Methods for Monitoring Your Golf Course for Insects

Plus, Penn State Turf and Ornamentals Field Days
August 6–7, 2014
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Challenge Yourself

I open this message with a hypothetical question: How will the summer of 2014 be remembered? Will cooler-than-normal temperatures and unprecedented rain prevail, or will record-setting heat and oppressive humidity be the norm? What challenges will beset you as you battle to maintain the health and aesthetics of your turfgrass? Maybe a plague of bacterial wilt or pyrethroid-resistant annual bluegrass weevil or exploding populations of nematodes will be the culprit this year. Perhaps crabgrass populations will litter your turfgrass, or fertilizer regulations will constrict your ability to provide proper nutrition. Maybe a wicked strain of *Pythium* will infect your turf.

Or what if this season is an “easy” summer? What challenge will you then concern yourself with? Perhaps we needn’t search far to find our biggest challenge. I respectfully suggest that perhaps you provide the biggest challenge to yourself. Quite likely, we are not having an “easy” summer right now, and you will likely face one or more of the aforementioned pests and/or myriad of other pests regularly present in this region. I hope I am wrong in that prediction (in which case, drinks are on me).

How are you coping with your challenges this year? Without a doubt, you have developed a strategy for battling turfgrass pests, but have you developed a strategy for addressing *your* needs? Are you taking enough time to enjoy the wonder that summer affords? If you are anything like me, the answer is often no.

I am far from a counselor, and I am definitely not an expert in the field of psychology, but I have suffered through my fair share of pests and caused myself immeasurable amounts of stress while wrestling with solutions. While we all have our own differing internal mechanisms for coping with stress, we do all share similar challenges. Summer is replete with challenges for anyone in this business. Do not allow *you* to be your biggest challenge. Unless a truly new pest has been born from the fires of hell sometime during the two months that have passed since I penned this Update, solutions exist for combating and/or outright curing the pests that plague your turfgrass. The pests are entirely controllable. They are challenges only because you perceive them to be so. Employ your strategy for control, and trust in your methods. Utilize the people you trust — your friends and colleagues — for advice when necessary. Be assured that you can overcome all challenges when they present themselves, and burden yourself not with the stress of worry in advance. You can overcome a pest when the time comes.

You, though, you must learn to live with every day. Challenge yourself to control the stress that you feel. Fill the time you would otherwise spend stressed over one issue or another with thoughts of your family or an enjoyable hobby instead. Ultimately, you will have to determine your own methods for minimizing the stress you experience, but the reward is well worth the effort. In alleviating stress, you may actually free yourself to enjoy summer… what a concept!

Above, I posed to you several hypothetical questions. Answer them honestly, and jot your responses down in the margin. Chances are, if you revisit the same questions sometime this coming winter, you will likely find that your answers differ significantly. We often perceive present and impending challenges with trepidation, while we often perceive those past with clemency. Approach your daily challenges with the equanimity that comes from knowing you are in control. Fight with vigor, and relief will come.

In closing, the PTC and I wish you well this summer. In the faculty of Penn State, you have one of the largest collections of turfgrass experts in the world. This issue of *Pennsylvania Turfgrass* is only a small window into the extensive insight they can provide. Please don’t hesitate to reach out to them if you have questions or need assistance. Finally, please take the time to share this publication with your friends and colleagues, and thank you for your continued support of the PTC.

Respectfully,

*Jason M. Hurwitz*
2013–2014 PTC President
Upcoming Event

Save the Dates!

Penn State Turf and Ornamentals Field Days
AUGUST 6-7, 2014

Joseph Valentine Turfgrass Research Center and The Arboretum
University Park Campus • Penn State University

Golf course superintendents, sports turf managers, professional landscapers, grounds managers and others interested in the management of turf and landscape plantings will have the opportunity to see the latest trends and research from Penn State’s College of Agricultural Sciences during Turf and Ornamentals Field Days.

