them to be. It's a real helping hand, especially in those stressful times of the season when the plants seem to be at the mercy of the weather. Yeah, and it could be a miracle worker. You want nice, fresh, homegrown raspberries? Just plant them in sawdust and watch them grow."

Sawdust, it's not just for putting in cat boxes anymore.

GERRY FINN

Calendar

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Dec. 2 | GCSANE Monthly Meeting
(Proper attire required)
Andover Country Club
Andover, Mass.
Supt. - Wayne LaCroix, CGCS |
| Dec. 2 & 3 | GCSAA Seminar
<i>Golf Greens: History, Theory, Construction, and Maintenance</i>
Farmington, Conn. |
| January 2 | GCSANE Monthly Meeting
Woodland Golf Club
Newton, Mass.
Supt. - Dave Mucciarone |
| February 24 | GCSANE Monthly Meeting
Thorny Lea Golf Club
Whitman, Mass.
Supt. - Joseph L. Rybka, CGCS |

The Super Speaks Out

This month's question:

Are you an advocate of making soil sampling part of your maintenance program, and how often do you take advantage of this course conditioning aid?

Dick French, Longmeadow Country Club, Lowell, Mass.: "The idea of using soil sampling as a valuable tool in the golf course conditioning process is nothing new, and I suppose every superintendent has it on his maintenance schedule.

"However, just like other technological aids, soil sampling improves with each turn of a new element in determining the results of tests. So, where I used to have a soil sample taken every three years, I've turned it up to once a year.

"We all know that soil, especially the kind we use to keep our grasses healthy and aesthetically presentable, has to have the right balance . . . the right amount of nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and so on. That's what soil sampling is all about. It tells us all the things that are in our soil and how that soil stacks up against the perfect content of those elements.

"The pH count is the result of the sampling, and in this area it's common to believe that the ideal pH reading is somewhere between 6 and 6.5. Personally, the area around Lowell has more than a balanced share of acid. That comes up in the pH reading and usually it means just a matter of putting down lime to restore that accepted balance of elements.

"I take soil samples from my tees, greens, and fairways. One of the turf equipment companies I do business with picks them up and sends them to the lab for examination. The same company delivers the results to me, so the whole process is both easy and inexpensive to complete.

"There's no doubt that soil sampling can be a problem solver for the golf course superintendent. For my part, I depend on it to make sure I'm doing the right thing keeping my plants healthy inside and healthy looking. It's a protective and preventive tool."

Scott Gabrielson, New England Country Club: "I've learned through my experience with soil sampling that there are different methods to measure the properties in the sample, and that there should be a certain consistency to the test itself.

With that in mind, I've settled in with a sampling program where the test material goes to the same laboratory every time. I do this in the same way as most superintendents. One of the sales representatives I do business with picks up the sample and sends it to the same lab people (Harris Labs). Whether or not the lab uses; more upgrade sampling methods isn't the big thing here. They do the sampling the same way every time my material gets there. That's what I think is important.

"My samples go out the same time every year, in late fall. For this test, I pack up samples from my tees, greens, and fairways. Then I wait to get the pH count and react accordingly.

"Last year I started another little project, a separate soil sampling for greens only. This involves a special, patented test that deals exclusively with the soil properties of my greens. I think the lab is located in Kansas City. But that's not the important thing with this project. I'm trying to sell a cultivation program to the course owners, and the special greens sampling is one way of getting there.

"However, what I said earlier, about the testing having to be consistent, is what I consider the main thrust of soil sampling. There shouldn't have to be any adjustments made on results because of inconsistent methods. Whatever, soil sampling has to be included in my annual maintenance schedule. I assume everyone else feels the same way."

Jim DiOrio, Purpoodock Country Club:

"There's one good reason why I have soil samples sent to the lab: the testing tells me if my soil content has changed, and what I should do to get it back to the ideal makeup.

