

Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents N E W S L E T T E R



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LAYTONSVILLE GOLF COURSE — APRIL 11 MEETING SITE

Laytonsville Golf Course, one of the three public golf courses owned and operated by the Montgomery County Revenue Authority, is the site for the April meeting of our association. Our host for the day is our Treasurer, Nick Vance, CGCS. Nick has been working at the course since the Spring of 1975 when he went to work as Assistant Superintendent under Terry Loibl. Two years later, when Terry moved back to his home in North Dakota, Nick assumed the duties as Superintendent at the Laytonsville course.

In 1980 Nick married Karen, both had children from previous marriages. Nick's two children, Deborah Annette Hall and Jeffery Scott Vance are both on their own now. Debbie is 26 years old, is married and lives in Frederick, Maryland. She is the accounting supervisor for NCS Inc. in Rockville, MD and currently working on her BA in financial management at Hood College. Jeff is now 23 years old and lives in Montgomery Village. He is working at National Applicators, as a drywall contractor and after a two year break he's planning on returning to college this fall. After two semesters of business he is planning on getting back into the turf industry. Karen's daughter, Traci Lynn Menapace and her husband Marty live in Silver Spring where Traci works for a real estate appraiser part time and attends Montgomery College. The Menapaces presented Karen and Nick with their first grandchild, Philip Joseph, last June.

Last Summer Nick, Karen and Jeffery Hunter, the last of the children still at home (Karen's son), moved to Columbia, Maryland where Jeff is a freshman at Hammond High School. He is on the school golf team and has become very interested in drama. Karen is the book-keeper-office manager for Sambuco's Food Services Inc. in Ellicott City, Maryland. Although Nick still loves to play golf and bowls one night a week in the winter months, his favorite pasttime is boating. He and Karen have become avid boaters and both enjoy getting away on their boat whenever they can.

Laytonsville Golf Course was designed by Roger Peacock and built by Robert L.



Nick Vance, CGCS, Our Host

Elder. The course was open June 9, 1973. Originally the golf course was a short par 70 layout with two short par fives, one on each nine. The greens were seeded with Penncross Bentgrass, the tees and fairways were seeded with Bluegrass and the roughs were Tall Fescue and Bluegrass mixed. The original irrigation system had Griswold controls and Skinner UR 5 sprinkler heads on the greens and tees only.

In 1977 the twelfth hole was changed from a 410 yard part four to a 498 par five. About 100 yards of swamp and trees were cleared to make room for the new tee. The fourteenth hole was then changed from a 412 yard par five to a 390 yard par four. New back tees were also added on 4, 5, 9, and 11. These tees were added to give the golfers a little more variety. The white and blue tees on the original layout were too close together on most of the holes.

RESERVATIONS (301) 381-0030 In 1983 the Griswold controls were replaced with a Rainbird MCS3 Master and 6 1230 satellites. Most of this work was done in house by the maintenance staff. The satellites were wired by our good friend and fellow superintendent at International Town and C.C., Steve Nash. Steve was working with Nick at the time.

The greens at Laytonsville average about 8,000 sq. feet. They are cut daily at 7/32 and get between 3½ and 4 pounds of Nitrogen per year. Scotts Goose-Crab Control has been used for the last three years and last fall TGR was applied for the first time. They are aerated and top-dressed twice each year. The last two times they have been aerified with a Verti-drain machine with ¾" hollow tines.

The fairways and tees have been overseeded the past five years with a perennial ryegrass blend. They are mowed three times a week at 13/16 of an inch and receive 1½ to 2 pounds of Nitrogen each year. There still is no water in the fairways but Nick is planning on starting on this project this summer. The tees are mowed three times a week at ½ inch and get between 2 and 3 pounds of N. per season.

