## Turfgrass Matters

Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents

#### Nominating Committee Slate of Candidates for 1996

In accordance with the Association's bylaws, the nominating committee, consisting of the immediate Past President, Lou Rudinski, Mr. Robert Miller, CGCS, Mr. Ben Stagg, and Mr. Lee Dieter, CGCS, offer the following class A superintendents as its slate of officers and directors for the December election:

President: Frank "Bill" Shirk, CGCS

Vice President: Dean Graves

Secretary: Michael Gilmore

Treasurer: Walter Montross, CGCS

For (2) 3 Year Term Directors: Nick Vance, CGCS Chris Ayers Edward Gasper

Nominations may be made from the floor by any voting member in good standing at the annual meeting. Each candidate for office will be permitted a nominating speech and seconding speech on his behalf.

The nominating committee would like to mention that it has become increasingly difficult to fill its slate each year and would ask all interested eligible members to get involved in the association.

## 95 USGA Mid-Amateur Championship by Bruce Cadenelli

The pleasure of hosting a national championship was afforded Caves Valley Golf Club and Woodholme Country Club in September when 264 of the country's finest amateurs came to Baltimore to compete in this year's event.

The Mid-Amateur, now fifteen years old, was created in the early 80s to accommodate the life long amateur and to give him an opportunity to compete in and win a USGA sponsored event. The championship is open to those at least twenty-five years of age and who maintain a stroke index of 5.4 or less. This year's championship drew nearly 3,900 entries. Qualifying events were held throughout the country and the fortunate 264 came to Baltimore. After 36 holes of stroke competition the field was reduced to 64 players for match play.

The Mid-Amateur, although a national championship, is a low key event. No structural changes are required of the courses. The USGA sets up basic course guidelines, which easily fall into current day to day maintenance schedules. Other than extra mowing and divot repair, the tournament is not that taxing on the staff.

One of the joys of hosting an amateur event is the appreciation displayed by the contestants. Well over half the field has written letters thanking both clubs for their generosity and hospitality during their stay in town. One senses that they are truly thankful for the effort the clubs go through on their behalf. This open appreciation alone makes the extra hours worthwhile!

The golf played during the week was exceptional. During one match, Jerry Courville, the ultimate winner, is five under par but still needs twenty holes to defeat his opponent! Amateur golf yes, but certainly played on a level that most of us can only dream about.

For Woodholme, the Mid-Am was another tournament in a long line of events they've hosted. It's safe to say that their tradition of excellence continues! For Caves Valley it was their initial venture into tournament golf. The reports are positive and it's hopeful the USGA will consider the club for future events. As in all things in life, time will tell!

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#### President's Message

November is here and it appears as if things on the course are finally slowing down a little. I hope everyone has a chance to relax and take a few days off after the long summer we all had.

Many thanks to David Rudinski and Rolling Road C.C. for hosting our October meeting. The golf course was in excellent condition and the meal was fantastic. Thansk David.

With the fall flying by, please take a minute and mark your calendars for our November meeting which will be held on November 14 at the Chevy Chase Club. Also, December 12-13 is the G.C.S.A.A. seminar, being held at Turf Valley. Both of these will be enjoyable and interesting meetings, so please plan to attend.

Remember, reservations for our monthly meetings should be made through our new number 1-800-726-6501 or (410) 825-4653. Enjoy what little "off season" we get, and I hope to see you all at our November meeting.

Best Wishes,

Scott

#### MAAGCS GOLF NOTES

The annual championship was held on October 12 at Rolling Road Golf Club. David Rudinski and his staff did a fine job preparing the course for us and they are to be congratulated on a job well done! Thanks David.

In a close tournament, the winner of the W.H. Glover trophy as gross champion was Scott Wagner with a 75. The Clifton Olinger trophy went to Paul Krout as net winner with a 67. The second place winners were Gregg Rosenthal, gross 75, and Bill Neus, net 67. (They lost the match of cards.) Third place went to Bill Shirk, gross 76, and Steve Cohoon, net 68. The commercial flight was won by Paul Tideman, 76 gross, and Jeff Miskin, 67 net.