"As for how long I've depended on soil sampling, I guess the best answer is to say I can't ever remember when I didn't have it done. With me, it's part of a yearly routine. I dig up the samples in time to get the results before the fall starts to disappear and then work from there. I like to know what changes, if any, I have to make in addressing soil content in time to see those changes take place the following season.

"Soil sampling, itself, has changed over the years. It used to be that the pH count was the only thing superintendents relied on. If the reading was in the low to mid 6's, you were all right. Nowadays, there's more to it than the pH. My results tell me what nutrients are in the soil and whether or not other elements have to be added to get the right mix.

"I'm still on the once-a-year sampling schedule, but I've heard of superintendents who are picking it up to twice-a-year, in the spring and fall. Regardless, I'm on a soil sampling track that measures content from season to season. I know that because of the ingredients I feed to my grasses, soil change can occur. I want to be ready for that, and soil sampling is the only way I know to keep up with what the soil contains.

"I don't know if there's a problem here. I mean talking about soil sampling doesn't trigger any issue. It has to be a regular part of every superintendent's maintenance program. Everyone has to agree on that, right?"

GERRY FINN

"As for how long I've depended on soil sampling, I guess the best answer is to say I can't ever remember when I didn't have it done. With me, it's part of a yearly routine."

**Jim DiOrio
Purpoodock C.C.**

Research Report

Results of '96 Turfgrass Nematode Studies

by Robert L. Wick,
Department of Microbiology,
University of Massachusetts

(Submitted Jan. 29, 1997)

I. Timing of Nematicur® applications for the control of the cyst nematode.

Introduction: Cyst nematodes are sedentary endoparasites of roots and cause some of the most destructive diseases of crop plants worldwide. Cyst nematodes of cereal crops are well known and their importance is well documented; however, cyst nematodes of other grasses, particularly amenity grasses, are not well known. A destructive cyst nematode of warm-season turf in Florida has been described.

In Ireland, in 1971, a new cyst nematode from bentgrass was described and named *Heterodera iri*. This nematode has since been reported from New York and Michigan. In 1992, LaMondia and Wick reported *Heterodera* from 17 different putting greens in Mass., Conn., and N.Y. Currently we know of more than 20 sites where this nematode occurs, and suspect that it is even more common than we have reported. Because of the tough shell (cyst) that protects the eggs and juvenile nematodes, cyst nematodes can be picked up by geese, transported long distances, and deposited in new sites via feces.

Methods: Experimental plots were established on the 17th green at the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, New York. This green has a high population of cyst and ring nematodes, and a low to moderate level of lance and needle nematodes. The putting green is approximately 70 years old and was established on existing field soil. The green consisted of a mixture of annual bluegrass and bentgrass. Top-dressing over the years has resulted in approximately 3" of relatively sandy soil. Mechanical analysis of the top 4" showed it to be 79% sand, 15% silt, 6% clay. USDA criteria would classify this as a loamy sand based on sand subfractions.

Twenty 6'x6' plots were established on a level portion of the green. Part of the plot received some shade in the morning. In 1996, three separate applications of Nematicur were made to five replicated

plots each. The Nematicur treatments were: a single application on April 18, an application on April 18 followed by another to the same plots on June 24, and an application on April 15 followed by another to the same plots Aug. 12. Five additional untreated plots served as controls. The rate of Nematicur used in this experiment was equivalent to 2.3 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.

Results and Discussion: Cysts (dead females with living eggs) were higher in April and declined through late May. This is not surprising since earlier research showed that eggs hatch during this period. The Nematicur treatment on April 15 significantly lowered development of new cysts. Although only one of the three Nematicur treatments (April/June) was significantly suppressed by June 18, by July 15 and through Aug., all three treatments were suppressed. In Sept., the cyst population declined in all treatments as the eggs began their second emergence.

