



The Green Sheet

Central Pennsylvania Golf Course Superintendents Association

Volume 25 Issue 3

Founded ~ April 11, 1939

June 2018

June Meeting

Colonial Golf & Tennis Club

4901 Linglestown Road
Harrisburg, PA 17112

June 18, 2018

Registration - 10:00 AM

Speaker - 10:30 AM

Lunch - 11:30 AM

Golf - 12:30 PM Shotgun

Cash Bar/Hors d'oeuvres - Following Golf

*There will be a CPGCSA Board of Directors Meeting
at 8:00 AM.*

CPGCSA Annual Election of Officers

The May 14th meeting at Carlisle Country Club was the Annual Meeting with election of officers and directors for the 2018 meeting year.

Here is your 2018 Central Penn Board:

President – Brian Ahrens, Reading Country Club

Vice President – Jeff Green, Carlisle Barracks Golf Course

Secretary/Treasurer – Barry Bollinger, Rich Valley Golf

Directors:

Chris Martin, Crossgates Golf Club

Joshua Hampton, Hershey Country Club

Cody Frederick, LedgeRock Golf Club

Kevin Mark, Carlisle Country Club

AF Representatives:

Don Dodson, Genesis Turfgrass

Thomas Mahute, Fisher and Son

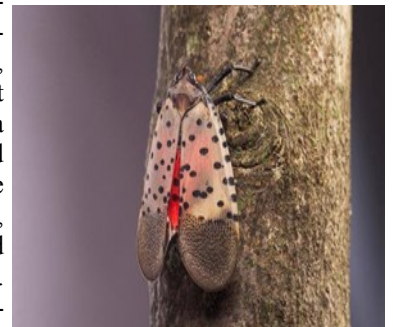
Lanternflies Eat Everything in Sight. *The U.S. Is Looking Delicious*

By Zach Montague

The New York Times

May 21, 2018

To most people, the buds and sprouts of April are welcome heralds of spring. But to some farmers and scientists in the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania, these signs mark the beginning of a long season of dread. Their worry is *Lycorma delicatula*, the spotted lanternfly. It is an invasive pest with a voracious appetite and remarkable reproductive talents. Native to Asia, lanternflies first appeared in Pennsylvania in 2014. Despite a quarantine effort, they have also been discovered in small numbers in New York, Delaware and Virginia.



The spotted lanternfly can lay eggs on almost any surface and feeds on a broad range of plants, including many commercial crops.

In their native range, lanternflies feed primarily on one type of tree — *Ailanthus*, the tree of heaven. The trees are an invasive species, too, common across the continental United States, and so entomologists fear lanternflies one day may spread to far-flung corners of the country.

A nationwide outbreak would be something of a disaster, some scientists believe. Among the lanternfly's more alarming qualities is an ability to feed on a huge range of plants, including many of commercial value.

Lanternflies are believed to use at least forty species of native plants in the United States as hosts. They are particularly fond of grapevines, apple and stone fruit trees as well as a number of hardwood trees, like black walnut and maple.

"We've seen it in hops, we've seen it in some of the grain crops that are out there, soybean and what have you," said Fred R. Strathmeyer Jr., Pennsylvania's deputy secretary of

.....Continued on page 6.....

President's Message

Hello all, it is now June and the rain continues to fall. I have now given up hope for the drying trend to come to town. The sun is on vacation and we are all soaked. Aside from the ridiculous weather patterns, it's just another year. I want to thank all of you who turned out at Carlisle Country Club last month, and especially wanted to thank Greg Fantuzzi for hosting us. It was a nice escape from work for the day and the course was in great shape. Also, a big thank you to all our sponsors for the day; Syn-genta, Turf Equipment and Supply, Fisher & Son, Lawn and Golf, Andre & Son, Davison Golf, Pocono Turf, and Bioverse.

As we enter the 90 days of hell, there are a few things I wanted to cover. First, if you have not already done so, our water withdrawal reports are due to DEP (Chapter 110 Regulations) by the end of the Month. Also, if you have not submitted a Chapter 119 Drought Emergency Application for a while, you may want to check your records in case you need to update. Obviously, this is the last thing on most of our minds, but the weather in central PA can change quickly. I think these applications need to be updated every 3 years.

