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Improving Soil for Better Lawns, Sports Fields, Parks, and Schools

As a founding member of the **National Turfgrass Federation (NTF)**, **Turfgrass Producers International (TPI)** was successful in securing funding for the **National Turfgrass Research Initiative (NTRI)**. Funding for multiple research projects has brought together the turfgrass industry, research scientists for the USDA's Agricultural Research Service and university scientists.

By Don Comis — USDA-ARS Information Staff

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) scientists in West Virginia are finding ways to improve soil on degraded land so it can be used for sports fields and other uses.

Researchers with USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) at the agency's Appalachian Farming Systems Research Center in Beaver, W.Va., are developing constructed or replacement subsoils and topsoils to build better and less-costly sports fields, rain gardens and lawns on former landfills, mine lands and other degraded land. ARS is the USDA's principal intramural scientific research agency.

The constructed soil research project is in its fourth year. Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is conducting the research in cooperation with the National Turfgrass Research Initiative, Inc., a joint turfgrass industry-ARS program created in 2007. The initiative draws on the expertise of scientists with ARS and at universities, according to lead scientist Rich Zobel at the Appalachian Farming Systems Research Center.

The turfgrass industry has set a high priority on improving degraded soils by constructing soils that include readily available rural, urban and industrial byproducts that can be mixed with local soils. These byproduct mixes are being tailored to not only reduce rain runoff and erosion, but also to remove or neutralize pollutants before they reach storm drains.

With lower costs through using inexpensive local byproducts, schools and local parks have a better chance of being able to afford soil



ARS plant physiologist Rich Zobel (left) discusses the subsoil compaction plots with James Allen, director of Raleigh County Solid Waste Authority. Study results will likely shape future recommendations for athletic fields and home lawns.

Photo by: Stephen Austus

replacement for better turfgrass survival. Eliminating compacted soil is the first step toward growing good, robust grass.

The most promising mixture so far includes quarry byproducts and composted chicken litter. It has met predetermined requirements such as the ability to transmit stormwater.

Zobel and his colleagues develop recipes for constructing designer soils from various materials in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia and southern Pennsylvania.

For the future, Zobel envisions new turfgrass varieties, possibly perennial ryegrass and tall fescue, that will penetrate compacted soil and renovate fields without the need to tear up fields and till compacted soil.

Contact: [Don Comis](mailto:Don.Comis@ARS.USDA.gov), USDA-ARS Information Staff, 5601 Sunnyside Ave., Beltsville, MD 20705-5129; (301) 504-1625.

For more information go to: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/nov10/gardens1110.htm>



TPI Member helps to make Sydney's "Breakfast on the Bridge" a memorable event.



Sydney Harbour Bridge was once again transformed into a giant park covered in turf from pylon to pylon for the city's 2nd annual "Breakfast on the Bridge" event on Sunday, October 10th.

TPI member Rob Davey of Evergreen Turf was again awarded the contract to turf the Sydney Harbour bridge in 2010.

This event was an integral part of the Crave Sydney International Food Festival which runs for 31 days throughout Sydney in October.

Evergreen Turf had to contract, grow, harvest, transport and lay 11,000

meters of turf for the event.

The breakfast ran for 3 hours after which the Evergreen team returned to the bridge and rolled up all the turf. By 11:30 am the bridge road surface was cleared for the council street sweepers to clean up the residual debris and traffic was allowed back by 1:00 pm.

The following day the turf was donated to a site chosen by the New South Wales government, this year it was used on 2 soccer pitches in the Wentworth area.



6000 Sydneysiders who entered a public ballot enjoy the city's 2nd annual "Breakfast on the Bridge" festivities.



Crew arrives in the early hours to implement plan and begin installation of turfgrass.*



Installation teams begin the monumental task of installing the turf.*



By 6:00 a.m. the bridge is converted to a picnic area covered with over 11,000 meters of natural turfgrass.*



Immediately after the event crews remove the turf, load it on trucks and donate it to nearby soccer fields.*



Rob Davey of Evergreen Turf in Pakenham, Victoria oversees installation of turfgrass on Sydney Harbour Bridge.*

* Photos provided by Rob Davey of Evergreen Turf, Pakenham, Victoria.