Cyst juveniles, most of which are still in the egg, follow a similar population dynamic as the mature cysts. Since there are about 60 eggs for each mature cyst, the numbers of juveniles are about 60-fold higher than the number of cysts. Significant suppression was apparent by June 15 in two of the three nematicide treatments. The effect of the April treatment appeared to wear off by the end of the summer. The April/June and April/Aug. treatments remained significantly lower than the control. By Sept. 23, the control and the April treatment were statistically equal.

Criconemella, (the ring nematode) did not respond as dramatically to the Nematicur treatments. On July 15, the April/Aug. treatment was significantly depressed compared the control, yet at this time there had only been an April application. By Aug., all three Nematicur treatments were significantly lower than the control. The Sept. assay showed no differences between the treatments.

The *Hoplolaimus* population did not significantly respond to any of the Nematicur treatments, although, it can be seen in Figure 4 that the control tended to have a higher population. The lance population did not start out equally in the spring and this results in difficulties with

statistical analysis. *Longidorus*, the needle nematode, also showed no significant differences between treatment. As with the lance nematode, the needle population was not equally distributed plot to plot.

II. Root-Knot Nematodes as Pathogens of Turf.

Introduction: Only cyst nematodes compare with root knot nematodes as the most destructive nematode of food and fiber crops worldwide. The importance of root-knot nematodes in turf is largely unknown and the species are not well described. Over the past several years, I have encountered root-knot nematodes on several putting greens in the Northeast. A plot in Glen, N.H. has root-knot nematode almost to the exclusion of other genera.

Methods: Green #9 was selected for the study. Topdressing over the years has resulted in approximately 3" of sandy soil. Mechanical analysis of the top 3"-4" showed it to be 92% sand, 5.6% silt, and 2.5% clay. USDA criteria would classify this as a coarse sand based on the sand subfractions. Fifteen 6'x6' plots were established on a level portion of the green. A single treatment of Nematicur (37.5 g/36 sq. ft.) was applied to five replicated plots on June 19, 1995 at the rate of 2.3 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. An additional five plots were to be treated one month later, but weather would not permit application. Five plots served as untreated controls.

Results: The 15 plots had previously been analyzed in fall 1995 to equalize the plots among treatments. Nevertheless, early 1996 assays showed some plots had varied considerably from the previous assay. Subsequent assays following the Nematicur treatment yielded equally unusual results. However, some trends can be seen in the data. Nema-b and the control are both untreated plots because weather conditions prevented the second Nematicur application. Except for the first assay on May 5, these two treatments correspond very well. The Nematicur treated plots (Nema-a) were unusual because of the steep rise in the population seen on June 19. However, this was the date that Nematicur was applied, and

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“Remember when?": Looking at GCSANE's past

Remember when? looks at GCSANE's many events and individuals of the past.

25 years ago.

Kevin Walsh of the Boston Globe and partner Guy Tedesco emerged as champions of the fifth annual Super/Press Tournament, defeating the Boston Herald's Joe Looney and Manny Francis, Jr. in a playoff. The two teams had tied for first place at net 69 at the Ledgemont C.C.

An attraction to the windup dinner after the event was a visit from Nick Geanopoulos, editor of the GCSAA magazine, *The Golf Superintendent*. He was in the area gathering information for an article on the International Turf Conference in Boston. "We can happily report to you that our figures point to record numbers

in all phases of the show," the GCSAA official said. "I think we have one of the most natural settings in the world right here in Boston for a conference of this type."

15 years ago

Call it a busman's holiday. Regardless, a quartet of New England golf course superintendents took a two-day trip to the metropolitan New York area to visit two of the biggest golf operations on the East Coast, Westchester C.C. and Winged Foot G.C. Joining *Newsletter* chairman Doug Johnson on the educational sojourn were Steve Murphy, Paul Miller, and Kip Tyler. All were impressed with the presentations by host superintendents Ted Horton (Westchester) and Sherwood Moore (Winged Foot). Johnson also noted that

"Murphy and I came back with more money than we left with," referring to the friendly matches the visiting firemen played on the nationally renowned layouts.

