



The City of Lago Vista

To provide and maintain a healthy, safe, vibrant community, ensuring quality of life.

**AGENDA
GOLF COURSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 2016, 6:00 PM
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
5803 THUNDERBIRD
LAGO VISTA, TX 78645**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Golf Course Advisory Committee of the City of Lago Vista, Texas will hold a meeting in the Council Chambers, City Municipal Building, 5803 Thunderbird, on the above date and time for discussion and possible action on the following:

CALL TO ORDER, CALL OF ROLL

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Citizens who wish to address the Committee on any agenda and/or non-agenda item will have three (3) minutes to express their position.

CONSENT AGENDA

All matters listed under Consent Agenda, are to be considered routine by the Committee and will be enacted by one motion. There will not be separate discussion on these items. If discussion is desired, that item will be removed from the consent agenda and will be considered separately.

1. Approval of the following minutes: July 20, 2016 regular meeting and August 9, 2016 regular meeting

BUSINESS ITEMS

2. Update on Golf Operations from Golf Manager/Director of Golf
 - a. YTD financial performance of golf courses
 - b. Fall/winter over-seeding of golf courses plan
 - c. Marketing and new programs
 - Glow golf tournament
 - The Hollows Vacation cooperative marketing program
 - Additional updates
 - d. Proposed 2016/2017 golf course budget
 - e. Update on new tee marker program

3. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning charter, focus and future meetings of the Golf Course Advisory Committee.
4. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning update of commissioning outside consultant to generate analysis on impact of golf courses to city.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

5. Consider schedule and items for future Committee meetings.
6. Adjournment.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED that the above Notice was posted on the Bulletin Board located at all times in City Hall in said City at _____ on the 8th day of September, 2016.

Sandra Barton, City Secretary

THE CITY OF LAGO VISTA IS COMMITTED TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT. REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS AND EQUAL ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE PROVIDED UPON REQUEST.

**REMOVED FROM
BULLETIN BOARD:**

Date: _____

Time: _____

By: _____

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: CALL TO ORDER, CALL OF ROLL

Comments:

Adjourn:

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____; Hamilton _____; Speckmann _____; _____;

Jackson _____; Everett _____; Williams _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____; No _____

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: PUBLIC COMMENTS

Comments:

Citizens who wish to address the Committee on any agenda and/or non-agenda item will have three (3) minutes to express their position

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____ ; **Hamilton** _____ ; **Speckmann** _____ ; _____ ;

Jackson _____ ; **Everett** _____ ; **Williams** _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____ ; **No** _____

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: Approval of the following minutes:

Comments:

A draft copy of the following minutes are attached for your review.

July 20, 2016 regular meeting and
August 9, 2016 regular meeting minutes

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____; Hamilton _____; Speckmann _____; _____;

Jackson _____; Everett _____; Williams _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____; No _____

**OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE GOLF COURSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
LAGO VISTA, TEXAS
JULY 20, 2016**

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the 20th day of July, A.D., 2016, the Golf Course Advisory Committee held a Regular Meeting at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Municipal Building, 5803 Thunderbird, in said City, there being present and acting the following:

CALL TO ORDER

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Kevin Jackson | Committee Chair | Mark Cote | Golf Manager |
| Frank Robbins | Committee Vice Chair | Sandra Barton | City Secretary |
| Jim Speckmann | Committee Member | Rich Raley | Council Liaison |
| Mike Everett | Committee Member | Stephanie Smith | Council Member |
| Gina Williams | Committee Member | | |
| Chip Hamilton | Committee Member | | |

Committee Chairman, Kevin Jackson called the regular meeting to order and recognized that all members were present.

The numbering below tracks that of the agenda, whereas the actual order of consideration may have varied.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Citizens who wish to address the Committee on any agenda and/or non-agenda item will have three (3) minutes to express their position.

None

CONSENT AGENDA

All matters listed under Consent Agenda, are to be considered routine by the Committee and will be enacted by one motion. There will not be separate discussion on these items. If discussion is desired, that item will be removed from the consent agenda and will be considered separately.