At this writing the golf course is in the middle of a big renovation project. The fifteenth hole is a short par three, but it is all carry over a pond. The front of the green had settled so much that there was about a 27 degree drop from the back to the front of the green. If you were able to get the ball to stay on the green from the tee, there was still almost no way to keep it on the green if you missed the putt. Since the course is public and plays over 60,000 rounds per year some thing had to be done to correct the situation and improve play. On October 15 the original sod was cut from the green and placed in sand bunkers on the course. Then a six foot wall made of treated 6x6's was built in front of the green. The soil on the back of the green was then cut down and moved to the front. Then two new bunkers were cut into each side of the green. That soil was also used to build up the front of the green. About 80 tons of topdressing was then incorporated into the soil with a large tiller. Drainage tile

(Continued and Directions on page 3)

Mid-Atlantic Association of **Golf Course Superintendents** NEWSLETTER

Published by this Association to aid the advancement of the Golf Course Superintendent through education and merit.

> Lee Dieter, C.G.C.S. Editor

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President's Message

I can not imagine anything more pleasing than the beauty of spring and the enthusiasm that it generates in me. This enthusiasm certainly manifested itself at our first meeting of



the year. With the gracious hospitality of the Chevy Chase Club and our host George Renault, we had a great day of education, a fine evening of camaraderie and two of the best meals served anywhere. Of course our thanks also go to the USGA for the educational program during the day's session. Thank you Eric Shiel, Stan Zontek, and David Oatis, as well as the other speakers for the day. Just to let you know, we had 154 persons attend the USGA portion of the day and 110 for the MAAGCS meeting in the evening.

We just completed our second annual ski trip. This event which was organized by Social and Benevolence Chairman,

Joel "Jean Claude" Ratcliff was enjoyed by all who attended. Next year can you match the real snow?

Lastly, it looks like a great year coming, while we are still enjoying the spring lets all turn out at Laytonsville Golf Course and join our host Nick "Trump" Vance for a day of golf, education, and fellowship. I hope to see you there on April 11.

Walter Montross, CGCS, President

VERTI-DRAIN, A NEW APPROACH

by Lou Rudinski, CGCS

Like many golf courses throughout the Mid-Atlantic area, the last two years have been difficult on our putting surfaces. Localized dry spot as well as wet wilt on the same greens created a drastic management decision for us at Eisen-

hower Golf Course.

Our green until two seasons ago were considered perfect. Little stress was experienced in spite of dawn to dark play in all sorts of weather and a limited irrigation supply pond. I might add at this time we were closed the entire months of January and February. Our downfall began with several poor decisions. First, public outcry demanded we open the course all winter. Naturally the reasons for open play was "other courses were open and they have no problems with their greens." Second, budgetary cuts forced us to purchase drum type aeration equipment. We all got the sales pitch on that one! "One man, no clean up, all 18 holes in one day!" Needless to say, severe compaction, short roots, and Poa Annua began to show their ugly faces. No one would listen as I was the only one able to see the future damage. The aerator, in spite of increased use, did not penetrate deep enough to allow roots beyond two inches of USGA greens mix applied over the years. We have all seen the effects of water movement through lighter soils placed over heavy soils. The higher elevations of our greens dried rapidly in spite of twice daily hand watering and the center low spots got wetter the more we tried to combat the dry spots. Excessive rainfall followed by temperatures near 100° baked the centers of many greens. The dry spots remained as the water moved laterally out of the high spots. Wetting agents helped very little and were temporary at best.

Our next course of action was the use of the Verti-Drain aerator. Due to advance scheduling of outings and the high cost of purchase, contract aeration was the direction to follow. Early March we embarked on our first test of deeptine aeration. Hollow tines would not pull a core worthy of mention. Also the tines would only penetrate 5 to 6 inches, if they did not bend or break first. Solid tines gave us 7 to 9 inches and even then we experienced bending on occasion.

Filling the holes with topdressing was not as successful as appearance would lead one to believe. Bridging and/or collapsing of the core space prevented blending of the layers in the greens. Some benefit was realized but only one aeration was not going to correct the cement-like soil. I also suspect the kicking action we are sold on to fracture the soil was negated by the wet springtime soil. Rather than cracking I feel the soil merely gave way, such as silly putty. Drier conditions would have to be met to realize the fracturing of the soil advertised by the manufacturer.