5 years ago

In his monthly message to GCSANE members, association president Steve Chiavaroli revealed that Randy Kehres, Bruce Packard, and Peter Lund earned their CGCS status from the GCSAA. He added that the three pushed local certification files over the 50 mark (51). Steve also added that the fourth annual Turfgrass Research Tournament proved to be another success. The event was hosted by course properties manager Ron Milenski and the International G.C.

GERRY FINN

Turfgrass Nematode Study

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subsequent suppression in nematodes occurred as expected.

Due to several unexpected population swings, this data was somewhat inconclusive. However, it appears that a July Nematicur treatment would not have dropped the population any more than the June treatment. On the other hand, the July treatment may have resulted in a lower population the following year.

III. Effect of Vector® MC (*Steinernema riobravus*) on Lance Nematodes.

Introduction: Vector MC is a formulation of living nematodes (*Steinernema riobravus*) currently registered for control of nematodes in Massachusetts. There are experimental results that indicate that *S. riobravus* is effective in reducing plant parasitic nematode populations. The mode of action is not understood. The study outlined below is the second trial of Vector in Mass. In 1995, Vector did not control lance or stunt nematodes.

Methods: The Wianno C.C., Osterville, Mass. was chosen for this study because of a relatively high populations of stunt nematodes. Spiral, lance and needle nematode populations were also monitored. To determine the most useful greens for this study, all greens were assayed on May 28. With this initial data, 12 greens were

selected based on distribution of stunt nematodes. On June 28, 1996, Nematicur was applied to greens 6, 7, 11, and 16. Nematicur was applied at the rate of 2.5 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. to the entire green. Approximately 1/2" of water followed the Nematicur application. Vector MC was applied two weeks later to greens 3, 8, 9, and 14. Vector was applied at the label rate of 1 cup/1,000 sq. ft. in approximately 2.5 gallons of water/1,000 sq. ft. to the entire green. Irrigation followed the Vector application. Greens that received only water as a treatment (control) were numbers 10, 12, 15, and 17. Ratings of turf quality were carried out on Aug. 1. Ratings reflected the amount of chlorosis on the green and were based on a scale of 1-10. Excellent green color=10.

Nematodes were collected and extracted as follows: For each plot (three plots/green), 10 subsamples/plot were removed and bulked respective to plot. Soil samples were taken with a 1" diameter soil probe to a depth of approximately 4". Nematodes were extracted by wet sieving/sugar flotation and counted. The following genera were enumerated: *Hoplolaimus*, *Tylenchorhynchus*, *Longidorus*, and *Helicotylenchus*. Only data for *Tylenchorhynchus* and *Helicotylenchus* is presented here, because the other nematode populations were very low.

Results and Discussion: Stunt nematodes started the season at approximately

800/100 cc of soil; a potentially damaging level. However, the population in the untreated plots did not make significant gains until the end of the season. The Nematicur treatment resulted in a reduction in the population of stunt nematodes, although it was not statistically lower than the control plots. Oddly, stunt nematodes in the vector treatments had risen by Aug. 8, and were statistically higher than the Nematicur treatment, but not higher than the control. By Sept. 9, the Nematicur treatments dropped significantly below the Vector and control treatments, which were still rising. By Sept., the Vector treatments rose to an average of 1,400 nematodes/100 cc of soil while the control remained at about 1,200. This was not a significant difference, but the Vector treatment remained significantly higher population than the Nematicur treatment.

Nematicur did not significantly suppress spiral nematodes. The effect of Vector treatments on spiral nematodes was similar to stunt nematodes; Vector treatments rose significantly higher than the Nematicur. Caution should be used in interpreting the spiral data because nematode populations were low.

Turf quality ratings were carried out on Aug. 1, 1996. Averages were: control, 7.0; Nematicur, 7.25; and Vector, 6.75. These ratings were not statistically different from each other.

(Part IV, V, and Conclusion next month.)