Moving forward I want to remind you of our next 2 meetings. On June 18th, Rebecca Clark will be hosting us at Colonial, and on July 16th, Andrew Dooley will host us at Berkshire CC. Both venues will provide us with the opportunity for some strong education, comradery, laughs, good food, and a few liquid options to keep us cool and relaxed. These venues can provide a much-needed exhale during what so far has proven to be a challenging season. If you know of someone in the business that is new to the area, or someone who has yet to meet some of the finest turf minds around, feel free to invite them.

Last, but certainly not least, I want to thank all of our vendors and sponsors who generously help us out with their contributions to the Association. They may not always get all the recognition that they deserve, but their cooperation is vital to our operations. Have a great month, hope to see you at Colonial.

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Mark Your Calendars.....

July 31

Rutgers Turfgrass Research Field Days

August 1

Lawn Care Association of PA (LCAP)

Pest Walk

Penn State - Berks Campus

August 8

Turfgrass Field Days

Joseph Valentine Research Center,
 University Park, PA.



May Golf Results Carlisle Country Club

1st Flight

- Tom Kintzer
- Faron Stoops
- Eric Kline
- Shawn Cooper

2nd Flight

- Kevin Mark
- Matt Paulina
- Andrew Harrison
- Jamie Dennison

Long Drive

- Steve Ehrhart

Closest to Pin

- Don Benner
- Chris Martin

June Meeting

Superintendent Profile

Rebecca Clark has been the Director of Agronomy at Colonial Golf & Tennis Club since 2012. Previously the course name was The Clubs at Colonial Ridge. Prior to her current position she was the Golf Course Superintendent at Felicita and Mayapple Golf Links. Rebecca was also an Assistant at Blue Ridge and Dauphin Highlands after relocating from State College in 1999. Rebecca started her career at the Penn State Blue and White Courses after high school and attended Penn State's 2-year Turf Management program. Rebecca has been part of the CPGCSA Board of Directors since 2008 and was President in 2013.

Rebecca and husband Brendon have a 2-1/2 year English Bulldog named Gordon. He rules the Golf Course, house and all vacation plans making sure all destinations are pet friendly.

Speaker Profile

John E. Kaminski, is an Associate Professor of Turfgrass Science at The Pennsylvania State University. John earned his B.S. in turfgrass science from The Pennsylvania State University in 1998 and MS and Ph.D. from the University of Maryland. His research focuses on optimization of chemical and cultural management strategies for turfgrass diseases and weeds.

Topic: Pythium patch - an update on a potential new disease of annual bluegrass

- Introduction
- History of the issue
- Identification of the causal agent
- Cultural management
- Chemical control
- Conclusion

Course Profile

Colonial's golf course was first opened in 1910 as Colonial Country Club. The golf course was the foundation for Colonial Country Club and was moved to its current location in 1954. The design is an exquisite layout featuring holes cut over rolling hills and through large 100 plus year old trees. The course is a championship layout that was renovated in 2002-2003 by Arthur Hills - Steve Forest Design Associates to create larger greens and multiple tee boxes. This renovation earned Colonial Country Club the "National Runner-Up Design of the Year" in the Member owned category.

The golf course stretches 6,868 yards from the longest tees. Our par-72, 18-hole golf course is rated at 73.1, and it boasts a slope rating of 134 on Bent grass.

Travis Russell is a Ph.D. student at Penn State University in Dr. Kaminski's research program. He received his B.S. and M.S. at the University of Arkansas focusing on turfgrass science with research in light requirements of turf. Travis has golf course management experience at multiple golf courses and is originally from Dallas, Texas.

Topic: Let There Be Light - Determining Light Requirements of Golf Course Turf Systems

- Introduction - effects of shade on turfgrass
- Measurement techniques of light for turfgrass managers
- Daily light integral requirement for a creeping bentgrass putting green
- Evaluating an efficient method to determine light requirements in existing landscapes
- Conclusion



**Thanks to this
Month's Sponsors**



Education/Meeting



Food



Beverage



Hole



Thanks to our June Title Sponsors

Walker Supply (WSI) was founded in 1991 by William Walker in Pittsburgh PA. He started the business with one product called Isolite, which is a Diatomaceous Earth product that helps to improve air and water ratios in the soil.

Over the years, the company grew with new team members, Keith Perl and Mike Sekula were hired in 1993 and Bob Windsheimer in 2003. With more team members, more products were added, and the area covered expanded to central and western Pennsylvania, North eastern Ohio, the western Maryland panhandle and most of West Virginia. WSI always focused on customer service and introducing innovating products to the T&O industry.

