THE NEWSLETTER
October 2007
of the Golf Course Superintendents Association of New England, Inc.
Sponsors and administrators of the Troll-Dickinson Scholarship Fund – Awarded yearly to deserving Turf Management Students.

Peer to Peer – Better Turf Through Networking

By Mark Gagne

In an effort to expand on the content of turf management related information in The Newsletter, we are attempting to start a regular feature that will be patterned after the long running series, "The Super Speaks Out". In the spirit of networking and sharing information, experiences and ideas, several of our superintendent members have offered their insights on topics that may be of current interest. This month, we queried Pat Daley of Framingham Country Club, David Mucciarone of Woodland Golf Club and Eric Richardson of Essex County Club.

Earthworms

Have your greens, tees or fairways been affected by worm castings this year and if so, what if any measures have you taken to control them? How would you evaluate the success of any measures taken?

Pat Daly:
We have had issues with four of our fairways. We have discussed topdressing fairways but the cost is an issue.

David Mucciarone:
Up until about 4 years ago we had an earthworm problem on our greens that went away as we increased our topdressing. This fall, I have five fairways with worm castings, in the same places as previous years. We try to drag the castings before mowing and that does help somewhat. We also mow fairways 6 days a week up to mid-October and I think the effects of the castings would be worse if we weren't mowing that frequently.

Eric Richardson:
Earthworms and their castings have hit our fairways hard for last 4 weeks. We do not take any measures to control them. We decided to skip our planned mid- September fairway aerification due to drought conditions, so the worms are aerating our turf the natural way right now.

Winter Preparation

Do you plan to do anything new or different this year to prepare your turf for the winter?

Pat Daly:
We have increased the fertility of rough surrounds and traffic areas. Our sprays for snow mold will remain unchanged from years past. I am considering an application of Barricade in roughs for the control of crabgrass for next year.

David Mucciarone:
We came out of the winter in great condition this year, so I don't plan to do anything differently. We cover all the greens and tees using 3 Greenjackets and the rest with Evergreen covers. We let the greens get a little hairy, mowing them for the last time in mid November. Then we deep tine aerify the greens at the end of November. For snow mold control, we treat the greens with Insignia/Daconil/Signature, followed by a light rate of Anderson's Fungicide IX just prior to covering them in December. The tees are treated with Insignia/Daconil and then Lesco Revere just prior to covering. Fairways are treated with Lesco Revere as late as I can – last year it was in December. I haven't seen great results from burying the greens with sand in the fall. I'd rather topdress greens heavily in the spring.

Eric Richardson:
This being my first year at Essex, I am sticking to the basics as far as winter preparation is concerned. We have raised our height of cuts across the board to increase leaf tissue going into the winter. We will also spray a lot of iron to maximize photosynthesis and help the plants become as healthy as possible. My main concerns for winter injury are dessication from the wind given our location and crown hydration. I am somewhat skeptical of heavy topdressing practices before winter. I will be covering 6 greens this year, some with the Evergreen cover and some with the Greenjacket. Next year, we will start covering all 19 greens. We are hosting the 2010 Curtis Cup in the month of June, and we can't afford to incur any damage that winter.

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Late Fall/Dormant Fertilization

Do you make a "late fall" or "dormant" fertilizer application and if so, to what areas, timing, material and rates?

Pat Daly:
We late fall fertilize with an organic material - SeaBlend 12-4-5 at 0.5 # N on greens, tees, and fairways in conjunction with aerification in late September into October. We are using 18-24-12 for rough surrounds and rough traffic areas as a late fall fertilizer in October at 0.5 # N. We will typically apply 0-0-30 on greens for 3 applications at 0.25 # K in the fall. I am considering applying a 0-0-50 on fairways at 0.5 # K this fall.

David Mucciarone:
We aerate the roughs in October and follow that up with an application of Lesco's 21-3-21 at .75 #N. For tees and fairways, we make an application in early October of Par Ex 26-3-13 at .75#N. We continue to spoon feed the greens until early November when we apply Harrell's 18-2-24 with UMaxx at .5#N.

Eric Richardson:
We will fertilize our greens and grass tennis courts when the top growth shuts down but there is still active root growth, to build up carbohydrate reserves going into the winter. The town restricts the amount of Nitrogen that we can apply to the fairways, so we are limited to applications during the growing season. I plan to use a Lebanon Country Club product at .5#N. I have a unique situation here in that every fertilizer and pesticide application and the material used for the application must be cleared first by town officials.

