The MGCSA Board met at Keller Golf Course in St. Paul on May 25, 2010.

President Paul Diegnau, CGCS, would like to pursue having a Wee One event. Wee One’s Mission: The Wee One Foundation was developed as a tribute to Wayne Otto, CGCS to assist golf course management professionals (or their dependents) who incur overwhelming expenses due to medical hardship without comprehensive insurance or adequate financial resources. Through the Foundation’s work, Wayne’s legacy will never be forgotten. The Board approved to proceed to the next step for a Wee One event.

Treasurer Paul Eckholm, CGCS, reported that the financials are running a little behind on revenue at this time. This is mostly due to timing.

Steve Randall from the GCSAA was present at the Board meeting. Steve said that the GCSAA is here to help MGCSA. MGCSA stands out among the associations within the GCSAA. GCSAA has reduced staff by 27% with budget cuts. GCSAA is working on a BMP template for Golf courses. This could be ready by the end of the year.

Research Chair Scottie Hines, CGCS reported that there are 39 groups signed up for this year’s Turf Research Benefit Week. These groups have brought in $15,760.

Executive Secretary Scott Turtinen reported the Membership Roster was mailed to the members. Roster expenses were roughly $6,900 while advertising covered $2,800. Current MGCSA membership is 538 Superintendent, 109 Affiliates, 31 Honorary and 53 Life members. Member donations brought in $2,920.

I hope everyone is having a good season so far.

- Respectfully Submitted,
Matt McKinnon, Secretary

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DONNACHA O’CONNOR, Superintendent at Alexandria Country Club, left, with affiliate member Steve Young, Peat Inc., at the MGCSA Scholarship Scramble at GreyStone Golf Club.
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The University of Minnesota Turf and Grounds Field Day is set for September 16 at TROE Center on the St. Paul Campus. Turfgrass scientists at the University of Minnesota are committed to developing environmentally sound and responsible turfgrass cultural systems. At recent field days, we have demonstrated research ranging from low input sustainable turfgrass trials to conversion of existing turf to no-mow fescues; and from new technologies to conserve irrigation water to phosphorus runoff from homelawns.

Field Day is your opportunity to see the latest research, ask questions and interact with your colleagues from across the state. We continue to break attendance records each and every year and we intend to do the same in 2010. Our attendance from 2006 to 2009 increased from 90 to over 300. This increase occurred at a time when turf programs across the country are experiencing a significant decline in attendance at Field Day with some even cancelling their events. Let's build upon past successes and make 2010 the best year yet.

Some of the many great research topics presented this year will include:

- Drought tolerant turfgrass screening using our new automated rain-out shelter
- Sub lethal roundup rates and overseeding protocols to establish new cultivars in existing stands
- NTEP: fine fescues, Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, creeping bentgrass greens and fairway height
- Putting green speed using alternative species
- Emerging insects in turf: Cottony Grass Scale
- Low input turf for homelawns (be a part of the research and help us rate these plots)
- Fungicide trials
- Late fall N fertilizer trials
- Pesticide and fertilizer runoff
- Perennial ryegrass rust
- Prairie junegrass breeding

In addition to the turfgrass portion of Field Day, we will offer a separate track for more grounds related research and demonstration. In the past, we have discussed issues related to emerald ash borer, design principles for low maintenance landscapes, stem root girdling, and American elm selections. For those of you interested in grounds-related research, we will offer a full range of current topics that you can take to the field.

The University of Minnesota, like so many other "communities" in Minnesota, has a significant ash (green and white) population that has been identified as harboring the emerald ash borer. This session on managing invasive pests in the urban forest will focus on inventorying and assessing the resource, assembling an arsenal of control tactics, and moving forward with a recovery plan that lessens the dependency on any one tree species.

As you can see, we have an excellent slate of new research projects and we look forward to sharing this applied research with you at the 2010 University of Minnesota Turf and Grounds Field Day.