The primary event will take place on August 6 at the Joseph Valentine Turfgrass Research Center on the University Park Campus. This year, participants will have the option of attending sessions at The Arboretum at Penn State. Participants will also be able to meet with turfgrass faculty on the morning of August 7 and view plots in small groups. Core and category pesticide credits are anticipated on August 6, but not on August 7.

Held every other year, Field Days highlights education and research trials on insect and disease management, turf weed control, species and cultivars, soil improvement and plant nutrition, as well synthetic sports turf. A barbecue is planned for the evening of August 6. Speakers include Penn State faculty, staff, graduate students and Extension educators. Details on pesticide credits, program agenda and registration will be forthcoming.

For more information, contact Dr. Pete Landschoot at 814-863-1017 or by email at pjl1@psu.edu.

Mark Your Calendars and Save These Dates!

NOVEMBER 18–20, 2014
Penn State Golf Turf Conference
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The Golf Turf Conference provides practical information on golf course management to practitioners, industry reps and students. The 2014 program will feature some of the best and brightest in the industry, including USGA agronomists, university faculty, golf course superintendents, industry representatives, graduate students and others.

JANUARY 6–7, 2015
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- PTC provides educational opportunities for practitioners in all turfgrass-related industries.
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The membership year is July 1 through June 31.
As with many business models, the lawn care industry has changed in recent years. Several key areas of change include the advancement of pesticides, an informed clientele and emerging technology. No matter the size of the business, some changes are common throughout the lawn care industry.

**Pesticides**

New pesticides are becoming available to the lawn care operator (LCO) all the time. The LCO needs to consider how to best utilize the pesticides that are available. More and more, the customer is requesting a specialized type of service. For instance, it is not uncommon for the LCO now to be asked to remove nimblewill from an otherwise almost pure stand of Kentucky bluegrass. Although the selective removal of a grassy weed from a turfgrass stand has always been a challenge, options are available. In this nimblewill case, Tenacity may be considered to eradicate the weed.
These more specialized requests are only one reason the LCO must have a well-rounded knowledge of the pesticide market. While LCOs do not need to know everything about all pesticides, they do need to have a network in place to get answers. This network can result from attending turfgrass conferences, talking with peers in the industry and establishing relationships with pesticide sales personnel, to name just a few.

The Client
Today, a person or business that employs the LCO’s services can be very informed. A plethora of information about the turfgrass industry is easily accessed via the internet. A savvy consumer can know the competitive price of the services offered in the local area in advance of contacting the LCO. Not only can the cost be researched, but so can the pesticides used by the LCO. Hence, the LCO must be fully prepared to meet with clients and answer their questions.

The LCO can encounter a property that is very old and well established or very new. The LCO needs to think about his/her services offered and how they will benefit the customer.

For instance, a client with an old, mature stand of turfgrass may have a very diverse or mixed stand of turfgrasses present. This mixture could be a fine fescue, tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass population. This property will have a very mottled appearance and may not have a uniform sward.

At a newly established site, the turfgrass population may be a blend of Kentucky bluegrass varieties. This sward will be very uniform.

Each of these properties will have unique requirements, and the LCO may have to change the proposed management plan accordingly. The newly established site may require assistance with growing/developing a root mass. In contrast, an established turfgrass site may require the LCO to focus on thatch removal. Today’s LCO must be knowledgeable in many facets of the industry in order to be competitive and meet customer demands.
Technology

Technology has made a mark on the turf business. Although you may not think of it this way, your mobile phone is part of a “new” technology. I know — you have had a mobile phone since forever. In fact, many LCOs may not even have a landline phone anymore. This may not seem like an advancement to some, but it is when compared to doing business without a mobile phone. Let’s explore some other technologies that have had an impact.

Most LCOs still base the cost of their services on the size of the property — the cost-per-square-foot method. In this traditional way, the LCO goes to the property and uses a measuring wheel to calculate the size of the property and then the cost. This is all done onsite. Some veteran LCO estimators may not even need the measuring wheel to make an accurate estimate.