Growth Regulators

Do you use growth regulators on your greens and if so, with what materials, rates and frequency? How would you evaluate your results this year and do you plan anything different next year?

Pat Daly:
We have been using Primo at 0.1-0.125 oz. on greens throughout the season. Our last application was in the middle of October and is timed to peter out when we aerify greens in the last week of October. I have liked the results on greens this year. I am considering increasing the rates next year.

David Mucciarone:
We treat everything here with Primo. On the greens, we switched to weekly applications at the .1 oz rate as we were experiencing flushes of growth with bi-weekly applications last year. We've been happy with the results and don't plan to change next year.

Eric Richardson:
We used Primo Maxx at .125 ozs every 12 days on greens. We also used a Proxy/Primo mix for seedhead control. The 12 day interval works well for us and we manage the turf on the dry side and very lean, so we don't see a flush of growth even if the Primo wears off before 12 days. I don't plan to change this program next season.

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CALENDAR

Nov. 14	**GCSAA Seminars** "Landscape Color on the Golf Course: From the Ground Up" Host: Richard Zepp, CGCS Cyprian Keyes Golf Club Boylston, MA
Nov. 15	**GCSAA Seminars** "Cutting Costs, Not Corners During Renovation" Host: Richard Zepp, CGCS Cyprian Keyes Golf Club Boylston, MA
Dec. 4	**GCSANE Monthly Meeting** Franklin Country Club Franklin, MA Host: Michael Luccini, CGCS
Jan. 8	**GCSANE Annual Meeting** Andover Country Club Andover, MA Host: Wayne LaCroix, CGCS
Jan. 2008 TBA	**GCSANE Holiday Party** Location TBD
Jan. 28 - Feb. 2 2008	**Golf Industry Show** Orlando, Florida

Choosing Grasses for Un-Mowed Roughs

By Tom Voigt, University of Illinois

For more than 15 years, several graduate students and I have managed demonstrations and research studies with the overall goal of looking for plants that can work in un-mowed rough areas, Originally, these projects looked at native species such as big bluestem, lndiangrass, switchgrass, and side-oats grama that would reduce labor, increase biodiversity, and enhance the golfing experience by improving course appearance and defining areas. We've also looked at un-mowed exotic turfgrasses such as tall fescue, Timothy, and redtop knowing that these grasses can be easily established and managed. Most recently, based on superintendent requests, we've been looking at grasses, primarily blue grama and buffalograss, with the goal of creating roughs that can be both un-mowed and playable.

This article summarizes our up-to date findings for these projects and is intended to address common questions and concerns about using grasses in un-mowed roughs. Important plant characteristics include height, appearance, ease of establishment, and maintenance.

Also, consider the appropriate growing environments and if the grasses are suitable for creating a playable rough. In this article, the grasses have been divided into three sections – exotic, cool-season turf and utility grasses, tall native grasses, and short native grasses.

Exotic Cool-Season Turf and Utility Grasses

Exotic turf and utility grasses are often planted in un-mowed roughs. In our work, we've examined redtop, orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerate), tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea), fine fescue (F. spp.), and Timothy (Phleum pratense). In addition, at some golf courses, mowing is stopped in previously mowed areas and the existing turfgrasses are allowed to grow. Often times, bentgrass (Agrostis spp.) and bluegrasses (Poa spp.) are present in these settings.

The advantages of using these turf and utility grasses are that the areas are easy to establish and maintain; the seed is inexpensive and readily available; the areas can be attractive, especially early in the growing season when these cool-season species flower; and the fescues and orchardgrass have moderate shade tolerance. For out-of-play far roughs requiring taller plantings, combinations of orchardgrass, tall fescue, and Timothy are planted. Fine fescues are often used in areas where a shorter planting is desired.

Treat as turfgrasses and plant in late summer - you can usually expect a mature stand by the end of the first growing season and flowering starting in the late spring or early summer of the second growing season. Plantings of these grasses should be mowed at least once a year, usually in late summer or early autumn. The areas will probably perform best over the long haul if clippings are removed after mowing. Control weeds in these areas using turf herbicides.

The disadvantages of these grasses are that they are not suited for producing playable roughs – they generally grow too densely, even when planted at low seeding rates. Also, these areas may become unattractive in mid-to-late summer when the grasses can brown and go dormant. Some may lodge or mat down after flowering.