1. Approval of the following minutes: June 14, 2016 regular meeting.

On a motion by Jim Speckmann and seconded by Frank Robbins, the Committee voted unanimously to approve the minutes from June 14, 2016 regular meeting as presented.

BUSINESS ITEMS

2. Update on Golf Operations from Golf Manager/Director of Golf

- A. YTD financial performance of golf courses

Mark Cote provided the Committee with the monthly snapshot. He stated that right now the financials are showing a \$26,637 loss for the month of June. A lot of play has been in the morning due to the high temperature during the day.

The Committee and Staff discussed GolfNow and rounds being played. Mark advised that the GolfNow contract will be up August 1, 2017 and they must be given a thirty day notice to terminate which he fully intends to do.

B. Junior clinics and camps

Mark Cote stated that he held the second clinic, the first one was rained out and had 12 kids attend. He now has access to the Facebook account to post more things. He will hold a camp next week and has about 10 kids signed up.

Gina Williams mentioned that we should look into putting advertisements on the golf carts.

C. Marketing update

Mark provided a list of 16 proposed marketing items that he will be working on and a revenue forecast 2016 vs 2017.

The Committee and Staff discussed providing builders information on our golf courses. Gina Williams said it should not be just for new homes but to anybody. Mark agreed, and said we need to be as consistent as we can.

D. LV Grill performance

After speaking with the Council, and because of the repairs to the Clubhouse, it was decided to hold off until the repairs were done before making a final decision on whether to keep it internally or to get request for proposals. We are currently waiting on an structural engineer to submit plans to Gary Graham.

E. Highland Lakes GC update (Cart barn, land swap, parking, etc.)

Mark stated that we moved out about three weeks ago, they are looking at temporary fencing to secure 10-15 carts.

The parking is still good for 3-31/2 years under the existing rental agreement.

The land swap is complete.

F. Additional Updates

Mark informed the Committee of water in the cart barn near the electrical breaker boxes. He had an electrician come look at it and he mentioned that he had been there years ago and had given a bid to do some repairs to that and the repairs were never done. There are definitely electrical issues with the building. They are looking into the repairs.

3. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning July 4th event hosted by Lago Vista Golf Course.

Kevin Jackson said he found out about the event on Facebook, that it did not get communicated to them at all and asked Mark how it went.

Mark stated that it went as well as it was expected to go. There was a lot of people that worked hard to make it successful. Mark gave an overview of the events of the day. He stated that there were issues regarding parking.

4. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning planning sub-committee update.

- a. Review of 2016-17 Golf Courses Physical Improvement Recommendations and Five Year Plan

Frank Robbins summarized the recommendations to the Council. He stated that the Sub-Committee is not recommending anything in addition to what the Council has already decided to get into which is the collapsing floor in the kitchen and Highland Lakes cart barns and parking. Implicit in that recommendation, is the numbers that Mark talked about that he is going to increase revenue which totals over \$400,000 will not go to improvements but will go to the courses' bottom line. They also developed a five year plan, the first priority will be the Highland Lakes cart paths. They are recommending that there be a dedicated fund for improvements be put together from some source. The Committee and Staff also discussed the status of approved projects. On a motion by Gina Williams, seconded by Chip Hamilton, the Committee voted unanimously to send this information to Council with the amended corrections as addressed by Frank Robbins.

5. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning capital improvements fund and additional revenue generating options.
Chip advised that he spoke with Mark and they discussed options to generate funds such as a sur charge on every round of golf, or trail fees or additional cart fees. Chip will bring this back to the agenda next month.
6. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning August City Council meeting.
Kevin Jackson stated that the 6-month report was going to be presented to Council initially in July, but there were several members gone so the City Manager decided to put it on the August 4 Council meeting.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

7. Consider schedule and items for future Committee meetings.
Information flow
Irrigation on golf courses
8. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 8:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Jackson, Chair person

ATTEST:

Sandra Barton, City Secretary

On a motion by Committee Member _____, seconded by Committee Member _____, the above and foregoing instrument was passed and approved this the 13th day of September, 2016.