GCSAA News

Summary of recent GCSAA Chapter Delegates Meeting

The following are summaries of topics discussed at the 1997 GCSAA Chapter Delegates meeting, held Sept. 5-7 in Lawrence, Kansas:

Membership Standards Initiative.

Mission: To increase the value of golf course superintendents in the eyes of employers and influential golfers, resulting in increased compensation, security, recognition, and job opportunities for the qualified members. Reach goal by setting minimum standards for membership in the GCSAA. Implementation of standards by the year 2000-2002.

Employers Advisory Forum. GCSAA meetings with various segments of the industry who employ superintendents.

(The first group was management companies. Other segments to follow.) Information to be used for career development department, to increase GCSAA influence, employ more GCSAA members, and to develop products and GCSAA meetings with various segments of the industry who employ services to help GCSAA members meet employer expectations.

Code of Ethics. GCSAA legal counsel, Dan Church, reviewed the association code of ethics and outlined process for handling alleged violations. Church discussed the differences between ethics violations and professional courtesies.

GCSAA Foundation Fundraising Campaign. Goal is to raise \$3.5 million to

meet challenges facing superintendents today: improving playing conditions, stewarding environment, stimulating professional development, and promoting golf.

Dual membership. Dual membership and Chapter Affiliation progress was reviewed. The GCSAA goal of closer relations with local chapters was reviewed.

GCSAA Online. GCSAA web site has been developed and arranged by Knowledge Systems, Inc., and is receiving 250,000 hits per month. A chapter page is now available from the GCSAA for a one time set-up fee of \$950.

Dues Increase philosophy. There is no increase recommended for next year. The need for increases will be reviewed

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DIVOT DRIFT...announcements...educational seminars...job opportunities...tournament results...and miscellaneous items of interest to the membership.

MEMBERSHIP

Welcome new members: David A Donahue, Asst. Supt., Wellesley C.C.; Thomas Phillips, Asst. Supt., Wellesley C.C.; Douglas Equipment Corp., Friend, Smithfield, R.I.; and David B. Ravel, Affiliate, Norvaris Turf and Ornamental.

Proposed for membership: Geoffrey D. Houghton, Supt., Agawam Municipal G.C.; Donald Neil, Supt., Hemmingford Golf and Country Club; The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co., Friend, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Tom Cottens, Affiliate, Cavicchio Greenhouses; Fred Green, Affiliate, Cavicchio Greenhouses; and Paul Cavicchio, Jr., Affiliate, Cavicchio Greenhouses.

INFORMATION

Our condolences extend to Dick French and his family on the passing of his father-in-law earlier this month.

Our condolences are also sent to Bob LeBlanc and his family on the passing of his wife recently.

Finally, belated congratulations to Conor Fitzgerald and his wife Maggie on the birth of their first son, Shane Michael.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Grounds Maintenance Employee. Winchester C.C., Winchester, Mass., offers a full-time year-round position on the maintenance crew for golf course and country club grounds. This 18-hole Donald Ross design is a sheer pleasure to play and maintain. Compensation includes hourly wage,

meals, golf privileges, vacation, and benefits package. Send resume or call: Mark Casey, 468 Mystic Street, Winchester, MA 01890; (617) 729-3809.

Assistant Superintendent. River Bend C.C., West Bridgewater, Mass. is an 18-hole, high-end public golf course. A degree or certification in turfgrass management is required, with a minimum of three years of experience at a golf facility. Experience in equipment repair, irrigation repair and installation is preferred. Must have a valid Mass. pesticide license. Crew supervision a must. Send resume to Jeff Oteri, Superintendent, River Bend C.C., 250 East Center St., West Bridgewater, MA 02379.

Assistant Superintendent. Responsibilities include planning and execution of daily and long-range duties, staff development and supervision, fertilizer and pesticide applications, record keeping, sharing snow removal and equipment maintenance duties in the winter, and acting in the superintendent's behalf in his absence. Send resume by Nov. 21, 1997 to Michael Nagle, CGCS, Golf Course Superintendent, Worcester C.C., 2 Rice St., Worcester, MA 01606.