Via technology, however, today’s LCO estimator could find the property online with a satellite-view mapping system. From this, the estimator could see what may be located on the site, such as the number of trees, outbuildings, driveways, walkway, water features and so on. Also, the LCO could get the longitude and latitude of the corners of the site to be treated. The LCO could do all the calculations and have a cost estimate prepared before ever making personal contact with the client.

The location of a property has long been a point of concern. If the LCO’s business is very large and has many employees, getting the exact location of the property to be serviced can be challenging. Technology has changed this significantly. Someone more familiar with the area than the applicator can put a pre-programmed route in a GPS unit. The applicator can then have

Via technology, today’s LCO estimator could find the property online with a satellite-view mapping system. The LCO could do all the calculations and have a cost estimate prepared before ever making personal contact with the client.
an accurate location of the property and directions to the site. With this technology, misapplications of products to sites that are not owned by customers can be minimized.

In the world of agriculture, remote sensing technology has been developed to detect and apply herbicides only to the weeds in a crop field. If I may speculate, let’s envision this concept for the LCO industry. A detection unit may be mounted to the front of a mower (or spray rig). On the back of the mower, there could be a small spray apparatus that would be controlled by the detection unit. In theory, the front unit would detect the weed and turn the sprayer on/off as it passed over the weed. Although this technology is not a part of the industry at this time, it may be coming in the future, as it is currently being use in the agricultural industry.

In closing, let me come full circle on my thoughts about technology. What if these concepts were driven by your smartphone? Most of them can be at this time.
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Monitoring your course for insects can be an important component in your turf management strategies. Finding the insects that can damage your golf course is a critical tool. Some insects can be controlled preventively, others curatively. But either way, monitoring for the insect can help you better understand the timing and management of these issues.

Several monitoring methods can be used. First, however, you must differentiate between the insect’s life stages, such as larvae, pupae and adult. Sampling methods differ depending upon which stage you are looking for.

**Pitfall Trap**

Pitfall traps can be used to find adult billbugs and adult annual bluegrass weevils (ABW). A pitfall trap is a simple plastic cup sunk into the ground. The opening is at the soil level. Adult ABW and billbugs are very active and walk around during the day and will fall into these traps (Photo 1). Once they fall in, they cannot get out. You can then check these traps each morning to see what you’ve collected in the last 24 hours. Be careful! Ants, spiders and bees can find their way into these traps, so don’t just reach in.

A variation of this trap is the linear pitfall trap. A linear pitfall trap is a three- to four-foot piece of two- or three-inch PVC pipe with a slit cut into the top. This is then buried so that only the slit is open to the surface. Each end of the pipe is then set into a traditional pitfall trap, the plastic cup mentioned earlier. This gives you more surface area to capture the adults.

**Soapy Water Flush**

This monitoring method can be used for ABW adults and for lepidopterous larvae, such as black cutworm, sod
webworm, cranberry girdler and fall armyworm. The larvae of these species are usually a worm or caterpillar that digs its way into the ground. Since they dig their way in, they leave a tunnel to their burrow. Pour a mixture of 30 MLs (~1 oz.) of soap in 2 gallons of warm water onto a surface area (Photo 2), and allow the water to go down the tunnels and into the burrows — these insects will come to the surface quickly. The soap irritates their skin, and they come to the surface to roll around and get the soap off. They will also go back down as quick as they come up, so watch carefully! This method also works for ABW adults and mole crickets.

**FLOAT METHOD**

The float monitoring method is used for just one insect — chinch bugs. Chinch bugs undergo incomplete metamorphosis, with only three life stages: egg, nymph and adult. Since the nymphs look like smaller versions of the adults, the same sampling method is used for all life stages. You take a can (I use a one-pound coffee can) and cut out the top and bottom so you can see through it. Pound this can into the turf just enough so that the can will hold water. Fill the can with water, and then stir up the thatch with a sod knife, pocketknife or other long object. This will dislodge the cinch bugs from the thatch, and they will float to the surface, where you can easily catch and count them.