**OFFICIAL MINUTES OF THE GOLF COURSE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
LAGO VISTA, TEXAS
AUGUST 9, 2016**

BE IT REMEMBERED that on the 9th day of August, A.D., 2016, the Golf Course Advisory Committee held a Regular Meeting at 6:02 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Municipal Building, 5803 Thunderbird, in said City, there being present and acting the following:

CALL TO ORDER

| | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Kevin Jackson | Committee Chair | Mark Cote | Golf Manager |
| Frank Robbins | Committee Vice Chair | Sandra Barton | City Secretary |
| Jim Speckmann | Committee Member | Rich Raley | Council Liaison |
| Mike Everett | Committee Member | Melissa Byrne Vossmer | City Manager |
| Gina Williams | Committee Member | | |
| Chip Hamilton | Committee Member | | |

Committee Chairman, Kevin Jackson called the regular meeting to order and recognized that all members were present.

The numbering below tracks that of the agenda, whereas the actual order of consideration may have varied.

PUBLIC COMMENTS: Citizens who wish to address the Committee on any agenda and/or non-agenda item will have three (3) minutes to express their position.

None

BUSINESS ITEMS

1. Update on Golf Operations from Golf Manager/Director of Golf

A. YTD financial performance of golf courses

Mark Cote, Golf Course Manager stated that he has been working on a rate study, the website, email blasting and spraying the greens.

Mark stated that the green fees, since March have gone down significantly each month and so he is trying to improve the course conditions. The Committee and staff discussed over seeding and effluent.

B. Update to City Council on 8/4/2016

Mark Cote provided a list of his 3 month observations/comments to the Committee.

The courses currently have \$470,222 in losses combines for the year.

Revenues are \$774,654 for the year combined. The lowest revenue producing months are November, December and January.

C. Action plan current and immediate future

D. Current condition of golf courses

Mark Cote stated there a number of watering issues including unreliable irrigation system and outbreak of goose grass, crab grass and kyllinga and lack of fertility program for fairways, tees and roughs.

Gina Williams made comments regarding how the grass is cut and losing balls on the fairway.

E. Fall/winter over-seeding of golf courses

Mark Cote recommends not over-seeding.

F. Crystal Falls visit and comparison

Mark Cote stated that their rate plans are very close to ours. Their course conditions and the clubhouse was impressive.

G. New programs implemented

Mark Cote stated that he is beginning new kids programs such as super twilight play. He said they want to try doing new items on the weekends like live music.

H. Proposed 2016/2017 golf course budget

No discussion.

2. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning Highland Lakes GC and pending sale of Otwell property.

Melissa Byrne Vossmer gave a brief update. Keith spend time with Mark talking about the future of the golf course.

Jim Speckmann said that they have expressed that they would like to see the Pro Shop in the facility, if that is an option.

3. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning finance sub-committee update.

A. Ways to generate additional revenues

Chip Hamilton commented that there are not a great deal of additional things that can be done to generate revenue other than people playing golf. They did come up with some suggestions. trail fees on private carts of \$300 yearly, super twilight play, kids play free after 3 p.m., birthday special, raise price of cart rentals, have hole sponsorships with markers and hold annual tournaments.

4. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning planning sub-committee submitted projects.

a. Highland Lakes GC bridge on #14

Gary Graham is reviewing this item and will make recommendations to Mark.

b. Lago GC tee box leveling

Mark is going to borrow a slicer this winter from John Deere at no charge and borrow a roller as well and roll all the tee boxes.