Superintendent. Milton-Hoosic Club, Canton, Mass., is seeking a golf course superintendent. The club is a private 9-hole golf course. Candidates should have a minimum of three to five years experience as a golf course superintendent or assistant superintendent. A degree in turf management if preferred. Candidates should have a strong background with automated irrigation systems. Send resume by Nov. 30, 1997 to Milton-Hoosic Club, Att.: Jim Cronin, P. O. Box 305, Greenlodge St., Canton, MA 02021-0305.

MEETING NOTES

Longest drive literally went to Dan Higgins this month. It seems he accidentally went to the wrong Longmeadow C.C. However, we are happy to report that Dan took 1st Low Gross while there.

TOURNAMENT RESULTS

Brae Burn Country Club West Newton, Mass., October 14, 1997

1st Low Net: 62 - Ed Eardley, Don McNeice Sr. (Wampatuck)

2nd Low Net: 63 - Dave Comee, John Havens (Winchendon)

3rd Low Net: 65* - Tim Wegener, William Yanakakis (New Meadow)

4th Low Net: 65 - Robert Dembeck, Walt Lankow (Stow Acres)

1st Low Gross: 70 - Charles Passios, Kevin Walker (Nantucket National)

2nd Low Gross: 71 - Len Curtin, Steve Keegan (Lexington)

* - Won on match of cards

Longest Drive: Steve Curry

Closest to Pin: Joe Ferrantino, 14' 6"

Longmeadow Country Club Tewksbury, Mass., November 3, 1997

1st Low Gross: 37* - Dave Comee

2nd Low Gross: 37 - Jack Hassett

1st Low Net: 33 - Steve Murphy

2nd Low Net: 34 - Palmer Whitney

3rd Low Net: 35 - Mike Hermanson

Closest to Pin: Tom Fox, Dave Comee

* - Won on match of cards

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Host Superintendent Profile

Meet host superintendent Richard French, Longmeadow C.C.

The host superintendent for our meeting in November was Richard French of Longmeadow Country Club, Lowell, Mass.

Richard French has been golf course superintendent at Longmeadow C.C. for the past 20 years. His prior experience includes six years as superintendent at Fort

Devens G.C., three years as superintendent at Merrimack Valley G.C., and one year as assistant superintendent at the 36-hole Mill Creek Park in Youngstown, Ohio.

Richard is also a graduate of the Stockbridge School of Agriculture, class of 1965.

His daughter, Heather, has been working for him full-time for the last six years. She and her husband, Tim, have recently taken up the game of golf.

In his spare time, Richard enjoys golf and bowling. Richard and his wife, Carol, reside in Tewksbury, Mass.

GCSAA Delegates Meeting

continued from page 6

annually as budgets are prepared. Five year budget forecasts are updated each year based on projected programs. Unless a major new source of revenue is identified, dues increases will be more frequent than every six years in order to sustain program growth; likely recommended every two to four years.

Chapter seminar rebate/reimbursement program. This program will most

likely be eliminated as the regional seminars operate at a loss and the program only aided a select few large chapters.

GCSAA Committee volunteer process. To serve on a committee a member must submit a GCSAA volunteer interest form to the local chapter for local input. Goal is to encourage newcomers, local participation, and increase chapter meeting attendance.

Etonic's Superintendent Leadership Series. The purpose is to provide management-based education to members

through chapters at an affordable cost. Seminars will be short interval, low cost, and designed to fulfill the image enhancement, employment enhancement, and chapter relations mandates of the GCSAA.

Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program. To promote GCSAA member activity in local environmental education. GCSAA, local chapter, or superintendent to secure \$100 annual registration fee to adopt a school.

Chapter needs. GCSAA goal is to help local chapters succeed.

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