Closest to the pin winners and sponsors were: #3 Bob Miller (Egypt Farms), #4 Steve Potter (G.L. Cornell), #10 Gregg Rosenthal (Summit Hall), #15 Paul Krout (Turf Equip & Supply), #17 Kirk Intermill (Branches Tree Experts). The Long Drive contest was again sponsored by ProLawn Tom Malehorn and was won by Gordon Caldwell.

I would also like to thank G.L. Cornell and Turf Equipment & Supply Company for their sponsorship of the gross and net prizes.

Congratulations to the winners and thanks to all of our sponsors.

November 14 will be the date for our 4-man scramble. This year the event will be held at the Chevy Chase Club, Sean Remington host superintendent. To avoid overworking the golf chairman that day, reservations ARE A MUST. Reservation deadline is Friday, November 10, at 3 pm. YOU MUST CALL JIM MCHENRY TO RESERVE A SPOT! (410-479-0666). The tournament will be a 12:30 shotgun start and cost will be \$10 for the tournament. Cart/Caddie fee will be \$15 per person.

Don't put the clubs away yet. Come join the fun at Chevy Chase on the 14th.

Player of the Year Standings - Page 9

## G.C.S.A.A. News

Nick Vance, C.G.C.S. Chapter Liaison and Voting Delegate

In the past couple of years the G.C.S.A.A. has made great strides in its attempt to give the Association back to the members. Our paid staff in Lawrence is committed to serving the membership, and we have a Board of Directors that is actively working with our members again in committees to get more member participation. These committees make suggestions and come up with solutions regarding the activities of the association. They meet once or twice a year, and they may also have one or two conference calls. The ideas from these meetings are then taken back to the BOD so that decisions can be made to improve the Association for all of the members.

We now have 17 standing committees and the BOD and staff are always open to new ideas that would help. Any member that wants to serve on any of these committees should fill out the application that was mailed to you in the October Newsline.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

For all of you golfers that want to play in the National Tournament in Orlando and have not entered yet, do not wait much longer to send in your entry. We have processed 433 registrations, with a goal of 600 competitors. Last year at this time, 193 registrations had been processed.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The GCSAA nominating committee has announced the slate for next year's election to the Board of Directors:

Bruce R. Williams, CGCS, has been nominated for president.

Paul S. McGinnis, CGCS, has been nominated for vice president.

Dave Fearis, CGCS, and our own George Renault III, CGCS, will run against each other for the position of secretary/treasurer.

Six candidates will vie for two director positions. They are as follows: Paul Dermott, CGCS; Ken Magum, CGCS; Samuel Snyder, CGCS; Robert J. Tilleme, CGCS; Michael Wallace, CGCS, and R. Scott Woodhead, CGCS.

If any of you have any questions about the candidates or suggestions on how you would like your vote to be cast, please give me a call at 301-831-0498.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

There will be a hospitality room in Orlando for the Mid Atlantic members. More details will follow in the December Newsletter.

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

The Scotts Company has established the Tradition of Excellence Award to recognize golf course superintendents who have made outstanding achievements to advance the science of course maintenance and help make golf the best it can. This effort was made to raise the visibility of the superintendent.

There is a nominating criteria that must be followed, and the form should be mailed directly to the Scotts Company. I have a couple of the forms and would be glad to send them to anyone who would like to nominate a superintendent from the Mid Atlantic area.

The winner of the 1996 Scotts Tradition of Excellence Award will be announced at the GCSAA Conference and Show in Orlando. Nomination forms must be postmarked by January 2, 1996.

## **John Deere Tournament Donation**

Special recognition goes to Finch Golf and Turf Services and John Deere for the contribution made to the MAAGCS Scholarship Fund at the September meeting. The donation was generated by the John Deere Team Championship Tournament that is hosted locally each year by Finch Services. This donation will go into our general fund and will be distributed with the normal scholarship program. Again, Thank you from the MAAGCS.