Our second attempt at deep tine aeration again due to golf schedules and availability was the fall of 1988. At that time the greens were dry compared to early spring. We decided again on 3/4" solid tines and experimented with a larger hollow tine on four greens. A full 3/4" round by 7" long core was removed from our worst greens. I say experimented, as the task of removal of these cores was extensive, fully testing our new core processor and patience of the operator. Filling the holes with topdressing was a bigger challenge than expected as our delivery system was not sufficient to replace the extreme amounts of soil removed. After a full day of attempted mechanical spreading we decided on wheel barrows and manpower to dump and spread the replacement soil. After trial and error a grid pattern was soon established and sped up the project considerably. The amount of dressing used was 1 ton per 1000 sq. ft. literally burying the greens. Using the backs of rakes to push the soil in several directions filled the holes nicely and little settling was experienced. The remaining 15 greens received slightly more than normal amounts of topdressing as again I felt bridging and/or collapsing of holes prevented fully filling of the aeration holes.

This spring, late April to be exact, all 19 greens are to be aerated using this monster tine. The four greens presently show good recovery and have remained green all winter. The solid tined greens, although showing faster recovery in late fall, do not show green color nor drain as guickly after rainfall. The hollow tine greens in addition are firmer after a thaw and do not footprint as severely as the other greens.

If you embark on this course of action (I feel it's one step short of rebuilding), be sure your greens are as healthy as possible as some lifting out of sod will be experienced. In addition, some scuffing from the core processor may occur if portions of the greens lift unevenly. A continued program for several years, should gain greater depth as well as near total removal of poor soils. The last word of caution before a decision is made to use this method of soil replacement, remember "Murphy's Law", and the Boy Scout motto "Be Prepared" as it is a major operation.

Facts and Fallacies of Fast Greens

by James T. Snow Director, Northeastern Region USGA Green Section

In retrospect, the introduction of the Stimpmeter by the USGA in 1976 fore-shadowed major changes for the way golf courses are maintained and for the way the game itself is played. By enabling golf course superintendents to easily determine the speed of greens, the Stimpmeter has greatly expanded our understanding of how maintenance practices can be manipulated to control green speed. As a result, golfers at every level throughout the country are enjoying faster, truer putting surfaces on a day to day basis than ever before.

While their greens have been fast and smooth, however, the road that the superintendent has been forced to accommodate these changes has occasionally been slow and bumpy. Interested but uninformed golfers and club officials have placed heavy pressure on the superintendent to produce consistently ultrafast greens on their courses, testing the limits of the health of the turf and sometimes pushing it over the edge. Along the way, rumors and misinformation have pervaded every locker room with respect to how fast the greens should be, how to get them that way, and what might happen if they're pushed too hard.



One of the indisputable facts today is that greens are generally faster than they were only a few years ago. A national survey done by the USGA Green Section in 1976 showed that the average green rolled approximately 6 feet 6 inches according to the Stimpmeter, whereas the average green today is probably closer to 8 feet. It's also a fact that most golfers have short memories. Though greens today are faster than ever, complaints about slow greens are more common than ever.

So how fast is fast? In my view, the following offers a reasonable perspective on the subject.

Fast for regular play - 8' to 9' A reasonable range - 7'6" to 9' Ultra-fast for regular play - above 9' An unreasonable range - above 9' at all times Due to the vagaries of the weather and other circumstances, it is impossible to maintain a precise green speed throughout the year, but maintaining speeds between 7'6" and 9' should be feasible. Speeds greater than 9' should be established only for special occasions. Trying to keep green speeds above 9' at all times, as desired by some golfers, often results in serious problems and should be avoided.