Where in the world is
TPI represented?
EVERYWHERE!

An on-going series featuring photos and copy
from TPI member websites.

Kelly Sod Farm
Hendrix, Oklahoma
USA

<http://www.kellysodfarm.com/>



Kelly Sod Farm - Hendrix, Oklahoma



Kelly Sod Farm is a family owned & operated business. The land has been in the Kelly family for over 40 years. Crops such as corn, wheat, potatoes, peanuts, etc. have been planted and harvested during this time.

In 1992, they planted their first field of U-3 Bermuda. Since that first planting of 35 acres, they have expanded to 375 acres and added Tif 419 Bermuda, St. Augustine and Zoysia. In addition to quality turfgrass sod they also offer landscape materials including compost, bedding soil, cedar mulch, hardwood mulch, pine bark mulch and sandy loam.

The owners, Wayne and Sonda Kelly value their customers and continue to provide them with quality sod and service. For added convenience to their customers they opened a retail office in 2004.

TurfSide-UP

Uh...hello there!



"Would you believe . . . that . . . uh ... that the dog did it? Yeah, that's it, the dog did it!"



JOHN DEERE

Proud recipient of
Professional Grounds Management Society
Gold Medal Award

BALTIMORE (November 10, 2010) – The Professional Grounds Management Society (PGMS) honored several grounds professionals with numerous awards as part of their annual Awards Dinner that took place Friday, Oct. 29 during the 2010 School of Grounds Management & GIE+EXPO held in Louisville, KY.

John Deere company was presented with the 2010 PGMS Gold Medal. First presented in 1926 to a noted horticulturist William Kleinheinz of Cheltenham Township, N.J., the PGMS Gold Medal is given to an individual or entity in recognition of outstanding and long-term achievements and/or contributions to the green industry. John Deere is to be saluted for its unending support of PGMS, PLANET and other Green Industry organizations as well as for its numerous initiatives including new ones associated with sustainability of the landscape.

Our sincere congratulations to John Deere. They have long been a strong supporter of TPI and the turfgrass sod industry and have served as TPI's Field Day Corporate Tractor Sponsor for eleven consecutive years.



An Interesting Perspective

Bob Smith/Farm Credit East offers very compelling and insightful arguments and analysis on the issue of Farm Labor which appeared in the **“Washington UPDATE”** column of Financial Planner—Fall 2010.

Addressing the Farm Labor Issue Means **Job Creation**

Robert A. Smith, *senior vice president for public affairs*

It appears that another session of Congress will end without providing an adequate guest worker program for American agriculture. In addition, the administration continues to create hardships for employers by making our failed H-2A program more difficult to use and by expanding immigration enforcement actions.

At the same time, Washington is making a lot of noise about job creation and retention. Maybe it's time for Congress to realize that addressing the farm labor issue and ensuring a stable and legally authorized farm workforce *is* a job creation and retention issue. The legal authorization of farm workers has a lot less to do with border security and citizenship concerns than with growing jobs in the United States food sector and promoting economic activity in rural and urban communities.

As the departments of Labor and Homeland Security squeeze farm employers, they create a situation whereby

fewer farms want to grow high-value, labor-intensive farm products. They almost seem like they are trying to discourage American farmers from producing fruits, vegetables, nursery and milk and that they are trying to send more U.S. dollars to foreign countries so we can import more farm products grown in conditions that we know little about. We are importing more food while providing job opportunities to foreign countries.