## Obtaining Quality Seed for Use in Vegetation Management Projects

by Ronald L. Cook, Extension Seed Certification Specialist and Project Leader, Oregon State University

#### Introduction

Quality seed is the cornerstone of any vegetation management project. Quality seed can be defined as to genetic quality or varietal identity, mechanical quality including level of certain weeds, other crops, and inert matter, and the quality of germination or viability.

It is best to start a revegetation project with quality seed of known identity and quality. Where unknown quality seed is used, problems in vegetation management for weed control and stand establishment can be an unforeseen hazard.

In discussing the topic of obtaining quality seed for use in vegetation management, I would like to review the activities that Certification agencies utilize to quantify quality factors and assure varietel purity and then go into some steps that a vegetation manager can use to evaluate seed sources for planting purposes.

#### Certification Activities in Oregon

The Oregon State University Seed Certification Service provides a service to the public for the maintenance and increase of quality seed and propagating material. This service is provided to insure varietal purity through review and maintenance of crop production records and a series of field and laboratory evaluations.

Legislative action taken in 1937 authorized and required the Dean of the College of Agriculture at Oregon State University to initiate a program for certification of seed in Oregon. This responsibility has been carried out by the establishment of the OSU Seed Certification Service, part of the Extension Service of the Department of Crop and Soil Science.

The OSU Seed Certification Service provides for certification of grasses, legumes, grains, mint, potatoes, other miscellaneous crops, and forest tree reproductive material. As a producing state, Oregon markets seed nationally and internationally, with over 95% of the seed produced here sold in other states and countries.

The OSU Seed Certification Service is also the legally designated authority for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Certification program in Oregon. This OECD program is an international program providing assurance that international certification standards are met in seed produced here in Oregon, which is a consideration for overseas marketing of Oregon-grown seed.

#### Steps in Certification

The OSU Seed Certification Service is available to the public on a voluntary basis. Each new variety entered in the program has special characteristics of disease resistance, greater productivity, environmental adaptation, or other features that give it unique value. It is essential that these specific characteristics be preserved during the process of multiplication for the variety to provide maximum benefit to agriculture and the public.

The seed multiplication process under the certification program involves the supervision of the threee or four generations of seed increased from the plant breeder to the commercial grower. Under the U.S. system of certification, dour classes of seed increase are designated, with the registered class optional. Breeder-class seed is produced by the originator and provides the stock seed for the first increase. Production from this planting is designated "foundation class." Fields established with foundation-class material produce registered (with certain specific varieties) or certified seed. The certified class is the final generation in the program and is not intended for further seed increase but rater for commercial use - such as pasture, lawn, or grain production. The OECD system is similar to the U.S. system, but different terms are used to designate the generation of increase.

The process of certification begins with the seed grower in Oregon. Applications for certification are made through the County Extension office in the county where the seed production is taking place. Most seed crops for Oregon Certification require a seedling inspection. The initial application for seedling inspection requires specific information for grower identification, field identification including acreage, permanent field number, aerial map of field, acreage size, Township,

Continued on page 5

Range, and Section listing, date of planting, crop history of field for previous two to five years depending on crop being certified, chemical usage with seed planting, seed source documentation of planting, and appropriate fee payment for inspection request. Specific standards are listed for each commodity in the Oregon Certified Seed Handbook for certification in Oregon. Evaluations are used to determine eligibility for certification as applications are received. Seedling inspections are made, field inspections are completed, and seed lots are tested for seed quality evaluation. Certification in Oregon is not final until all of the evaluations are completed and meet the standards listed in the Oregon Certified Seed Handbook and each seed bag is tagged with an appropriate certification tag.