PAYING THE PIPER

Achieving fast greens has been well studied and involves proper mower maintenance and adjustment along with the manipulation of cultural factors such as fertilization, irrigation, topdressing, verticutting, rolling, etc. To achieve ultrafast greens, all of these programs must be pushed to the limit. In the process, extreme stress is placed on the turf and jeopardizes its very survival during periods of difficult weather. If a goal of maintaining fast or ultra-fast greens throughout the season is ever to be achieved, then a real effort must be made to control or minimize other stress factors as much as possible. These include:

- poor drainage
- moisture stress due to a poor irrigation system or improper irrigation practices
- soil compaction
- diseases, insects, and nematodes
- unreasonable traffic (e.g. play during bad weather winter play, etc.)
- tree effects (shade, root competition, poor air circulation)

Despite efforts to control these stress factors, however, following through with all of the practices necessary to produce consistently fast or ultra-fast greens can thin and weaken the turf to such an extent that many undesirable consequences can occur. Among the problems observed:

- establishment of moss and algae
- encroachment of crabgrass, goosegrass and other weeds
- proliferation of summer patch, take-all patch and other difficult to control stress related diseases

Trying to maintain consistently ultrafast greens means always living on the edge of disaster, and once golfers become used to these fast greens, they expect them to be that way all of the time. The superintendent is then locked into a maintenance program which at best will make him a nervous wreck, but which ultimately could spell disaster. In the end, the piper will be paid!

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Try to keep the speed of your greens in the reasonable range of 7'6" to 9'. Aim for the 8' to 9' range if you wish, but recognize that green speeds will vary from day to day and season to season.
- Avoid getting caught up in the race for ultra-fast greens, striving for speeds of 9'6" only on very special occasions, if at all.

- Explain to your club officials about the potential consequences of trying to maintain consistently ultra-fast greens.
- Be on the lookout for the symptoms of weakness noted earlier, and be prepared to compromise your green speed goals in an effort to strengthen the turf

In the long run, the game of golf will be best served by taking a reasonable approach to managing green speeds, avoiding the excesses which can only result in dead grass and unhappy golfers.

Long Island Golf Course Superintendents Association, May 1987 Newsletter.

LAYTONSVILLE (Continued from page 1)

was then put into the green and bunkers. The green was then rolled and the sod was taken from the bunkers where it had been kept and laid on the green. The green was then rolled, topdressed, and covered with a thermal blanket for the winter. This work, along with their regular duties, was accomplished by Nick, his assistant Tom Ritter, and a three man crew. Weather permitting the green will be open this spring.

The program for the day at Laytons-ville will be: Lunch - 11:30 to 1:00, Golf - 1:00 to 6:00 (lunch and carts will be free for those who make reservations before Friday, April 7), Cocktails - 6:00 to 7:00, Dinner - 7:00, Meeting - 8:00. The cost of the dinner will be \$20.00.

Guest Speaker: Dr. Peter Dernoeden, will be the speaker for the evening. His topic "Using Acclaim" will focus on the total effects of this new post-emergence herbicide. As you all know, Dr. Dernoeden is part of the Agronomy Department at the University of Maryland, and works primarily in the area of weed and disease control in turf.

Directions to the course for golf: From Virginia take 270 North to Shady Grove Road, turn right on Shady Grove Road for 3.8 miles to dead end (Muncaster Mill Road). Turn left on Muncaster Mill Road for one mile, then turn right on Rt. 124 for 2.7 miles to Warfield Road. Turn right on Warfield Road to the course, ½ on the right. From Maryland take 70 west to Rt. 29 South. Take 29 South to Rt. 108 West. Stay on Rt. 108 for 21.4 miles (past Olney, Rt. 97, and past blinking amber light at Fieldcrest Road). Turn left on Dorsey Road to course ½ on the left.

Directions to the restaurant for dinner and meeting: From the course turn left on Warfield Road 2.3 miles to Goshen Road. Turn left on Goshen Road ½ mile to Wightman Road, right on Wightman Road. ½ mile to Montgomery Village Avenue. 3.2 miles on Montgomery Village Avenue to the Holiday inn on the right. From 270 take Rt. 124 (Gaithersburg exit) ½ mile to Rt. 355. The Holiday Inn will be on your left at this intersection.