In 2010, Mr. Walker retired and sold the company to Keith, Mike, and Bob. Since that time, the company has expanded with more sales team and operations staff to better service the industry. In 2017, WSI acquired three locations in eastern PA, to quickly distribute products over the entire state of Pennsylvania. WSI has 25 team members and operates four locations stocked with products that turf professionals need every day.

The goal of Walker Supply is to create lifelong partnerships by utilizing consultative advice, professional knowledge, proper products, and excellent service to attain desired customer results.



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AER-CORE was founded in June of 1990 and completed its first deep-tine aerification contract in August of 1990. The equipment consisted of two tractors, two deep-tine aerators, one fairway core aerator and two trucks. The following summer the TORO Hydroject was added, which has largely been replaced by needle-tines, for summer aeration.

In the spring of 1993, AER-CORE began using and selling deep tine aerators. This was the first venture into retail equipment sales for the company. Since that time the company has added the GREENSGROOMER Topdressing Brush, BLEC USA ground prep equipment, and DAKOTA topdressers to its lines of retail turf equipment.



William D. Mast
Stephen P. Thompson

In the summer of 1999, AER-CORE first offered athletic field renovation using the BLEC USA Blecavator and Cultipack seeder. This process enabled the company to till and re-establish grass on worn areas of athletic fields without the costly process of rebuilding. The new service offered was the DRILL & FILL aerator (also called the Floyd McKay aerifier) which drills holes in the turf and backfills the hole with sand.

AER-CORE is continually looking for niche areas of the maintenance process that can be accomplished more efficiently and economically by a contract operator rather than being done "in house". The company has found the key to success has been the quality of its operators and their attention to details and quality work.

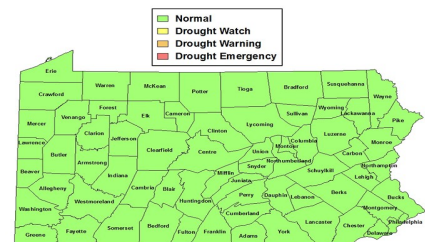
The company philosophy has remained unchanged since our beginning in 1990, which is that we will always strive to do what we say we will do in a professional and timely manner. The philosophy has served us well for the past twenty-three years and we have every intention to continue to serve our customers with integrity and professionalism.