Redtop (Agrostis alba) is typically low growing (to 18" in flower) and is particularly attractive when it produces its pink-red seedheads in late spring/ early summer. It can become coarse textured and stemmy when un-mowed. Redtop is well adapted to full sun and soils with moderate moisture levels to moist soils. It can be combined with tall fescue and other coarse-textured utility grasses. Plant seeds at 10 - 25 pounds per acre in a monoculture. Orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata) is a tall (to 3.5'), coarse grass; its seedheads are not particularly attractive, but contrast nicely with Timothy and tall fescue seedheads when mixed. Orchardgrass grows well in full sun to moderately shaded sites in moist, loamy soils; combine it with tall fescue and Timothy in savanna-like out-of-play areas. Plant seeds at 20 - 40 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

Tall fescue (Festuca arundinacea) is a moderately attractive grass that is easily established from seed. Tall fescue can reach 4' tall (but normally grows to less than 3') and is much more coarse-textured than the fine fescues. 'Kentucky 31' is an older, pasture-type grass characterized by coarse, yellow-green foliage and is often used as a utility species. There are many newer, turf-type cultivars with medium-coarse, darker green foliage. It is very tolerant of most soils and can be grown in full sun to light shade. Tall fescue can be combined with redtop, orchard grass, and Timothy. It tends to remain more erect than the fine fescues. Plant seeds at 160-300 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

Fine fescues (F. spp.) are probably the most widely planted cool-season grass in un-mowed, out-of-play Midwestern roughs. Flowering in late spring and growing to 2.5', these grasses are hard to beat for attractive, links-like appeal. The group includes the Chewings, hard, sheep, and creeping red fecues; all have bunch-type growth except the rhizomatous creeping red types. Unfortunately, many fine fescues become dormant and lodge in mid-to-late summer and loose much of the earlier season's appeal. These grasses are well adapted to full sun to light shade and to dry, infertile, non-compacted soils. Mix several different types and avoid planting in sites with heavy, wet, compacted soils. Plant seed at 80 -160 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

Timothy (Phleum pratense), like orchardgrass, is a tall (3.5'), coarse grass; its seedhead initially resemble fuzz-less green foxtail, but dry to a dark, dirty brown. It is best grown in full sun to light shade in fertile, moist soils. Grow with orchard grass and tall fescue in far out-of-play areas. Plant seed at 20 - 4 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

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The 2007 Season

What was your biggest challenge this season and how did you manage or overcome this challenge?

Pat Daly:
In 2007 we were challenged with green speeds and crabgrass.
We treated for crabgrass preventatively in the spring and the results were disappointing. We tried to control with both Q4 and Drive and found the Q4 to be a superior product. We slice seeded all of the areas that were affected and I am considering applying Barricade this fall for 2008. Green speeds were addressed by aggressively verticutting (every other week) and lightly topdressing with bagged sand (every week) from late July until early October. We also lowered the height of cut on greens during that time. The club purchased the Flex 18 for greens replacing the GM 500 in August. The club has since been happy with the green speeds. I am looking forward to seeing how 2008 will turn out.

David Mucciarone:
Our biggest challenge was meeting the membership's request for faster green speeds and firmer conditions. So we tightened up the turf all around. We mowed fairways lower and kept them dryer and the membership was extremely happy – I had zero complaints about the fairways. We did not lower the height of cut on the greens, but we did step up some of our cultural programs. We aerated the greens in the spring and topdressed heavily. This was followed by alternating verticutting and grooming each week. On top of that, we lightly topdressed every two weeks. We mow greens 7 days a week and roll them 4 times per week. In the past, we had to double cut frequently or even cut the greens twice a day to get the speeds we needed. However, this year we easily kept the speeds in the 10 to 10.5 foot range and ramped them up to 11 or more for tournaments – again, without having to lower the height of cut. Looking back, the membership was very pleased with our green speeds this year.

Eric Richardson:
Water, water, water - or lack of it. From mid May to mid September, we received only 2.25" of rain – most of that from two quick thunderstorms. We are limited by the capacity of the irrigation pond, which is recharged by a well. By the time September rolled around, I was only able to use 20,000 gallons per night. It seems like we had 8 or 9 crew members hand watering every day until the drought conditions broke in mid-September. I was able to offset some of the manpower devoted to hand watering by reducing mowing frequency of the fairways. Bottom line though, the course played great and the members enjoyed the dry, firm and fast conditions as a result of the lack of rain.