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Dr. Michael J. Hurdzan, noted golf course architect, will present risk management techniques, including the identification of hazards to golfers and non-golfers, the potential for accidents and types of negligence and liability. Safety procedures to minimize risk will be described and adequate and appropriate insurance coverage discussed. Employee training and employee manuals as they pertain to safety will be covered. This course is designed not to provide legal advice but to expose superintendents to potential litigious situations as encountered in the personal experience of a golf course architect.

One Continuing Education Unit (CEU) will be awarded for this 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. seminar. A luncheon is included in the registration fee as are take-home reference materials for future use. A certificate of achievement will be awarded to participants who successfully complete the seminar by passing the examination at the conclusion of the program.

DATE: April 17, 1989

LOCATION: Springfield, Virginia (Washington, D.C. area)

FACILITY Springfield Golf and Country Club

The demand for this program has been overwhelming, so please register early. A limited number of registrations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

To register, complete the enclosed form, include your check or credit card information and mail to GCSAA Regional Seminars, 1617 St. Andrews Drive, Lawrence, Kansas 66046.

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1989 MAAGCS SCHEDULE

Date	location/Host	Speaker/Topic
April 11	Laytonsville Golf Course Nick Vance, CGCS	"Using Acclaim" Dr. Peter Dernoeden University of Maryland
April 17	Springfield Golf and C.C. Walter Montross, CGCS	GCSAA Seminar - Golf Course Safety, Security and Risk Management Dr. Michael Hurdzan
May 9	Chantilly Golf and C.C. Thomas Knoll	Superintendent - Professional Golf Tournament
June 13	International Town and C.C. Steven Nash, CGCS	To be announced
July 11	Ocean Pines Country Club Randy Dayton	To be announced
August 9 (Wednesday)	Bretton Woods Country Club Gerald Gerard, CGCS	Annual Picnic
September 12	Suburban Club of Baltimore Co. Robert Miller, CGCS	To be announced
October 10	Bonnie View Country Club Kenneth Braun	Memorial Tournament
November 14	Manor Country Club Mitchell Williams	To be announced
December 6 (Wednesday)	Hillendale Country Club John Hoover	To be announced

Superintendent - Professional

Your Golf Chairman Tom Regan wants to remind you that our annual Tournament is scheduled for the ninth of May. It will be held at Chantilly Country Club. Talk to the Professional at your club and get him to set the day aside. Your invitation will follow in a mailing from the chairman.

Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents NEWSLETTER

> Lee C. Dieter, C.G.C.S., *Editor* 5106 N. 33rd Street Arlington, VA 22207 (703) 538-6489

ON THE SLOPES

by Joel Ratcliff, CGCS

For those of you who missed the ski trip, you really missed a first class time. Bobby Ruff and the staff at Wintergreen went out of their way to make the trip perfect. The accommodations were definitely first class and the skiing conditions had to be the best in our immediate area. I only hope that next year more people will take advantage of this opportunity for great skiing and the fellowship that goes with it. Again, our thanks to Bob Ruff and the rest of the people at Wintergreen for providing the Mid-Atlantic skiers with a outing that won't soon be forgotten.

RELOCATIONS

Bob Orazi, the Golf Course Superintendent at Hunt Valley Country Club for the past 19 years, has accepted a new position with American Golf, the company that operates Hunt Valley. Bob will devote all his time to the Mid-Atlantic as the regional supervisor for that area. Jim Witkowski, Bob's assistant for the past year has become the Superintendent at Hunt Valley. Congratulations to Tom Lipscomb who has taken over the duties as Superintendent at the Loudoun Golf and Country Club. Tom was previously Tom Haskes' Assistant at Westwood C.C. Tom Walsh has left the Fort Meade Golf Course and is now working as a sales representative for the Cornell Chemical and Equipment Company. Moving into the Mid-Atlantic is Craig Reinhart, formerly the Superintendent at a Country Club in Brandenton, Florida. Craig is going to be the Superintendent at the Old South Country Club in Lothian, Maryland. Welcome to the Mid-Atlantic Craig.

First Class Mail