With a mix of dairy, nursery, vegetable, greenhouse and fruit, Northeast agriculture is especially vulnerable to farm labor shortages. Just look at the percentage of labor cost to total farm sales for proof. Generally, Northeast farmers spend substantially more on labor in comparison to farm sales than the national average. Our production of labor-intensive crops, such as fruits, vegetables, berries, nursery, greenhouse and dairy make us much different from states that primarily produce grains and beef cattle.



Farm Labor Cost Per \$100 of Total Farm Sales
(Northeast and Selected States)

	Dollars Per \$100	National Ranking
Connecticut	\$27	3
Massachusetts	\$26	4
New Jersey	\$26	5
Rhode Island	\$26	6
New Hampshire	\$20	10
Maine	\$16	12
New York	\$14	14
Vermont	\$12	17
California	\$22	8
Illinois	\$4	46
Iowa	\$3	50
National Average	\$9	

“The legal authorization of farm workers ... [means] ... jobs in the United States food sector and ... economic activity in rural and urban communities.”

Farms & Farms with Hired Employees
(Northeast States, 2007 and 1997 Agricultural Census Data)

	Number of Farms		Number of Farms with Hired Employees		% Change in Farms with Hired Employees
	2007	1997	2007	1997	
Connecticut	4,916	3,687	1,140	1,587	-28.1%
Massachusetts	7,691	5,574	1,972	2,637	-25.2%
New Jersey	10,327	9,101	2,415	3,216	-24.9%
Rhode Island	1,219	735	324	344	-5.8%
New Hampshire	4,166	2,937	860	1,109	-22.4%
Maine	8,136	5,810	1,886	2,885	-34.6%
New York	36,352	31,757	9,273	13,140	-29.4%
Vermont	6,984	5,828	1,884	2,783	-32.3%
TOTAL	79,791	65,429	19,754	27,701	-28.6%

Declining number of farms with employees

It is not easy to be a farm employer. It is hard to find employees and the morass of regulatory requirements is daunting and not getting easier. Furthermore farms need to compete, but higher-than-average labor costs can make a farm noncompetitive.

Federal and state policy makers need to be concerned about difficulties that confront farm employers. This challenge is clear in looking at the numbers between 1997 and 2007. While the number of Northeast farms increased during this period, the number of farms that hired employees declined by an amazing 29 percent in 10 years.

Not Getting Easier

As I spoke with farmers over the past year, it became clear that, even with 9 percent unemployment, local, native-born American workers do not seek nor stay in farm jobs. Some opponents to agricultural guest worker legislation say that a better guest worker program takes jobs from Americans.

They are wrong. Just the opposite is true! As I said above: Addressing the farm labor issue head-on with guest worker/legal authorization legislation is about job creation and farm retention.

Allowing for an adequate workforce on our farms enables farm owners to stay in business and produce high-quality, safe, local farm products. Further, it allows businesses that serve farms — those involved with farm inputs, services and processing — to keep jobs in the United States. Just look at the employment numbers. On average, every farm owner and farm employee results in the creation of three jobs directly related to agriculture. If there is no production on U.S. farms, most of those jobs are lost or shipped overseas. Make no mistake, farm businesses want a properly authorized work force.

For the past 15 years, many in the Northeast farm community have tried to obtain a practical guest worker program and a process for on-farm workers to obtain legal status so they could continue as productive members of American agriculture.

If policymakers are concerned about keeping jobs in the United States, they need to quit the games, find political courage and address the farm labor issue. This will keep jobs in the United States, allow productive use of American farmland, ensure a safe food supply and stimulate economic development. ♦

Northeast States Farm and Closely-Related Employment

(2002 Census: Data Not Available for 2007)

	Farm Owners/Employees	Ag Services/Inputs/Processing
Connecticut	10,064	20,810
Maine	10,533	19,851
Massachusetts	10,929	52,062
New Hampshire	4,956	11,092
New Jersey	9,148	65,515
New York	59,514	150,294
Rhode Island	1,328	8,607
Vermont	9,432	8,861
Northeast	115,904	337,092

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TPI would like to thank Craig J. Regelbrugge, Co-Chair, Agriculture Coalition for Immigration Reform (ACIR), VP, Government Relations and Research, American Nursery & Landscape Association for bringing this article to our attention. We also thank Bob Smith for permitting us to reprint the article in its entirety.