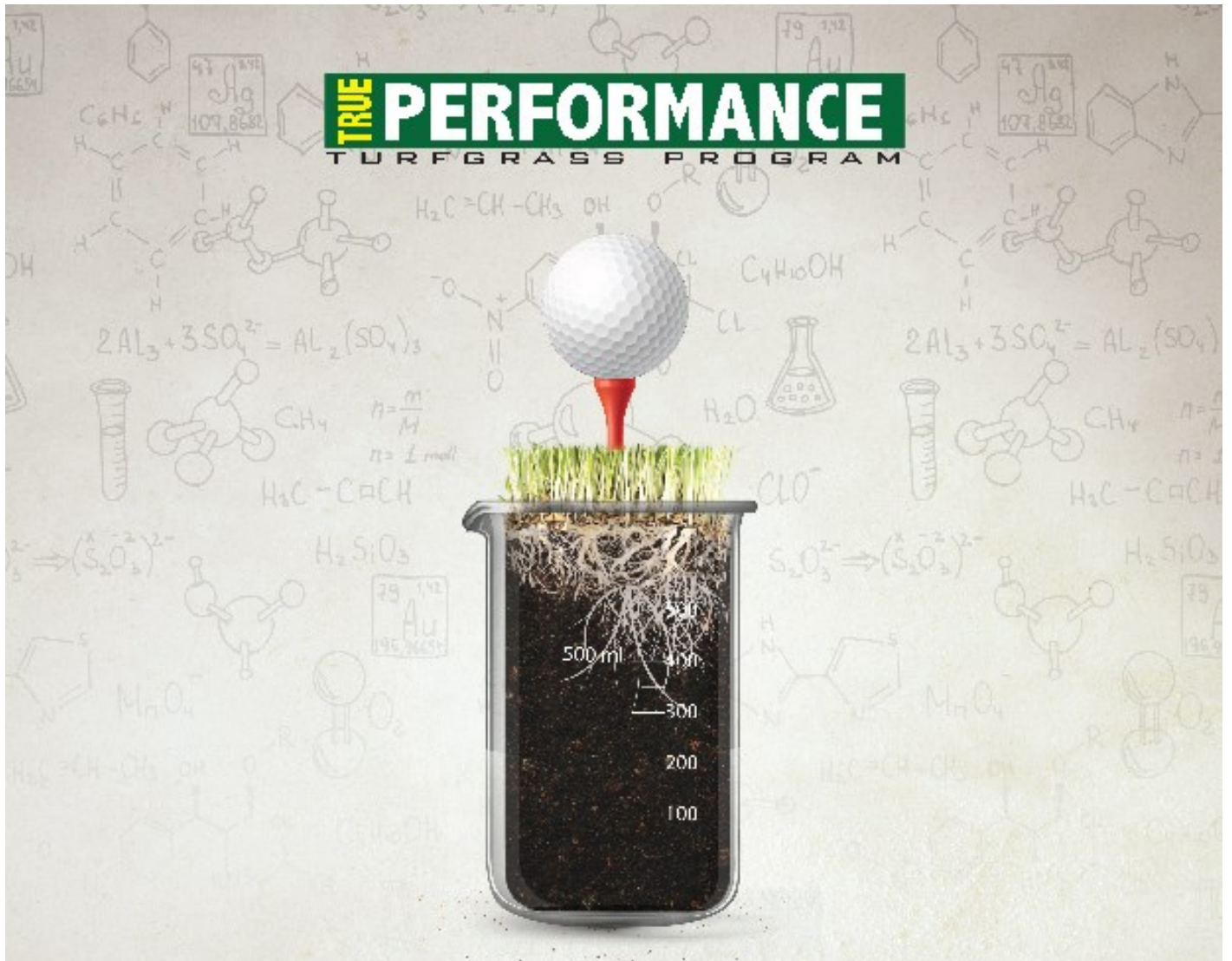
Sponsorship Opportunities

There are still sponsorship opportunities available for the 2018 meeting year, please call Wanda for more information.

PA Drought Map

June 2018





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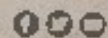


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Lanternflies Eat Everything in Sight....continued from page 1

agriculture. “It’s able to feed on many, many different things.”

While it is too soon to gauge how much damage lanternflies might cause in the long-term, they can easily decimate certain crops in a single season.

“They’ve been appearing in grapes, and we have reports from growers last year of a 90 percent loss,”

Then there is the lanternfly’s unusual ability to lay eggs on almost any surface. While other species tend to deposit eggs on a living plant or in soil nearby, lanternflies can place a bundle of eggs nearly anywhere — wheel wells, train cars, shipping containers.

Agricultural inspectors in Pennsylvania have even started checking beehives for lanternfly eggs.

“Most pests deposit their eggs on their host plant, or very close, so they already have food available,” said Surendra Dara, an adviser at the University of California Cooperative Extension.

“Those that have the advantage of being able to lay eggs on non-plant material obviously have a better chance of surviving and spreading,” he added.

To try to contain lanternflies, regulators have set up a quarantine zone in Pennsylvania that now spans over 3,000 square miles (up from 174 in 2016) and includes 13 counties, as well as Philadelphia.

The state prohibits the moving of certain items within the zone, including firewood, outdoor furniture and construction debris. Officials also have launched a permit program for companies shipping goods out of the area.

“It’s not just an agriculture problem, this is truly an across-the-board commerce problem, because we are trying not to move it,” said Mr. Strathmeyer. “This is everyday people, this is the trucking company, the U.P.S. driver, the delivery guy.”

In February, the federal Agriculture Department stepped in as well, setting aside \$17.5 million in emergency funding to finance research and help the quarantine effort.

Many scientists who have studied lanternflies fear that the pace at which populations have grown so far suggests an uphill battle ahead.

“It’s unbelievably eruptive in terms of its population,” said Michael Saunders, a professor emeritus of entomology at Penn State. “The very first year we went out, in 2015, you had to really hunt for egg masses, and then over the next two years it was just spectacularly exponential in its growth.”

“I’ve been through a few waves of invasive species, and this is far and away the most incredible thing I’ve ever seen,” he said.

South Korea is the only other country in which the spotted lanternfly is an introduced pest. It was first observed in 2004, and its impact on agriculture there has become a cautionary tale.