**BLACK-LIGHT TRAP**

A black-light trap is a single black-light florescent tube with a collection bucket underneath. All night-flying insects are attracted to light. This includes grub adult species such as northern masked chafer, southern masked chafer, European chafer, May/June beetle, oriental beetle, Asiatic garden beetle and BTA. Also, all of the lepidopterous adult pests (such as fall armyworm, sod webworm, cranberry girdler and black cutworm adults) will be attracted. Each night, these night flyers will fly into the trap, to be collected and counted the following morning. You can watch, day after day, and count the catch.
day, as these populations build. Knowing that when they peak, they will be mating and laying eggs gives you a good indicator of when to use preventive controls against these insects.

**HOLE CUTTER/ SOIL PLUGGER/ SQUARE-FOOT METHOD**
The larvae and pupae of ABW, billbugs and white grubs are in the soil, so it is necessary to dig. A golf hole cutter is the perfect tool, as is a soil plugger. Either one will allow you to pull a soil plug, break it up and find the small rice-like larvae of ABW, the plump legless larvae of billbugs and the larger larvae of grubs, regardless of species. When using a hole cutter, if you take the number of larvae that you find (and this is true for ABW, billbugs or white grubs) and multiply it by 11.5, you will get an accurate square-foot count. Most thresholds are calculated by how many insects you have per square foot, so this is an important number to know.

**Sweep Net**
A sweep net, or butterfly net, can be used to collect green June beetle adults as they fly during the day. You can also use these nets to collect cicada killer wasps, although I don’t recommend reaching into the net to grab a cicada killer wasp specimen, as you will get stung. Both of these adult species are rather large and easily seen with the naked eye. But, if you like to collect samples, a sweep net will do fine for these insects.

**Pheromone Trap**
Japanese beetle adults can be caught using a pheromone trap. This trap uses a floral-scented lure to collect females and a sex pheromone lure to attract males. There are also pheromone traps for sod webworm adults and oriental beetle adults.

**GDD AND PHENOLOGICAL INDICATORS**
Growing degree day models and phenological indicators can be used to determine when to sample for insects. GDD models can be found online and, for ABW, at www.weeviltrak.com. Phenological indicators are plants whose life cycles coincide with insect life cycles, such as forsythia full bloom corresponding to ABW adult emergence.

**Summary**
Monitoring for insects is an important tool for turf managers to combat insect pests. Knowing when and how to look for insect pests can allow the turf manager to make accurate insecticide applications at the right time, aimed at the right insect.
Beginning in 2014, a series of research projects will be initiated to investigate the correlation of golf course playing conditions and plant health. Golf course superintendents are currently charged with producing fast greens for tournaments (professional tournaments, as well as member/guest events). Practices such as extremely low mowing heights, multiple daily mowings and rollings and the use of chemicals such as plant growth regulators are often utilized to achieve “tournament conditions.” Unfortunately, these practices often come at a price to plant health. The real question is whether or not the “fourth mow” really provided any additional value to the playability of the surface or whether the law of diminishing returns is reached much earlier.

Studies will be initiated to investigate the length of time required to reach peak conditions prior to an event and the potential negative impacts on plant health. The ultimate goal of this long-term project is to develop a formula based on cultural and chemical inputs, as well as environmental conditions, to help optimize tournament conditions with the least possible amount of injury to the turfgrass.

Update submitted by Timothy Lulis, Graduate Student, and John E. Kaminski, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Turfgrass Science, Penn State University.
Control of Yellow Nutsedge in Kentucky Bluegrass

The summer of 2013 provided exceptional conditions for yellow nutsedge, and this nuisance weed popped up in stands of established and newly seeded turf all over Pennsylvania. During early July 2013, we tested four nutsedge herbicides in a heavily infested stand of Kentucky bluegrass that was seeded the previous fall. Herbicide treatments included Sedgehammer (halosulfuron-methyl), Dismiss (sulfentrazone), Basagran T/O (bentazon) and Tenacity (mesotrione). Applications were made on nutsedge plants at the 3- to 8-leaf stage.