Thanks to Pat, David and Eric for sharing their insights this month. If you are interested in participating in a future "peer to peer" column, or have ideas on some interesting topics, please contact me at mgagne@walpolecc.com.

Choosing Grasses - continued from page 3

Tall Native Grasses

Tall native grass species are sometimes planted in out-of-play roughs and include big bluestem, switchgrass, Indiangrass, and cordgrass. These grasses are all warm -season species and typically reach 5' or taller. They can be used to separate fairways and define other golf course areas. Each of these grasses is rhizomatous, but normally, only cordgrass spreads aggressively.

Advantages of these grasses are that they are all Midwestern natives and have evolved in this environment and with local pests. Seed for big bluestem, Indiangrass, and switchgrass is relatively inexpensive and readily available; cordgrass rhizomes are also available. Areas planted to these grasses can add to the biodiversity of the course by attracting insects and birds. Finally the grasses can be attractive, especially in mid-to-late summer when the grasses are blooming and then later when some of them develop interesting fall color.

There are several downsides to these grasses. First and foremost, tall native grasses are slow to establish, and the plantings are usually unattractive during the establishment period. Typically, it takes until the third growing season for the areas to look established. During years one and two, the plantings need to be mowed (usually 4" during year one and 6" in year two) to combat weeds while the natives are developing. Another concern is that after establishment, some golfers may object to the appearance considering it to be messy, unkempt, or boring – plantings of grasses only often lack the striking visual interest of areas containing flowering broadleaf plants. Finally, these areas are tall and dense-growing, and thus, definitely not playable roughs.

Once established, plantings of tall native grasses require low-to-moderate maintenance; periodic burning or mowing is required to remove the dead above ground portions of the plants. Weed control, while sometimes necessary, is minimized due to the established heights of these grasses. Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii) is a tall, upright, open or arching grass that grows best in full sun and well-drained, moist soils, but will tolerate very moist sites, as well as drought after establishment. The blue-green foliage becomes reddish-purple to rusty brown at frost and the flowers are moderately showy and resemble a turkey foot. Grow with the tall grass species in far out-of-play areas. Plant seeds at 10 -15 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

Switchgrass (Panic-um virgatum) can be very attractive during the second half of the growing season when it produces large panicles and develops a clear yellow fall color. It is usually found in moist areas in full sun. There are many ornamental cultivars (e.g., 'Heavy Metal' and 'Rostrahlbusch') available for planting in managed landscapes. Grow with the tall grass species in far out-of-play areas. Plant seeds at 5 - 8 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

Indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans) grows upright and forms large clumps. The late-summer flowers are attractive, starting out yellow before fading to dirty gold. During the season, the foliage is blue-green and becomes bronze, yellow, or rusty orange in fall. Grow in full sun; it is soil tolerant, but prefers some moisture and will tolerate drought after establishment. Plant seeds at 10-15 pounds per acre in a monoculture.

Cordgrass (Spartina pectinata) is also known as slough-grass and ripgut grass (due to the sharply serrated leaf margins). Its flowers are probably the least attractive of these four tall grasses, but the light green foliage turns yellow in autumn. Grow in full sun in moist-to-wet sites. It is difficult to establish from seed; plant rhizomes 1.5 to 3' apart.

Short Native Grasses

Several shorter native grasses are also available for un-mowed roughs including side-oats grama, blue grama, buffalograss, little bluestem, and prairie dropseed. All of these warm-season grasses are less than 4' tall, native to the Midwest or Great Plains, grow in full sun, and grow in soils with dry-to average moisture levels. Side-oats grama, blue grama, buffalograss, and little bluestem can all be established from seed. Blue grama and combinations of blue grama and buffalo-grass show promise for planting into areas where a playable un-mowed rough is desired. The advantages and disadvantages of these species are similar to those of their taller associates – they are attractive and can provide environmental benefits when established.

Blue grama germinates relatively quickly for a native, providing as much as 75% cover at the end of the initial growing season. The other grasses in this group grow more slowly and typically are unattractive during the first two growing seasons, when they will need to be mowed regularly to reduce competition from

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weeds. General maintenance on these species includes periodic burning or mowing to remove the dead, above-ground portions of the plants and weed control.