“It spread across the whole country in three years,” said Dr. Urban. “It’s still a problem there.”

Like aphids, lanternflies feed on plant sap and excrete most of the carbohydrates they consume in the form of honeydew — a sticky, syrupy liquid. The honeydew promotes the growth of mold, which can ruin produce and cover leaves, blocking out sunlight and killing plants.

In residential areas, honeydew can coat yards and porches, and its sugary consistency attracts gnats, bees and other unwanted insects.

“I’ve actually seen stalagmites of hardened honeydew on the ground,” said Dr. Saunders. “If you’re an entomologist, it’s spectacular, but if you’re a homeowner and you have these in your yard, it’s a nightmare.”

....continued next page.....

Lanternfliescontinued from Page 4

Lanternflies have mostly been contained in Pennsylvania so far, so some experts hope that they may still be eradicated through traditional means.

A variety of insecticides are being tested. In March, lawmakers in Maryland even tabled a bill to ban chlorpyrifos, a pesticide deemed unsafe by the Environmental Protection Agency some years ago, in anticipation of needing it to combat lanternflies in coming months.

Researchers have also begun studying the insect’s natural predators in Asia, with an eye to possibly releasing them in the United States. Several species of parasitic wasps are under consideration as a method of biological control, though this strategy typically only becomes practical once an invasive species becomes established.

“Biocontrol is an option that you would take up after eradication has been ruled out,” said Kim Hoelmer, a research entomologist at the Agriculture Department.

Scientists are pondering more experimental solutions as well.

A team of researchers at the University of Kentucky is exploring using RNA interference, or RNAi, to develop a novel insecticide. The technology works by silencing the expression of genes that are critical for vital functions like movement, but are also unique to a given species of insect.

Last year, the E.P.A. approved the first RNAi-based insecticides for use against another pest, corn rootworm.

“RNAi is one of the ways to control insects in a target-specific manner with precision, without harming the environment,” said Subba Reddy Palli, a professor of entomology at the University of Kentucky. While RNAi has proved ineffective against other types of insects, notably many species of butterflies and moths, early indications are that the spotted lanternfly may be susceptible.

With more sophisticated solutions still years away, however, many of those working to halt the advance of lanternflies in the field are staying focused on the present.

If trends continue, this season is expected to be an important predictor of how severe the problem could become.

“2018 is going to be a critical year for us to know whether we’ll be able to really effectively contain, suppress and ultimately eradicate this pest or not,” said Osama El-Lissy, a deputy administrator of plant protection and quarantine at the Agriculture Department.

“It is pivotal, this spring.”

Membership News

The following individual has applied for membership into our association. If there are no written objections within the next seven days, he will be accepted into CPGCSA at the next meeting.

Mark Wood, Superintendent
Class B Colonial Golf & Tennis Club

We would like to welcome the following individuals into our association.

Seth Knaper, Assistant Superintendent
Class C Regents Glen Country Club

Sean Gregson, Assistant Superintendent
Class C Berkshire Country Club

If you know of anyone who is interested in membership into the association, please have them contact Wanda at 717-279-0368 or cpgcsa@hotmail.com.

Membership information is also available on the Central Penn website at: www.cpgcsa.org

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Cooling Creeping Bentgrass Putting Greens

June 1, 2018

By USGA Green Section

Cooling fans and careful water management during hot, humid summers can reduce soil temperatures and maintain healthier turf roots.

- Fans reduce soil temperature and improve creeping bentgrass rooting during summer, even without syringing.
- Syringing improves turf quality during summer when fans are used but can decrease rooting without fans.
- Irrigation timing – i.e., morning or afternoon – may not affect rooting and turf quality if fans run continuously.
- Without fans, morning irrigation reduced soil temperatures more than afternoon irrigation, but there has been variability in this response from year to year.

Hot and humid weather contributes to creeping bentgrass decline and often results in poor putting surfaces during summer. Further, high soil temperatures – i.e., 95 degrees Fahrenheit and above – often accompany hot and humid weather and reduce both root and shoot growth of bentgrass. Prolonged periods of heat stress can result in thin putting greens with shallow roots and turf that is more susceptible to disease and algae. Two methods to mitigate bentgrass decline are oscillating fans and syringing - i.e., applying light amounts of water to cool the turf canopy. Researchers at Auburn University have conducted several studies over the years to document the role fans and syringing play in cooling putting greens during periods of summer stress. The first project examined the effects of fans and syringing on a bentgrass putting green. Fans ran for five hours each day, and syringing was applied three times per day. The two-year study concluded that the combination of fans and syringing effectively cooled the bentgrass putting green, resulting in lower soil temperatures and increased root-length density.