#### Labeling Factors for Seed Lots

Major factors of seed quality that consumers can utilize to evaluate comparative seed purchases start with proper documentation of a seed lot. The term lot of seed is defined by the Federal Seed Act as "a definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number, every portion or bag of which is uniform, within permitted tolerance, for the factors which appear in the labeling." As the state and federal laws indicate, each seed lot must be properly labeled and tested.

Grass and legume seed shall be delivered in sealed containers and each container should be labeled with certain information that will help the buyer determine the quality of the seed lot. The label will include the kind and variety of the seed, the kind and variety of each seed in the lot if a mixutre exists, the percent germination for the seed, and the date of the most recent seed test. In addition, the percent of pure seed, percent and kind of other crop, percent of inert matter, percent of weed seed, and number of restricted noxious weed seeds present in a seed test must be listed on the label. It should be verified that the labeling information meets current state (Oregon Seed Law) and Federal seed act requirements. In addition, the label must also indicate origin of where the seed was grown, lot number, name and address of labeler, and lot weight or bag weight.

The label that you observe on a seed purchase could look like:

- 1. Name of the kind or kind and variety (Pure seed)
- 2. Origin (State or county where grown, or unknown)
- 3. Lot number
- 4. % Pure seed
- 5. % Other crop seed
- 6. % Inert matter
- 7. % Weed seed
- 8. Name and number per pound of restricted noxious weed seeds present
- 9. % Germinatin
- 10. % Hard seed (if over 1%)
- 11. Test date (month and year)
- 12. Name and address of labeler
- 13. Lot weight or bag weight

#### **Evaluating Quality Factors for Seed Lots**

Relative quality of seed lots can be determined in a number of ways. Variety identity can be verified through the presence of a certification tag. The certification tag can also be an indication of mechanical and viability quality. It is helpful to become familiar with state certification standards. The seed label attached to each seed container of a specific seed lot can be helpful in determining relative quality of a seed lot. Ask for a complete seed laboratory report, which will list all crop and weed contaminants found in a seed test. Be familiar with seed testing procedures and the different types of tests available. This will help you in evaluating the quality of the seed.

The ability of a seed buyer to evaluate the potential and value of a seed lot for their use is of utmost importance to the final success of a planting need. Purchase of the incorrect crop kind or variety can lead to inferior final results. It is important to know the needs of your area and the options available. Some factors may depend on maintenance requirements of the crop type, stand establishment needs, end use requirements (forage or turf), and the ability of the crop type and variety to successfully survive and flourish under local growing conditions.

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## **Beyond Commemorative Tree Plantings**

Now is the time to develop a Long Range Landscape Plan / Restoration Plan!

By Nancy P. Sadlon - President Sadlon Environmental - Golf Division & Colleen Sundholm Associate of Sadlon Environmental

#### The current trend:

The golf course is the perfect location for commemorative plantings. Almost always the plant of choice is the shade tree and inevitably its donator insists that it be planted in a visible location for all to see and admire. So the questions is: how many shade trees can reasonably be located near the club house, the first and the ninth tees and not effect the original character of the course or impact its playability? Typically the answer is a lot fewer than is typically perceived as acceptable by the club membership. Additionally it is often forgotten that the trees' full effect will not be realized for 30-40 years and at that time its size for the chosen location is out of scale. The solution to this trend is the development of a Long Range Landscape/Restoration Plan that provides alternative commemorative solutions, allows for the changes over time in plant growth and provides for the overall enhancement of the character of the course.

#### The Long Range Landscape Plan:

The type of long range plan suggested is much more than a planting plan that looks for ways to dress up areas of the course and identify areas to be planted with ornamental trees, shrubs, ground covers and annuals. This plan includes a hard look at the site's inherent natural qualities, its character (both present and desired) and proposes a long term plan of action to achieve an enhanced aesthetic character. It seeks to identify and follow through with projects such as restoring a meadow area that existed at the time of the course's construction, or a forest area which gave the special backdrop and definition to the par 5 or the restoration of the pond that last has lost its natural beauty over the years. It is landscape projects such as these that have a large impact on course's character. To paraphrase the golf course architect Geo. C. Thomas Jr.,

The most important thing in our enjoyment and exhilaration of the game is the thrill of nature. It is the natural course which embraces its own special natural features that is touted as the superior course. Places like the rolling hills of Pine Valley with its lovely contrast of sand and pine trees and the courses of the linksland by the sea in Scotland are remembered in part for the strategy of the course's layout but mostly for their natural beauty.