Jim Huggett is Named 2011 Hall of Fame Recipient by the Wisconsin Green Industry Federation



Jim Huggett receives posthumous award for his contribution to the Green Industry.

The Wisconsin Green Industry Federation is pleased to announce that Jim Huggett who passed away in September is to be inducted into the WGIF Hall of Fame for 2011.

Jim was a founding member of the Wisconsin Turfgrass Association, and also a board member of the Wisconsin Sod Producers Association and the American Sod Producers Association which is now Turfgrass Producers International.

In recognition of his many contributions to Wisconsin agriculture, he received an Honorary Distinguished Award from the UW-Madison College of Agriculture and Life Sciences in 1991.

TPI wishes to extend our congratulations to the entire Huggett family on this posthumous award and also wishes to express our sincere appreciation for Jim's commitment over the years to improve turfgrass and for being a pioneer in our industry.



Is Cutting Edge Technology Coming to Golf Courses?



Cutting edge technology for golf courses just might be the appropriate way to describe the RG3 (Robotic Greens Mower 3) from [Precise Path](#).

The RG3 weighs in at 650 pounds, goes 3.5 mph and has a suggested retail price of \$29,500. The robot uses two lead acid batteries to run a 24-volt DC motor, and one to run its computer, offering about three hours of mowing before needing to be recharged.

On-board the RG3 is a Local Positioning System (LPS) that provides positioning data within a golf course green at 1/10th the cost of comparable GPS devices.

The LPS utilizes a combination of ultrasonic and infrared communications to precisely locate the position and orientation of the mower on the putting green. This gives the mower the capability to travel in straight lines and along the perimeter of a green without the need for a human operator to guide it.

In addition to the precise location information provided by the Precise Path LPS, the RG3 has a built-in laser that can detect and avoid running over any object in its path that might result in damage or a reduced quality of cut to the green.

The company is developing add-ons for the device that would allow golf course superintendents to use the robots to also mow fairways, rake sand traps, and spot treat with pesticides and fertilizers.

"Our robot could provide the human precision necessary to upkeep, actually better than a human is capable of, and not costing the large amount in intensive labor costs," Precise Path co-founder, president, and CTO Doug Traster told CNET News in a phone interview.



USDA Announces Funds to Enhance Competitiveness of Specialty Crops



"Turfgrass Producers International was instrumental in getting turfgrass specifically defined as a specialty crop and therefore turfgrass became eligible for block grants under Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) research grant funding.

Just recently, SCRI funding (\$3.8 million) was awarded for researching warm season turfgrass DNA (see story below) for which The Lawn Institute has committed \$60K of matching funding (\$20K per year over*

three years). The conclusions derived from this research will benefit all warm season turfgrass sod producers worldwide. This is a great example of how we can leverage Foundation funds to secure significantly more grant funding via SCRI and other government programs."

T. Kirk Hunter
Executive Director
Turfgrass Producers International



United States Department of Agriculture

The Specialty Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) was established to solve critical industry issues through research and extension activities and provides research grant funding administered by the Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

SCRI will give priority to projects that are multistate, multi-institutional, or trans-

disciplinary; and include explicit mechanisms to communicate results to producers and the public. Projects must address at least one of five focus areas: research in plant breeding, genetics, and genomics to improve crop characteristics; efforts to identify and address threats from pests and diseases, including threats to specialty crop pollinators; efforts to improve pro-

duction efficiency, productivity, and profitability over the long term; new innovations and technology, including improved mechanization and technologies that delay or inhibit ripening; and methods to prevent, detect, monitor, control, and respond to potential food safety hazards in the production and processing of specialty crops.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has awarded a \$3.8 million grant to the Texas AgriLife Research and Extension Center in Dallas and others for developing, improving and commercializing drought and salinity tolerant turfgrasses. The grant will fund a five-year collaborative project led by Dr. Ambika Chandra, the principal investigator and associate professor of turfgrass breeding and molecular genetics at the Dallas center. Scientists from North Carolina State University, Oklahoma State University, University of Georgia and University of Florida will also participate in the study.