Cooling fans and careful water management during hot, humid summers can reduce soil temperatures and maintain healthier turf roots.

A second, two-year study evaluated the effectiveness of running fans for 24 hours with and without syringing on a new bentgrass putting green. This study demonstrated that the use of fans, in combination with or without syringing, increased root length and weight while simultaneously reducing soil temperatures. Also, syringing when fans were not used sometimes decreased root length.

The last study examined irrigation timing and fan cooling to determine the combined effects on soil temperature and root length density in a bentgrass putting green. Fans ran 24 hours per day, except during half-hour irrigation applications every third day in the morning (8:00 a.m.) or afternoon (3:00 p.m.). Evapotranspiration (ET) was estimated each day and totaled every three days. Rainfall was subtracted from total ET to determine the irrigation requirement.

As with the previous studies, the last project showed the cooling potential of fans. However, it differed from the previous studies because ET-based irrigation was evaluated instead of frequent syringing. All treatments that received 24 hours of fan cooling had lower soil temperatures one-half inch below the soil surface than treatments that did not receive fan cooling. There were no soil temperature differences between the morning or afternoon irrigation treatments. However, when not using fans, morning irrigation resulted in lower soil temperatures than afternoon irrigation in some years.

Fans, syringing and irrigation are only three management practices that can help bentgrass putting greens through periods of summer heat and humidity. Selecting a heat-tolerant bentgrass, rolling one or two days instead of mowing, core aeration, regular sand topdressing, summer venting and disease control are all management practices that can help get bentgrass putting greens through the summer.

*Source: Dr. Beth Guertal and Dr. David Han, Auburn University
2018 United States Golf Association*

Rutgers Turf Student Flies with the Philadelphia Eagles

Two-Year Turf Management Certificate Student Conor Geisel Talks About His Summer Internship with the 2018 Super Bowl Champions

March 1, 2018

Winners of the LII Super Bowl, the [Philadelphia Eagles](#) played hot while their grounds crew kept their home playing field warm. To be exact, the turf managers kept the soil at precisely 59 degrees warm throughout the summer and winter months using 28 miles of underground heating pipes. This intricate turf-warming system is divided into six zones and creates an optimal root temperature that keeps the grass growing through the end of the NFL post-season.

The science behind keeping Lincoln Financial Field at peak playability goes well beyond regulating temperatures. The greens team also monitors a SubAir system that sucks moisture out of the ground so excess water does not linger in the soil. Mowing heights and fertilizing schedules are also precisely calculated and controlled. Professional sports fields like the home of “the birds” are perfect examples of the art and science of turfgrass management.

To get this insider’s view, we spoke to Conor Geisel, who interned on the grounds crew for the Philadelphia Eagles this past season and will graduate from The Rutgers Professional Golf Turf Management School’s [Two-Year Certificate Program](#) in March 2018.

After he arrived on the Rutgers campus, Conor dove right in, leveraging the Rutgers turf community to grow his professional network. Conor started by asking Steve McDonald, [instructor](#) of our class on turf weeds, for help making connections in the sports world. Founder of [Turfgrass Disease Solutions, LLC](#), McDonald has over 15 years of experience consulting with more than 100 golf courses annually. He put Conor in touch with Tony Leonard, the Eagles’ director of grounds. The Rutgers turf student submitted a resume, interviewed, and secured a coveted internship with the Eagles’ franchise.



“**Networking is key,**” Conor said. “You never know who you may meet in a day who can help you further your career. Even if it is just getting an internship, [you never know where it may lead.](#)”

Conor worked on the greens team at the Philadelphia Eagles in the 2017/2018 season during his time off between his two 10-week academic sessions at The Rutgers Professional Golf Turf Management School. Turfgrass management is soil fertility, irrigation, aeration, diseases, weeds, and insect pests whether you maintain a golf course, municipal park, or baseball field. Nevertheless, working on an NFL football field certainly has its own unique attributes.