Every course has its own unique setting, natural beauty and sense of place which is worth enhancing. The long range Landscape Plan/Restoration Plan can help to achieve this goal. It should include:

- A) Evaluation of course style and statement of desired character
- B) Evaluation of the natural setting of the course and determination of the inherent natural qualities which are of significance ot its character
- C) Identification of natural functions such as drainage and infiltration
- Identification of current landscape/horticultural plantings and evaluation of these additions for their consistency to desired course character
- E) Preparation of Landscape Plan including specific suggestions for plantings and restoration projects
- F) Identification of Management and Maintenance practices to achieve or work towards the goal over time
- G) Provision for the evonmemorative needs of the membership, including the recognition through plaques or photos in the club hosue.

#### **Commemorative Alternatives:**

Projects to consider as alternative commemorative projects include the use of Perennial Gardens / Butterfly Gardens, Pond Restoration, Reforestation or A-Forestation, Wetland Restoration, Native Grass / Meadow restoration. In addition to the enhanced character of the site that can result from these projects, there are other benefits such as reduced maintenance and enhanced wildlife habitat. As always it is critical to choose appropriate plants. Plants that are consistent with the regional geography and the site's natural vegetation communities, plants with pest resistance and which require the least amount of maintenance. Typically native plants that are adapted to the site's soils, climate, and available water conditions can provide habitat for desirable species and are important to include in the long range landscape plan. There are a number of plant species which satisfy these criteria. Our top ten list of plants to consider for the New Jersey region, which are often overlooked, are noted below:

	Common Name	Latin Name	Points of interest / values
Trees			
1	Hardy rubber tree	Eucommia ulmoides	resistance, leaf texture
2	Black gum	Nyssa sylvatica	fall color, wet tolerant
3	Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba	unique habit, fall color
4	Carolina silverbell	Halesia carolina	intricate white flower
5	European hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	resistance, unique bark, wet tolerant
Shru	bs:		
6	Virginia seetspire	Itea virginica	fragrant flowers, fall color
7	Summersweet clethra	Clethra alnifolia	fragrant/showy flower, multiuse
8	Blue-spirea	Caryopteris x clandonensis	showy blue flower/attracts butterflies
2	Spicebush	Lendera benzoin	fall color, naturalizing
10	Japanese kerria	Kerria japonica	yellow flowers, hardy

#### **Professional Assistance:**

There is probably no one that knows his golf course more than the Superintendent, perhaps most for the problem areas and for the hot spots of concern to the membership. There is no one more qualified than the Golf Course Architect to determine the distances and arrangements which set the strategy and diversity of golf shots of the course. But in choosing a professional to assist in the task of the Long Range Landscape Plan as outlined above, it is the professional which provides a combination of talents that is needed. These talents include: a strong knowledge of the natural environment including soils, vegetation, climate, hydrology and aesthetics; knowledge and appreciation of natural succession of various vegetation communities; a thorough understanding of the game of golf; and working knowledge of the plants of the region. The professionals trained in each of these areas include Landscape Architects, Restoration Ecologists, Golf Course Architects, and Horticulturists respectively. It is critical to find one that has expanded his professional expertise to include all the above and one that can bring all these talents to the project.

#### Obtaining Quality Seed... continued from page 5

#### Summary

Utilize the label information available to you in market channels and required by State and Federal seed laws. If seed is offered for sale as certified, it must have the appropriate certification tag attached to the container of seed.