"The project will include breeding and testing of Bermuda-grass, ryegrass, zoysiagrass, St. Augustine grass and sea-shore paspalum grass", Chandra said. Participating universities will be involved in breeding turfgrass cultivars and developing advanced experimental lines that will be tested at multiple locations throughout the southern U.S.

"Such work is important because these grasses are among those commonly used at parks, golf courses, home lawns, commercial landscape and other areas", Chandra said. In addition to breeding and testing, the project focuses on education and marketing as means to share what is learned with producers and consumers.

The underlying science can eventually be applied to other plant species, said Dr. Mike Gould, the Dallas center's director of research. Improving drought and salinity tolerance of food and feed crops would allow producers to expand production onto land where traditional crop varieties haven't been produced successfully.

Turfgrass breeders and Extension specialists from each university along with plant physiologists, social scientists and economists will work together toward achieving the goal, Chandra said.

"As an agricultural commodity, turfgrass is not a food, fiber or animal feed; however, it impacts the lives of millions of people in many different ways, including their physical and mental health and social well-being," the project's abstract states. The project "will significantly increase the productivity, sustainability and the economic gain of not only the individual state turfgrass programs, but the overall turfgrass industry."

*** Project Directors:** Dr. Ambika Chandra, Assistant Professor Breeding, Texas A&M University, Texas AgriLife Research-Dallas and Dr. Grady Miller, Professor and Extension Specialist, North Carolina State University – Raleigh. **Project Titled:** "Plant Genetics and Genomics to Improve Drought and Salinity Tolerance for Sustainable Turfgrass Production in the Southern United States"

THE ISSUE . . .

<http://www.sandiegoreader.com/weblogs/san-diego-pets-and-artificial-turf/2010/oct/13/san-diego-pets-and-artificial-turf/>

As featured in the San Diego Reader

San Diego Pets and Artificial Turf

Imagine...a grassy lawn that is clean, low maintenance, and safe from dog wear and tear. That's right...with artificial grass made especially for your pets, your yard will be a beautiful area for your dogs every day...without the hassles and expense of maintaining a natural grass lawn! Dogs love that artificial turf is soft and looks and feels just like real grass.

Synthetic/Artificial turf grass lawns are great for pets, especially dogs. It seems impossible to have a dog and maintain a beautiful lawn, and synthetic grass is the answer. Dogs and their masters love

artificial/synthetic turf grass lawns because they are clean, low maintenance, and always green no matter what. Dead spots in your real grass/sod are a thing of the past. Artificial grass turf can make your home look much better with a beautifully manicured lawn all year. Dog droppings and urine will not stain/discolor the artificial grass and our specially manufactured artificial/synthetic turf grass backing allows urine to drain right through the turf. Many San Diego area dog owners have solved their landscape challenges with artificial turf grass.

Urine drains right through artificial grass and the pet turf doesn't pick up an odor - Dog waste won't discolor or stain the artificial grass -Your yard is always available for entertaining - Muddy spots and yellow grass are gone - Artificial turf eliminates muddy paws and dirty pets - You spend less time cleaning your dogs - No down time for maintenance, watering, or fertilizing of natural grass.

Artificial Turf estimated life span 20-25 years. Save money and increase your property value, go green with Artificial Turf.

COMMENTARY — Jim Novak

After reading the above ad I couldn't help but wonder how someone like commentator Andy Rooney might respond if he was so inclined. After giving it some thought, and with all due respect to Mr. Rooney, I suspect his response might sound something like this:

THE REBUTTAL . . .