(Editor's Note: Please contact Brian Horgan, bphorgan@umn.edu, if you have any questions about Field Day.)
SUPPORTING A PEER:
GOLF EVENT SET FOR SEPT. 27
AT NORTH OAKS GOLF CLUB

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Sometimes in the summer it's just too hot to have a warm meal. This is where salads step to the forefront as a main course for dinner. I like a chilled salad in these cases. Serves 6.

Prep time is about 40 minutes.

Ingredients:
- 6 cups shredded and cooked chicken
- 1 pound frozen Chinese pea-pods
- 1/2 cups toasted pecan halves
- 6 scallions chopped
- 4 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 2 tablespoons Asian sesame oil
- 4 tablespoons rice vinegar
- 2 1/2 teaspoons soy sauce
- 1/4 teaspoon cayenne pepper, crushed
- 1 large pinch of all spice

Cook and shred or cube the chicken to your liking. Season this to your liking (not in ingredients). Thaw and drain the pea-pods. If you are using fresh pods boil for 30 seconds. In a large salad bowl combine all the wet ingredients with the cayenne and allspice. Mix until blended thoroughly. Add the rest of the ingredients. Toss or mix until uniform in coating. Chill and serve.

Since the pheasant was originally from the Orient, this would be an excellent way to use those last couple birds from last season in a very delicious salad with Oriental over-tones.

- Enjoy
Scottie Hines
(Editor’s Note: Three Superintendents, James Bade, Somerset Country Club; Jake Schmitz, Olympic Hills Golf Club, and Eric Counselman, Somerby Golf Club, were asked to respond to a questionnaire about Green Aerification.)

JAMES BADE
Somerset Country Club

Seth Raynor, who cared about drainage and soil, designed Somerset Country Club in 1919. After WWII the course was remodeled by Stanley Thompson, who loved the putting surface contours but didn’t care so much about drainage and topsoil. Therefore, the greens at Somerset are push-up with some of them having a clay subsurface.

The normal practice in the 60s and 70s was to core aerate the greens once a year and drag the cores back in. Somerset’s sand topdressing program started in the late 90s. At that time we started removing the cores and back filling with pure sand. To catch up a bit we were core aerating twice a year with ⅝ inch hollow tines. Then what does one do when you want to keep moving forward but at the same time give the membership a break from aerating twice a year? Furthermore, we had a USGA event scheduled a week after our aerating date, so we decided to try the dry-ject method.

Since you are adding sand and not removing anything my first concern was bulk density. But Dr. Carrow from Georgia didn’t feel as if the bulk density would go up. My next concern was whether the sand was really going in, but common sense says that the 22 tons of sand had to be going somewhere. Even though the sand doesn’t go in that deep it does go in and you are getting major topdressing done at the same time. And if you are a Dr. Rossi fan topdressing is more important than aerating anyway.

To demonstrate the machine, Superior Tech Products, used green sand to show where the sand goes. We first used the machine in 2006, the photo was taken this spring. Since we were one of the first users on a large scale we had a learning curve. I’m convinced the first time we used it the sand was too hot (from being dried) and it took a long time for the hole to heal over. Now the sand is delivered a few days in advance.

The second thing we learned is that when the push-up greens are hard the sand does not penetrate as much. So now we give the greens a solid cycle of water. On our two greens that are more of a sand base, the dry-ject works much better compared to the harder push-ups.

To do all 18 greens in one day, Superior Tech brings three machines. To make it more affordable the Somerset crew delivers the dry sand to the machine. Get ready to buy pizza because the crew will be lifting 22 tons of sand. Three people from our crew went with each machine. One person picks up the sand in a cart, the other delivers the sand to the machine and the third person pours it into the machine. Since the sand has to be dried we duct tape all the seams on the cart so you aren’t losing sand all over the golf course.

After aerating, the greens are dragged and then rolled and the finished product looks pretty good. The members are actually quite excited. What I find interesting is that the very next day the greens are quite puttable, however, the hole can linger just as long if not longer than ⅝" hollow tine, which is around two weeks or more. One time the machine was out of adjustment and the green was actually like a wash board for quite some time. We could not get it flattened out.

I think what the crew likes, even though they are busting 5-gallon pails of sand is, once they are done that is it, they aren’t out sweeping sand into holes for the next few days. The mechanic likes it as well since it is easier on the reels.