Side-oats grama (Bouteloua curti-pendula) is interesting and attractive in mid-to-late summer when in flower. This grass is too tall for playable, un-mowed roughs and is great in combination with other warm-season grasses such as blue grama, little bluestem, purple lovegrass, and prairie dropseed. It can be seeded or plugged: plant seeds at 10-15 pounds per acre in a monoculture; plant plugs approximately 1' apart.

Blue Grama (Bouteloua gradlis), along with buffalo-grass, are the species we're currently examining for use as playable roughs. Blue grama is a bunch-type, gray-green grass, with foliage that grows to 1' and with eye-brow-shaped, purplish flowers that reach to 2' in late summer. The foliage is open and short enough to find errant golf shots and to put a club on the ball to hit out. For a playable rough, grow alone or with buffalograss. Seed in late spring at 20 pounds of seed per acre in a monoculture or 10 pounds per acre when mixed with buffalograss.

Buffalograss (Buchloe dactyloides) is a stoloniferous gray-green grass that grows 8 -10" tall. It is extremely drought and heat tolerant. Plant in full sun in loamy soils with blue grama. Multiple seeds are contained within burs of this slow-to-germinate species. Plant 40 pounds of buffalograss burs per acre with 10 -15 pounds of blue grama seed.

Little Bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium) is slow to start growing in the spring, but is a star at the other end of the growing season when it becomes a brilliant rusty-red at the onset of cool autumn conditions. It should be massed, or planted with other short, prairie species such as side-oats grama, blue grama, little bluestem, purple lovegrass, and prairie dropseed. Plant 10-15 pounds of seed per acre in a monoculture.

Credit: *On Course*. Publication of the Midwest Association of GCS. August 2007.

Red Sox Fever Alive in Rockport

Bill Yanakakis of Rockport Golf Club shows off his artistic side with his interpretation of the Red Sox logo. Bill said, "I had some extra red paint and decided to show my support for the Red Sox by painting their logo on my driving range. The members are loving it and there have been many photos taken so far. Go Sox!" We wonder if Bill's enthusiasm for the Sox had anything to do with their World Series sweep?

Request for Applications: IPM Partnership Grants for the Northeast

The Northeastern Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Center is pleased to announce the availability of funding through its IPM Partnership Grants Program for 2008. A Request for Applications (RFA) is posted on the Center's website at **http://NortheastIPM.org/about_fund.cfm .**

Approximately $300,000 is available to support projects that will address or develop regional IPM priorities and will further the mission of the Northeastern IPM Center (http://ortheastIPM.org/).

The Center is seeking applications for six project types:
(1) IPM Working Groups
(2) IPM Issues
(3) Regional IPM Publications
(4) IPM Planning and Assessment Documents (Tactics Surveys, Crop Profiles, Pest Management Strategic Plans, and IPM Guidelines)
(5) State Network Projects
(6) IPM Minigrants

This year the IPM Partnership Grants Program particularly encourages extension proposals and projects involving underserved urban populations, small states, 1890 institutions, environmental groups and other non-governmental organizations, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS).

The IPM Partnership Grants RFA places emphasis on the impacts of proposed projects. Applicants are asked to consider potential real-world outcomes associated with their project objectives and to develop a plan for evaluating whether impacts have occurred.

ELIGIBILITY: Private individuals, public and private institutions or organizations, businesses, and commodity groups are encouraged to apply. The primary project director must be from the northeastern region.

DEADLINE: The original and fourteen (14) double-sided paper copies of each proposal must be received by the Northeastern IPM Center by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, December 7, 2007. See the complete RFA for full submission instructions. If you have questions or need paper copies of the RFA, please contact grants manager John Ayers, Co-director of the Northeastern IPM Center, The Pennsylvania State University (phone 814-865-7776; email jea@psu.edu).

UMass Alumni Turf Group Holds 4th Annual Troll Turf Classic

The 4th annual Joseph Troll Turf Classic was held on a beautiful fall day on October 1st at The International in Bolton, Mass. Over 150 players enjoyed excellent playing conditions on both the Oaks and the Pines courses, which were prepared by host superintendents and UMass alumni Richard Bator ('65) and Brett Johnson, CGCS ('95). Golf Course Architect Geoffrey Cornish ('50) was honored for his contributions to the golf world and for his efforts over the years in furthering the UMass Turf Program.