What do P.T. Barnum, Pets and Artificial Turf have in Common?

Do you sometimes feel like advertisers are trying to pull the wool over your eyes with their catchy slogans and clever use of words? It's quite a craft you know. While I appreciate the art of selling, I personally don't like double talk that seems to exaggerate the truth when someone is trying to sell me something.

The article featured above isn't identified as an advertisement, but it sure reads like one, doesn't it? I'm a bit confused by what they say and how they say it. Maybe you can help me out with this one. Anyway, look at the first paragraph. I like the part where they

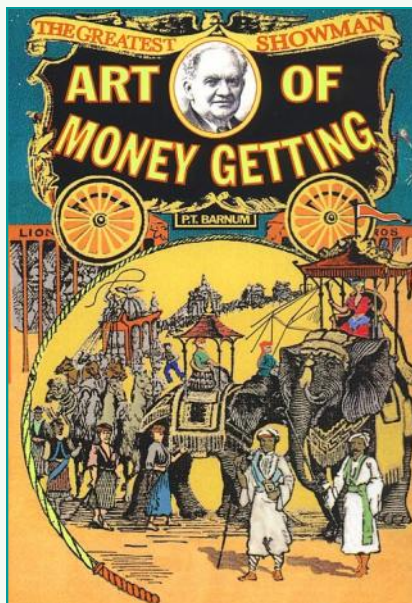
say, "... artificial grass made especially for your pets." That's pretty special isn't it! I guess it's not your average everyday artificial turf but a special kind of artificial turf that's made especially for pets. I wonder what they do differently to make it special for your pets. I don't currently have a pet. I had a pet fish once. I wonder if it would have liked this artificial turf. It was a pet so I guess it would qualify.

Then there's the sentence, "Dogs love that artificial turf is soft and looks and feels just like real grass." Is that really true? I don't think so. I don't think dogs love much of anything. Sure they

like tasty treats and chasing balls. But I'm not all that sure they would put artificial turf up there with tasty treats and chasing balls, do you? And to say they love it because it's soft and looks and feels like real grass"... isn't that a bit of an exaggeration? I sure think so, especially when you consider that a dog has more than 220 million olfactory receptors in its nose while us humans only have 5 million*. I think dogs can smell the difference between plastic and natural grass, don't you? I can't imagine that plastic even comes remotely close to the scent of natural turfgrass, but I'm not a dog.

Cont'd on page 9

What do P.T. Barnum, Pets and Artificial Turf have in Common? (cont'd from page 8)



The other thing that confuses me is where they call their product ...“a synthetic artificial grass lawn”. That just about covers everything doesn't it? First they say it's synthetic; I think that would suggest that it's not natural or genuine. Then they say it's artificial; I think the word “artificial” means it's man-made. Then they say it's grass. But isn't grass grass, and isn't grass natural? Grass is defined as a very common plant with green leaves. I don't think plastic qualifies as a plant, do you? So if they say, it's artificial and it's synthetic (which in itself seems a bit redundant don't you think?) is it really grass?

As if I'm not confused enough they add the word “lawn”. If you look up the word lawn you'll find that it is defined as a cultivated, mowed field planted with grass and sometimes clover and other plants. I don't think their synthetic/artificial grass really meets the definition of a lawn. Maybe they should toss in the slogan “unnaturally natural” and really push the envelope.

And how about the sentence that reads, “Urine drains right through artificial grass and the pet turf doesn't pick up an odor.” Maybe someone should conduct a Focus Group to verify that claim. I would suggest the Focus Group be comprised of dogs, you know, so we can hear firsthand how they feel about it.