Results showed that Sedgehammer, at 1.3 oz./A and mixed with a non-ionic surfactant, produced minor injury symptoms on nutsedge about a week after application, with complete desiccation occurring 3 to 4 weeks later. Although slow acting, this treatment was very effective in killing nutsedge. Basagran T/O was applied at 2 pts./A and produced noticeable injury symptoms within about 5 days of application. By 2 weeks after application, this treatment eliminated all visible nutsedge in plots. Dismiss is a fast-acting contact herbicide and was applied at 4.0 fl. oz./A. Pronounced injury symptoms on nutsedge occurred 2 days following application, and treated plants were no longer visible in the stand 10 days after application. In our trial, Tenacity showed excellent control of nutsedge following a single application of 8.0 fl. oz. product/A (along with a non-ionic wetting agent). Although nutsedge and some crabgrass in treated plots remained white for 3 weeks, both weeds were dead by 4 weeks after application. No injury was observed on the Kentucky bluegrass, and follow-up applications were not necessary with any of the herbicides used in this test.

Update submitted by Pete Landschoot, Ph.D., Professor of Turfgrass Science, Penn State University.

Your Penn State Turf Degree Can Start at the Berks Campus

Penn State’s main campus, located in the middle of the Commonwealth, is referred to as “University Park.” There are 23 branch or satellite campuses throughout Pennsylvania, so a Penn State education is available anywhere in the state. Today, there are 46,000 undergraduate and graduate students at University Park, 39,000 at the satellite campuses and 14,000 enrolled in Penn State’s World Campus. Typically, 60% to 70% of all undergraduate students complete a 2 + 2 program (i.e., first and second years at a branch campus, and their third and fourth years at University Park).

The Berks Campus has nearly 3,000 students and is located in a suburb of Reading, which is easily accessible from anywhere in eastern and central Pennsylvania. At the Berks Campus, students majoring in any of the agricultural science-related majors, including turfgrass science, can get a great start during their first two years by taking the basic courses in biology, chemistry, math, communications, business and introductory courses in turfgrass, soils, horticulture, plant identification and others. There is also the opportunity to get involved in undergraduate research.

Go to www.bk.psu.edu for more information on admissions and starting your Penn State turf degree at the Penn State Berks Campus.

Update submitted by Mike Fidanza, Ph.D., Professor of Plant and Soil Science, Penn State Berks Campus.
Hudzik Presented with Fowler Founder’s Award

The Fowler Founder’s Award is presented by the KAFMO board of directors to honor individuals for their dedication, not only to KAFMO, but also for making a difference in the sports turf industry of Pennsylvania. The award is named in honor of Don Fowler, who was instrumental in the formation of our organization.

Bob Hudzik retired from Penn State in 2011 with the title of Assistant Athletic Director/Director of Outdoor Athletic Facilities and is a legend in the Penn State football program. He has been described as humble, low key and easy going, even while working 80-hour stressful weeks caring for all of University Park’s varsity, practice and intramural fields. He has inspired more people than he realizes with his work and attitude.

Thank you, 2014 KAFMO/PRPS Athletic Field Conference Sponsors!

Without the support of the following sponsors, KAFMO’s 18th annual Athletic Field Conference in Grantville would not have been possible. This event is one of the highlights of KAFMO’s calendar and is perhaps the best and longest-running such event put on by an STMA chapter in the country.

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The Keystone Athletic Field Managers Organization was formed in 1994 by a small group of individuals who were concerned about the quality of the athletic fields in Pennsylvania. In 1997, KAFMO became incorporated as a chapter of the Sports Turf Managers Association. Today, KAFMO is over 300 members strong, and each individual is committed to enhancing the professionalism of athletic field managers in the Keystone State. This commitment leads to more respect for your organization and better career opportunities.