All seed must be properly labeled with a seed analysis tag. Use the additional information available to you by asking for the complete seed laboratory analysis reports. Make sure the viability test results are current. Select the crop kind and variety that will do the best job for you. Utilize additional steps that are available to you to compare value among seed lots. For example, calculat the pure live seed percentage for each seed source and determine the actual cost per pound that the seed lot will cost you.

Be specific in your requests for bids on the minimum factors of seed quality that you will accept. Become knowledgeable in seed quality. Visit with different agencies that have responsibility in monitoring seed quality. Learn how seed testing is done. Becoming aware of the factors of seed quality will help make your job enjoyable and successful.

#### List of Helpful Publications:

Association of Official Seed Analysts. 1988. Rules for testing seeds. Contact your local seed laboratory for current address.

1991 Oregon Certified Seed Handbook. Oregon State University Extension Service, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Federal Seed Act and Rules and Regulations. Available from USDA-AMS, Beltsville, Maryland.

Hafenrichter, A.L., et al. 1979. Grasses and Legumes for Soil Conservation in the Pacific Northwest and Great Basin States. Agriculture Handbook 339, Soil Conservation Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

## **A Pond Water-Quality Primer**

By Jim Morris, Contributor

In my previous article, I provided a brief discussion of the concepts for sound pond management, as well as briefly introducing and defining the term eutrophication. (To recap, eutrophication is the process by which a pond accumulates significant quantities of nutrients, organic matter and sediments, causing high photosynthetic activity and low transparency.) Having put the cart in front of the horse by starting with management concepts rather than the basic underlying science, I would like to now go back and provide a very brief summary of pond water-quality dynamics.

Probably the most fundamental truth in pond management is that *phosphorus* as a nutrient is the principal determinant of pond water quality, barring situations involving direct chemical contamination and/or very unusual natural settings related to geology or landscape position. The overriding importance of phosphorus to pond water quality stems from its role as the "limiting", or least available, nutrient in aquatic environments. Other nutrients are usually readily available in aquatic environments. Blue-green algae and certain strains of bacteria are able to "fix" nitrogen directly from the air and convert it to nitrate, nitrite and/or ammonia, while potassium and the various micro-nutrients required for plant growth are relatively abundant in soluble form.

While many of you may understand that phosphorus plays a pivotal role in pond water quality, you may not appreciate just how sensitive ponds are to inputs of this nutrient. In the Mid-Atlantic region, ponds with total phosphorus concentrations of ≥25 parts per billion (ppb) are extremely likely to be eutrophic and exhibit unacceptable water-quality conditions, and lower concentrations may result in undesirable conditions in some ponds. To more clearly illustrate this sensitivity, consider a pond with an average depth of eight feet. This pond would hold ±2.6 million gallons of water per acre of pond surface. Therefore, it only takes 0.55 pounds of phosphorus per acre of pond surface, at a given point in time, for this pond to exceed the 25 ppb eutrophic threshold and become an aesthetic embarassment.

For those of you used to dealing with fertilizers (which is to say all of you), this is clearly a very small amount of phosphorus. To make matters even more challenging for golf course superintendents, a large fraction of this tiny concentration of phosphorus will end up in your pond from natural sources, including rain, runoff from non-play areas, leaves and other organic matter, and internal cycling of phosphorus stored in pond sediments. Similarly, phosphorus can leave the pond through discharges to streams, irrigation withdrawals, and long-term storage in pond sediments. A detailed summary of the various phosphorus inflows, outflows, and in-pond concentrations is called a "phosphorus budget"; such a budget is derived from regular monitoring, and serves as the cornerstone for evaluation and remediateion of pond eutrophication problems.

There are several other principal factors that affect pond water quality that deal with the morphology and hydrology of the pond. These factors can be expressed in several ways, but are most easily discussed in terms of average depth and flushing rate. Average depth bears no explanation; flushing rate refers to the average volume of water that cycles through the pond per year divided by the pond's average volume. Although the processes are dynamic, in simple terms, the deeper the pond or the higher the flushing rate, the better the pond water quality.