Mr. Cornish, ASGCA Past President, has designed more courses in New England than anyone in history. He and his associates have designed 240 golf courses in the United States, Canada and Europe. In addition, he has contributed 50 years of research, writing, and teaching on the art of golf course design. Also in attendance were GCSAA President Ricky Heine, and past honorees, Ted Horton and Dr. Joseph Troll. This year's event raised over $35,000 for turf research at UMass, which will be donated at the 2008 UMass Field Day. Last year, the Alumni Turf Group donated $40,000 for the cause and when combined with a University matching grant program, the total climbed to $60,000. The Alumni Turf Group would like to thank all of the participants for what was a very successful event and a great opportunity to see and visit with fellow UMass alumni. We would also like to offer a special thanks to this year's sponsors:
Premier Sponsor: Tom Irwin, Co.
Gold Level Sponsors: Bayer Environmental, Phoenix Environmental and Turf Products Corporation.
Silver Level Sponsors: BASF, Charles Hart Seed/Grigg Brothers, DAF, Inc., Lesco, S.V. Moffett, Co., Syngenta, and Turflinks.
Hole Sponsors: Aquatrols, Connecticut GCSA, Garry Crothers, and Red Sky Associates

The Alumni Turf Group (ATG), formed in 2005, is made up of turf professionals who are graduates of the Stockbridge School of Agriculture and the University of Massachusetts. The Alumni Turf Group's mission is to:

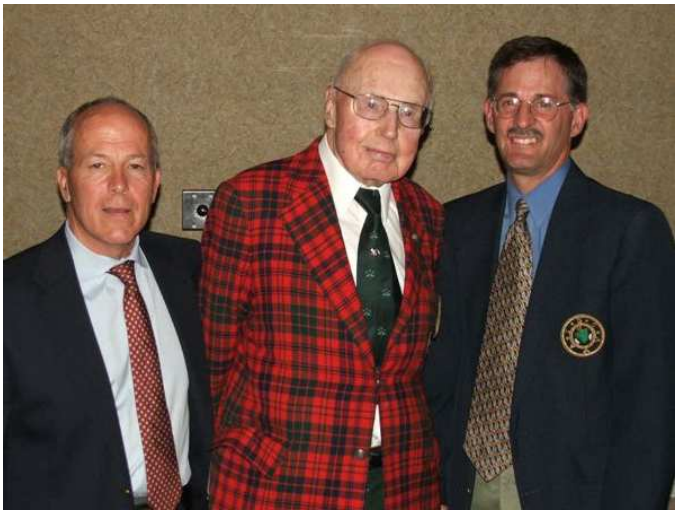
- Use our fundraising capabilities through the distribution of funds, to enhance and further research and education at the University of Massachusetts.
- Promote UMass alumni in the turf management profession.
- Recognize the achievements of successful individual alumni through annual events.
- Provide a directory of active turf alumni.
- Provide reunion opportunities.
- Instill pride and commitment in the turf programs at the University of Massachusetts.

Source: Alumni Turf Group Press Release

Scenes from the 2007 Troll Classic, The International, October 2nd, 2007

Photo credit: Michael Stachowicz

(Left to Right) GCSAA Director Jim Fitzroy, GCSAA President Ricky Heine, Geoffrey Cornish, UMass Associate Dean Steve Goodwin, ATG President Steve Curry



(Left to Right) Golf Course Architects Brian Silva, Geoffrey Cornish, Mark Mungeam

(Left to Right) Ricky Heine and Geoffrey Cornish

(Left to Right) GCSANE President Russell Heller and Steve Goodwin

(Left to Right) UMass Professor Emeritus Joe Troll and Mark Mungeam

(Left to Right) Stockbridge School, class of 1958: Bob Vierra (formerly supt. at Watertown CC, CT) David McCarthy (formerly supt. at the Hyannisport Club), Ron Kirkman (semi-retired?, Needham Golf Club), John Petraitis (formerly supt., Crestwood CC)

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

MEMBERSHIP

Welcome New Members:
Gregory Caron, Assistant, Hatherly CC
Daniel Fuller, Affiliate, BISCO
Proposed New Member:
Jedd Newsome, Superintendent, Tekoa CC, Agawam, MA

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Congratulations to Nathaniel and Sara Mitkowski on the recent birth of their daughter Sadie.