As an intern, Conor helped care for the team’s practice facility (275,000 square feet) as well as the stadium field itself (75,000 square feet). Interestingly, the Eagles use both warm and cool season grasses to blanket the playing field. Conor explained that the Philly facility uses Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*) in the warmer months because it plays better and grows fast. For the November, December, and January games, the grounds crew ripped up the entire field and did a number-to-number, goal-line-to-goal-line re-sod with Kentucky Bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*).

One major difference between working on a golf course versus for a professional football organization is budget. If your NFL boss isn’t happy with how the turf is holding up, they may tell you to re-sod. Instead of topdressing or trying to address the issue in another way, they pay a premium to start fresh. To put it simply, Conor said, “Budget is no issue for the NFL.” In fact, the entire stadium is typically re-sodded at least three times a year.

Another major difference is painting. Because the stadium is also used for Temple University college football games, the field is

painted and repainted each week. After the completion of each Temple Owls game, Conor and his coworkers ripped up the end zones and laid new sod down as a “fresh canvas” for the Philadelphia Eagles logo.

“We rolled out huge stencils,” Conor explained, “to paint both end zones, the sidelines, the numbers, the hash marks, and the four-color Eagles logo in the middle of the field.” Once the Eagles finished playing, the grounds crew would paint the cherry red and white Temple patterns right over the Eagles’ midnight green. Conor estimates that painting and repainting the field takes about 400 gallons of color -- every week!

As exciting as it is to be around Super Bowl champions, the work takes precedence. Sharing the same cafeteria and working in the same buildings, Conor was often near the famous athletes, but he remained professional. “We are all at work, so it’s not like I’m going to sit there and ask for an autograph,” he said matter-of-factly. “The majority of my conversations with players were asking them to stay off the wet paint,” he laughed. But some of his brushes were exciting. For example, once at a charity event, wide receiver Tory Smith mistook Conor for quarterback Carson Wentz. “I have actually gotten that a few times,” he chuckled.

Besides the close proximity to the likes of Nick Foles, Malcolm Jenkins, and Zach Ertz, one of the perks of working for the Philadelphia Eagles grounds crew was being on the field during each game. Part of Conor’s job responsibility was to pull the safety nets behind the uprights when either team lined up to kick a field goal. The team even sent him to the Super Bowl. Indeed, he had the pleasure of watching the Philadelphia Eagles defeat the New England Patriots live and in person at the U.S. Bank Stadium in Minneapolis, Minnesota. While there, he took advantage of the opportunity to hold (and kiss!) the Vince Lombardi Trophy.



Although Conor will not return to the Lincoln Financial Field grounds crew next season, he is thrilled that Rutgers helped him secure the opportunity to be part of the Eagles’ franchise the year the team went all the way.

“I always wanted to work with turf,” he said. Conor grew up in a sports family. His father coached and both he and his brother played football. He has fond memories of going to training camp as a kid. “There is just something about the smell of grass getting cut early in the morning,” he said. At a young age, Conor appreciated the look of manicured sport turf and knew that he wanted to forge his a career in the turf industry.

After graduating from Lycoming College in Williamsport, Pennsylvania with a degree in business, Conor got his feet wet in the turf industry working at [Manasquan River Golf Club](#) in Brielle, New Jersey. Hearing how The Rutgers Professional Golf Turf Management School’s Two-Year Certificate Program helped many of his peers advance their career, Conor applied and enrolled. The reputation, convenience, and cost drove him to Rutgers over other education options.



Clearly it worked out for him. First, connecting with instructor Steve McDonald was the key that helped him attain his epic football internship. Next, with the internationally-recognized two-year certificate on his resume, Conor recently secured an Assistant Superintendent position at [Medford Village Country Club](#) in Medford, New Jersey.

“I haven’t even graduated yet and it [Rutgers Professional Golf Turf Management School] has already paid off,” Conor said. “With this Assistant Superintendent job, I am exactly where I wanted to be on my career path.”

-- By Casey Sky Noon

<http://golfturf.rutgers.edu/Rutgers-Turf-Student-Flies-With-Philadelphia-Eagles.asp>

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2018 CPGCSA Meeting Schedule

June 18

Colonial Golf & Tennis Club
Speaker - Dr. John Kaminski
Travis Russell

July 16

Berkshire Country Club
Speaker - Jim Nagle, Golf Course Designer

September

TBD

October 2

Moccasin Run Golf Course
Oktoberfest Tournament

**2019 Winter
Educational Meeting**

January 28, 2019

**Country Club of
Harrisburg**



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