There are also certain site-specific conditions that may adversely affect pond water quality, such as turbidity caused by inorganic suspended sediments from natural or man-made sources, or high acidity stemming from underlying soils, human sources or acid depositon. However, problems of these types are relatively uncommon in this region, and are usually far easier to address through changes in watershed practices and implementation of various Best Management Practices.

And that is that. The myriad of general pond water-quality and aesthetic problems encountered by superintendents, ranging form overabundant algae of noxious odors to decreased pond volume through sedimentation, are symptoms of the eutrophication process, which is driven by excessive phosphorus loading. Granted, certain specific pond management goals, especially maintaining a desirable and productive fishery, require successful management of numerous variables to achieve the desired effect. However, control of the basic pond water-quality problems which arise from eutrophication can be achieved simply through management of a pond's phosphorus budget.

Note: It has come to my attention that the rather glib reference to purveyors of pond management devices and their products contained in the opening of my first article may have piqued some of our fellow associate members. It was not my intention to pick on "salesmen", but simply to point out the general lack of site-specific information and assessment as a basis for pond management decision-making and product selection. The point would have been better made through the following analogy: distributors of pond management products are like pharmacists; they offer a variety of remedies for specific ills, and are quite knowledgeable of the symptoms their treatments alleviate. However, most of us would not turn to a pharmacist until we were sure of a diagnosis and had a prescription specific to our need. -- JBM

This is the second in a series of articles addressing pond management concepts, methodologies and resources and other water-quality issues.

Jim Morris is Senior Ecologist at Chesapeake Environmental Management, Inc. in Bel Air, Maryland.

## Player of the Year Standings

Through October meeting:

1st	Scott Wagner	230 points	
2nd	Jim McHenry	180 points	
3rd	Gregg Rosenthal	160 points	
4th	Todd Cowing	150 points	
5th	Bill Shirk George Renault	140 points 140 points	
7th	Sean Remington	130 points	

### GCSAA Seminar Hosted by MAAGCS

Make arrangements now to attend an excellent GCSAA seminar on December 12 & 13 at Turf Valley Hotel and Conference Center. The seminar, "Gollf Greens: History, Theory, Construction and Maintenance", will be taught by Michael J. Hurzdan, Ph.D., and Norman Hummel Jr., Ph.D.

Our association is co-hosting this seminar and has scheduled the seminar so that our members can attend both the GCSAA seminar and the MAAGCS Election meeting in a time efficient manner, limiting time away from home and work. This is also an excellent opportunity to invite a Committee Chairman, Board Member, General Manager or Golf Professional to attend the seminar with you. This way your key people can experience the kind of education and professionalism we are accustomed to.

Contact GCSAA at (800) 472-7878 to register.

Sean Remington, Education Chairman

## **Welcome New Members**

Paul Corder Class B TPC Avenel

Blain Oxyer Class C Student IAA

Paul Novak Class F Chesapeake

Environmental
Management, Inc.

## **Annual Meeting**

December 12

**Turf Valley** 

## **Turfgrass '96**

It's all happening at the Baltimore Convention Center January 8-10, 1996

Mail early registration to:

Cheryl Gaultney 12 Pressie Lane Churchville, Maryland 21208 (410) 836-2876

Pre-Registration Deadline 12/20/95

Headquarters Hotel:

Baltimore Marriott Inner Harbor Rates: \$75 / \$85

Call Hotel for reservations by 12/8/95 (800) 228-9290

# THE MID-ATLANTIC ASSOCIATION OF GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS

Pleased to Announce their Annual

# ADIES NIGHT

Cruise the Inner Harbor and see Baltimore

## THE SPIRIT OF BALTIMORE

## Saturday, December 2, 1995

#### **FEATURING:**

Buffet meal prepared on board
Live bands featuring songs from the 40s to the 90s
Dancing
Climate controlled dining rooms
Open air decks
Open bar

Cost: \$100.00 per couple - Make checks payable to the Mid-Atlantic Association of Golf Course Superintendents

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