All members are encouraged to contact Julie Heston to announce new arrivals so that we may purchase a savings bond in recognition of their birth. Phone: (401) 934-3677 or jheston@verizon.net

Congratulations to Jim Small and his wife Kathleen on their recent marriage.

Our condolences are extended to Scott Reynolds and family on the passing of Scott's father Donald Reynolds in October.

Our condolences are extended to Daniel Shay (Wilbraham Country Club) and family whose father James F Shay passed away recently.

Congratulations to Jim Santoro on his new position with Valent. Here is Jim's new contact information.
Jim Santoro, Territory Manager
Valent USA
294 Archer St
Fall River, MA 02720
Cell 508-207-2094 (new)
Office 508-679-4797
fax 508-674-6979
email jim.santoro@valent.com

As in the past, The Newsletter continues to invite Affiliate members to submit a press release about new personnel, new products or a company bio. We will print such releases on a space available basis.

GOLF RESULTS

MET Area Team Championship
October 22nd
Beth Page State Park – The Black Course
Anchored by the pair of Mike Hermanson and Jim Small who shot an even par 71, team GCSANE finished 10th overall with a team score of 30 over par. 8 players representing 14 associations from throughout the northeast and mid-atlantic region competed with the winning team from the Connecticut GCSA posting an unbelievable team score of 1 over par.

GCSAA WEB CASTS

11/13/07 -	Rules of Golf 12:00 pm
11/29/07 -	Purchasing Technology with Confidence 2:00 pm
12/05/07 -	Financial Management and Budgeting 12:00 pm

Visit www.gcsaa.org for more information

Please Patronize these FRIENDS of the ASSOCIATION

A.A. Will Materials Corp.
198 Washington St., Stoughton, MA 02072-1748
Root zone mixes, divot mixes, topdressing blends, bunker sands, cart path mixes, bridging stone, & hardscape supplies.
Charlie Downing, Ed Downing -
(800) 4-AA-WILL

A.D. Makepeace Co.
158 Tihonet Road, Wareham, MA 02571
(508) 322-4092

Agresource, Inc.
100 Main St., Amesbury, MA 01913
Tim Gould, Guy Travers
(800) 313-3320, (978) 388-5110

Allen's Seed Store, Inc.
693 S. County Trail, Exeter, RI 02822
Specializing in quality seed and related golf course maintenance supplies.
Gregg Allen - (800) 527-3898
Michelle Maltais - (401) 835-0287

The Andersons Technologies, Inc.
26 Waite Ave., S. Hadley, MA 01075
Manufacturer of fertilizer & control products.
Rick Forni - (413) 534-8896

Atlantic Silica, Inc.
P.O. Box 10, Enfield N.S. B2T 1C6 Canada
(902) 883-3020

A-OK Turf Equipment Inc.
1357 Main St., Coventry, RI 02816-8435
Articulator, Terra Topper, Greens Groomer brush, & used equipment.
Mike Cornicelli - (401) 826-2584

Barenbrug USA
Great in Grass
166 Juniper Drive, North Kingstown, RI 02852
Bruce Chapman, Territory Manager
(401) 578-2300

BASF Turf & Ornamental
47 Falmouth Rd., Longmeadow, MA 01106
Emerald, Insignia, Pendulum AquaCap, Curalan, Drive, Basagran, Iprodione Pro, Propiconazole Pro, Bifenthrin Pro, Plateau, Sahara.
John Bresnahan - (413) 374-4102

The Borden Company
114 Summer St., Maynard, MA 01754
Bulk limestone dealer.
Jack Borden - (978) 897-2571

Boston Irrigation Supply Co. (BISCO)
60 Stergis Way, Dedham, MA 02026
Distributor, irrigation supplies & accessories, featuring Rain Bird.
Andrew Langlois, Jay Anderson III, Dan Fuller, Jeff Brown, Greg Hennessy, Chris Russo
(800) 225-8006

The Cardinals, Inc.
166 River Rd., PO Box 520, Unionville, CT 06085
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(508) 278-3407

Country Club Enterprises
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Dave Farina, Darin Eddy, Keith Tortorella -
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DAF Services, Inc.
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dba Weed & Feed, Inc.
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Dahn Tibbett, Chip Brearley - (508) 746-3222

D.L. Maher Co.
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Michael Drake Construction, Inc.
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Canterbury Office - (603) 783-4717

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