And finally, the Coup de grâce, the, let's really pull the wool over their eyes closer...“go green with artificial turf”. Other than its color I don't think there's anything very “green” about artificial turf from an environmental point of view. It doesn't produce oxygen, it doesn't cool the air, it doesn't recharge and filter our ground water, it really doesn't do much of anything that helps the environment. In fact, the surface temperature of artificial turf can get alarmingly high when air temperatures rise. One study at Brigham Young University in 2002 reported the surface temperature of an artificial field reached 200 degrees Fahrenheit on a 90 degree day. It was hotter than asphalt and 86 degrees hotter than natural turfgrass. Maybe we better get Fido some heat resistant paw pad covers.

Let's be serious for a moment; if they were talking about a food product, like an apple let's say, do you really think they would get away with saying something like - - “You'll love the taste of this especially made for you artificial synthetic natural apple?” I think the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) would jump on that faster than a flea on a dog, don't you?

You know, P.T. Barnum is often credited with saying, “There's a sucker born every minute”. He may or may not have ever uttered those words but whoever did say them got it right.

“There's a sucker born every minute.” **

- P. T. Barnum

There's no denying that Barnum was famous for his gift at unashamed exaggerated self praise; he understood his times and with a twist of the word, the tweaking of the facts and a little exaggeration he profited immensely. It appears that even today there are showmen and barkers who shout out to attract customers.

What amazes me is the customers just keep lining up ... and they buy into it.

* Alabama Cooperative Extension System at Alabama A&M University UNP-66 “The Dog's Sense of Smell”.

**** FOR THE RECORD:**

Although P.T. Barnum is often credited with the now famous quote his acquaintances at the time were unanimous in insisting he never said it (although Barnum never denied it). A New York City police inspector, one Captain Alexander Williams, attributed “There's a sucker born every minute.” to one Joseph Bessimer, a notorious confidence trickster of the early 1880s known to the police as “Paper Collar Joe”.

P. T. Barnum: the Legend and the Man, by A. H. Saxon (Columbia University Press, 1989).

NOTE: This commentary does not necessarily reflect the opinions, beliefs and viewpoint of Turfgrass Producers International or its members. It is the sole opinion of the author.



Turfgrass Producers International 2011 Midwinter Conference

Jan. 31 - Feb. 4, 2011



Disney's Contemporary Resort
Lake Buena Vista, FL USA

Agenda Highlights

Monday, January 31

Registration Opens
Working Groups
Early Bird Reception &
Calcutta Golf Auction

Tuesday, February 1

Prayer Breakfast*
The Lawn Institute Memorial Golf Tournament*
Disney Behind the Scenes Tour**
Next Generation Leaders Reception
Welcome Reception

Wednesday, February 2

Women's Forum*
Pre-Conference Workshop*
Opening Keynote
Exhibits with Dinner

Thursday, February 3

"Meet the Speakers" Continental Breakfast
Education Sessions
Exhibits with Lunch
The Lawn Institute Banquet & Fundraiser at Epcot®*

Friday, February 4

"Meet the Speakers" Continental Breakfast
Education Sessions
Roundtable Forum with Lunch
Farm Tour with Dinner

A *Magical* Time Awaits You!

SPECIAL OFFERS

As a Disney Resort Guest, you'll enjoy special benefits that will make your Walt Disney World® Resort stay easier and more relaxing. These benefits provide everything from extra time in the Theme Parks to complimentary ground transportation to and from the Orlando Airport and more.

For offers limited to TPI attendees, their guests and family members click on the image of the Disney Contemporary Resort above.

REGISTER TODAY
for Early Bird Rates!
www.TurfGrassSod.org

or call
847-649-5555

Early Bird ends December 3, 2010

* Optional activity. TPI reserves the right to cancel any activity.

** *16 and older. Visit www.TurfGrassSod.org to register separately.

Show & Tell — Keynote Presentation — Pre-Conference Workshop
Farm Tour — Education Sessions — Exhibits — Roundtable Forum
Assorted Optional Activities

The Lawn Institute Memorial Golf Tournament
The Lawn Institute Banquet & Fundraiser at Epcot®