Any individual, institution, organization, vendor or supplier who has sincere interest in athletic field maintenance is welcome to become a member. From high school, collegiate and professional athletic facilities, to parks and recreation departments, municipalities, educators, youth leagues, contractors and commercial vendors, our membership base is made up of a broad range of individuals who pool their knowledge and experience together for the good of our craft and to increase awareness of their professionalism.

Annual KAFMO events include the Athletic Field Conference in February, a Summer Field Day and the KAFMO Cup Golf Tournament in October. Various other KAFMO-sponsored events are conducted throughout the state every year. Members also receive SportsTurf and Pennsylvania Turfgrass magazines.

To become a member, visit www.KAFMO.org.

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KAFMO Scholarship Winners — Where Are They Now?

KAFMO’s Waddington/Harper Scholarships are named in honor of Dr. Donald Waddington and in memory of Dr. John Harper, two legends of the Penn State turf program. The scholarships are awarded to identify and recognize outstanding students who plan careers in sports turf management and to advance the student’s educational potential in the science of turfgrass management.

To qualify, students must:
- Be enrolled at an accredited college or university in an approved turfgrass program.
- Have completed a substantial portion of the requirements needed for graduation.
- Demonstrate an interest in sports turf management.
- Be willing to accept the scholarship in person at the Annual KAFMO Athletic Field Conference. Requirements include a college transcript, letter of recommendation from faculty and a statement detailing the applicant’s interest in sports turf management. For more information, see www.kafmo.org/scholarships.

Here are some updates on former Waddington/Harper Scholarship recipients.

Kristen Althouse, 2005

What or who got you interested in turfgrass as a career?
My high school agriculture teacher encouraged me to do a professional visit at a golf course. Thomas Ocepek was (and still is, I believe) the superintendent at Heidelberg Country Club in Bernville, PA, and he introduced me to the daily maintenance practices required to manage a golf course. The professional visit led to a summer job. I continued in the turfgrass field because I enjoyed learning about the science behind turfgrass management and being outdoors.

What are you doing now?
I am currently the Education Manager for STMA. I work to enhance and continue education opportunities for turfgrass managers through technical bulletins, online programs, and the national conference. I collaborate with committees to provide educational content for the annual conference, organize the Student Collegiate Challenge and develop online educational resources. I am also responsible for managing the speakers who are invited to the annual conference.

What would you like your next job to be?
I would love to be a secondary agriculture teacher!

Jeff Borger, 2003

What or who got you interested in turfgrass as a career?
First, it was my father. He told me I needed a job (at 12 years old), and I started mowing lawns. Later in life, it was Dr. George Hamilton, who introduced me to turfgrass research at Penn State. Here I met, worked for and finally became a graduate student of Dr. Tom Watschke. During this time, my turfgrass interests grew exponentially and continue to do so to this day.

What are you doing now?
I am a Senior Instructor of Turfgrass Weed Management at Penn State University. I have the responsibility of managing a turfgrass field research program that encompasses the evaluations of grassy and broadleaf weed control, as well as plant growth regulators. I teach nine courses, four in the resident four-year Turfgrass Science major, three in the World Campus Turfgrass Science major and two in the two-year Golf Turf Management program. I also advise students in the Turfgrass Science major.

What would you like your next job to be?
There is no “next job” for me. If you really pushed me to change jobs, maybe it could be selling popcorn at the ball game? I have the greatest job in the world. I get to interact with outstanding students, staff, scientists and turfgrass managers. They teach me something new every day.

Ryan Hills, 2007

What or who got you interested in turfgrass as a career?
I attended Penn State without knowing what type of career I wanted to pursue. I had a background in agriculture from working on my great-grandfather’s farm, so I knew working outside was where I belonged.