To summarize, the greens are very puttable the next day, however the hole can remain for 2-3 weeks. The members are very happy that all the holes are filled with sand and less bumpy. It basically is a one step process compared to core removal. The greens are under less stress with this process if the weather happens to be hot and windy. It is somewhat expensive to do all 19 greens but our membership is willing to pay that price.

A concern or observation I made this spring was that the dry-ject sand (from 2009) was dry while the rest of the profile was moist. The sand did re-wet so it wasn’t hydrophobic. So I am not sure what is going on there. And one has to be very observant to make sure the machine is in proper adjustment so you aren’t creating a lumpy wash board green, then you might as well be core aerating.

I like the process, this year due to budget cuts we will probably fore go the dry-ject unless we are well under budget. It is a great supplemental tool to aerating if you have schedule conflicts or if you want to give your members a break from the conventional process.

(Continued on Page 20)
It's all here...
under the red roof.
Olympic Hills Golf Club, founded in 1969 in Eden Prairie, MN. The course is a Charles Maddox design featuring large teeing grounds and greens with a good deal of movement.

The original greens were built in the push-up style. Native soils include a sandy loam on the upper 10 holes; the lower holes were built through a wetland area, and sub-soils range from sand to peat and muck. Four of the six greens on the lower holes have since been rebuilt to a sand-based system.

I have been at Olympic Hills since October 2006. Initially my program consisted of coring twice a year with 5/8" tines and burying with copious amounts of sand. In-season topdressing was performed every two weeks. The initial goal was to firm up the playing surfaces through the introduction of straight sand topdressing following aerification, verticutting events, and burying for protection prior to winter. The result was a stressed stand of turf that was highly susceptible to poa annua invasion. Spring 2009 was met with significant turf loss, specifically on the greens due to all the annuals that had moved into the putting surfaces.

We have since increased our aeration practices; however, we currently are not pulling any cores. Our greens are needle tined monthly with 3/16" tines on verti-drains to a depth of 7 inches. Lacking the proper equipment, we contract this service out with Tom Notch of Deep Tine, LLC. In early fall, I am planning to have the greens verti-drained with 1" solid tines. A heavy sand application will be applied prior to the solid tining.

We are not eliminating core aerification from our cultural program; we are currently utilizing solid tines to curtail the poa and enhance the bentgrass. Thatch levels and organic material will be closely monitored, and core aerification will once again be utilized to remove the material.

Our membership is pleased with the results of the current program, and I am happy with how the greens have responded. Root depths have increased significantly, which in turn has impacted the amount of irrigation and fertility applications. Temporarily halting core aerification is concerning, as this is a proven maintenance practice to ensure long-term turfgrass health. As our stand continues to transition, this is will again be utilized on an as-needed basis, dependent upon thatch and organic material levels.

Somerby Golf Club opened its doors in 2004 as a championship private golf club. The course is a links style golf course with rolling hills and plenty of hazards designed by Tom Lehman and John Fought. We were host to the Nationwide Tour in both 2006 and 2007.

The original green construction was built to USGA specs, greens mix of 89/11, seeded A4 bentgrass.

The historical aerification program from 2003-2007 consisted of monthly knifeing and sand topdressing only.

The new aerification program: Solid tine monthly (PlanetAire spacing 2" x 2", 2.5" deep) with bayonet tine size varying from 1/8" in peak season and 3/8" late fall. The has been little to no impact when using the 1/8" tines. Knife then mow right behind. Benefits include compaction reduction, water and penetration, soil shattering improves “trueness of putting.” Continuous topdressing every three weeks. Scarify beginning of September, 1.5” spacing, 1/2” deep, two directions, 0.1” width of blade, followed by heavy topdressing. Benefits include thatch reduction and incorporation of sand, with less impact on playing conditions than traditional core aerification.

We have never core aerified our greens. We use small frequent amounts of slow release Nitrogen throughout the season, annual total 2-2.25 lb N/M. We have not used any growth regulators on greens since July 2008.