I was introduced to this lifestyle by Dan Douglas of the Reading Fightin’ Phils. One of my professors at Penn State posted a job opportunity with the Fightin’ Phils and gave me Dan’s contact information. Dan hired me for the summer of 2004, and I’ve been working in the sports turf industry ever since.

What are you doing now?
I’m currently the Director, Field Operations with the Lehigh Valley IronPigs in Allentown. I oversee everything pertaining to the playing field, including the outfield walls and dugouts. My job is to make sure the playing field is safe, playable and performing at a professional level. I supervise a staff of five employees to help accomplish these goals.

What would you like your next job to be?
My next job would hopefully be this job.
2014 PTC Scholarship WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The Pennsylvania Turfgrass Council recently announced that graduating students Michael Gurcsik and Nicholas Tristani have been named the 2014 PTC Undergraduate Scholarship recipients. Each scholarship recipient was awarded $1,500 from the Council.

Michael Gurcsik is the recipient of the PTC Dr. Paul Heller Scholarship. Gurcsik worked for Brookside Country Club (Macungie, PA) during summer 2011 and for the Reading Phillies (Reading, PA) in spring and summer 2012. He worked for the Penn State Golf Courses in spring and fall 2013. He interned at Oakmont Country Club (Oakmont, PA) during summer 2013. After graduation, he will be returning to Oakmont Country Club as an assistant in training.

Nicholas Tristani is the recipient of the PTC Outstanding Student in Turfgrass Science scholarship. Tristani, originally from Weatherly, PA, worked at Valley Country Club (Conyngham, PA) from summer 2011 to fall 2012. He also worked at The Penn State Golf Course (State College, PA) from spring 2013 until spring 2014 and did an internship at Merion Golf Club. After graduation, he will return to Merion as the head intern.

Nicholas Tristani (left) and Michael Gurcsik (right) are PTC’s 2014 Undergraduate Scholarship recipients, shown with Tom Bettle, Director of Operations at the Valentine Turfgrass Research Center (center).

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Penn State TURF UPDATES

Seann Correll (B.S. ’01) is now with Ecologel Solutions.

Joshua Dixon (Cert. ’14) is now at Valhalla Golf Club.

Jay Ervine (Cert. ’94) is now at Dragon Ridge Golf Club.

Thomas Finlay (Cert. ’14) is now at Centre Hills Country Club.

Zachary Frey (Cert. ’14) is now owner of Frey’s Precision Turf Care.

Allan Gunter (Cert. ’02) is now the current branch manager for Brickman in Puyallup, WA.

Collin Harley (Cert. ’14) is now at Aronimink Golf Club.

Sally Jones (Berens) (B.S. ’02) is now golf course superintendent at Benson Golf Course in Benson, MN.

Spencer Murphy (Cert. ’14) is now at Toronto Golf Club.

Blair Somerville (Cert. ’14) is now at Bethpage State Park Golf Courses.

Riley Tewksbury (Cert. ’14) is now at Wee Burn Country Club.
Calendar of Events

August 6
KAFMO Summer Field Day
Penn State University
University Park, PA

August 6–7
Penn State Field Days
Penn State University
State College, PA

October 14–16
NRPA Congress and Expo
(Nat. Parks & Rec. Assn.)
Charlotte Convention Ctr.
Charlotte, NC

October 22–25
School Grounds Management and Green Industry Expo
Galt House Hotel and
Kentucky Expo Center
Louisville, KY

November 18–20
Penn State Golf Turf Conference
Nittany Lion Inn
State College, PA

January 6–7, 2015
Eastern PA Turfgrass Conference and Tradeshow
Valley Forge Conv. Center
King of Prussia, PA

January 29, 2015
Northeastern PA Turfgrass Conference and Tradeshow
Woodlands Inn and Resort
Wilkes Barre, PA

February 10–12, 2015
Western PA Turf, Ornamental and Landscape Conference
Four Points Sheraton
Mars, PA

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