- c. Directional signage
No discussion
 - d. Sand to grass bunkers at Highlands
Mark will also work on this during the winter months.
 - e. Entrances to Lago club house
Gary Graham was going to look into this item as well as well as a handicapped ramp.
 - f. Removing various stumps
Frank Robbins and Jim Speckmann have volunteered to look into this.
5. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning effluent water permit and usage at Lago Vista GC, Highland Lakes GC, and cedar break.
Gary Graham will provide information.
 6. Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning commissioning outside consultant to generate analysis on impact of golf courses to city.
On a motion by Kevin Jackson, seconded by Jim Speckmann the Committee voted unanimously to submit a proposal to engage a consultant to generate an impact analysis of the golf courses.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

7. Consider schedule and items for future Committee meetings.
Effluent information
8. Adjournment. The meeting adjourned at 7:52 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Kevin Jackson, Chair person

ATTEST:

Sandra Barton, City Secretary

On a motion by Committee Member _____, seconded by Committee Member _____, the above and foregoing instrument was passed and approved this the 13th day of September, 2016.

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: Update on Golf Operations from Golf Manager/Director of Golf

Comments:

- A. YTD financial performance of golf courses

- B. Fall/Winter over-seeding of golf courses plan

- C. Marketing and new programs
 - Glow golf tournament
 - The Hollows vacation cooperative marketing program
 - Additional updates

- D. Proposed 2016/2017 golf course budget

- E. Update on new tee marker program

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____ ; **Hamilton** _____ ; **Speckmann** _____ ; _____ ;

Jackson _____ ; **Everett** _____ ; **Williams** _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____ ; **No** _____

HLGC & LVGC Monthly Report

| 2014 / 2015 Budget | 08-09 FY Totals | 09-10 FY Totals | 10-11 FY Totals | 11-12 FY Totals | 12-13 FY Totals | 13-14 FY Totals | 14-15 FY Totals | Oct-14 | Nov-14 | Dec-14 | Jan-15 | Feb-15 | Mar-15 | Apr-15 | May-15 | Jun-15 | Jul-15 | Aug-15 | Sep-15 | 2014/2015 Fiscal Total | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Regular Memberships | 90 | 96 | 118 | 119 | 131 | 133 | 129 | 135 | 131 | 128 | 125 | 81 | 126 | 130 | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 129 |
| Canadian Membership | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | | | 93 | | | | | | | |
| Rounds of Golf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mulligan Play | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regular Member Play | 12,099 | 11,054 | 14,077 | 14,936 | 16,366 | 15,456 | 14,593 | 1,136 | 1,082 | 1,101 | 942 | 1,069 | 2,883 | 1,190 | 1,070 | 1,078 | 1,092 | 871 | 1,073 | 1,453 | 14,593 |
| Outside Play | 17,589 | 15,752 | 22,281 | 25,980 | 27,844 | 23,628 | 24,543 | 1,735 | 1,230 | 1,050 | 1,361 | 1,700 | 2,181 | 2,443 | 2,313 | 2,717 | 2,866 | 2,525 | 2,422 | 2,422 | 24,543 |
| Comp Rounds | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tournament Play | 677 | 1,079 | 1,675 | 2,164 | 1,823 | 2,034 | 1,879 | 393 | 70 | 0 | 12 | 41 | 188 | 403 | 130 | 207 | 72 | 104 | 259 | 1,879 | 1,879 |
| Total Rounds | 30,858 | 27,885 | 38,033 | 43,080 | 46,033 | 41,118 | 41,015 | 3,264 | 2,382 | 2,151 | 2,315 | 2,810 | 5,252 | 4,036 | 3,513 | 4,002 | 4,030 | 3,506 | 3,754 | 41,015 | |
| Cart/Trail Use (Reflects paid cart usage) | 16,291 | 13,829 | 18,685 | 20,846 | 20,618 | 15,352 | 15,584 | 844 | 730 | 399 | 663 | 1,037 | 1,352 | 1,661 | 1,579 | 1,878 | 2,058 | 1,754 | 1,629 | 15,584 | 15,584 |
| Driving Range | 3,485 | 3,038 | 3,241 | 3,461 | 3,054 | 2,353 | 1,765 | 166 | 120 | 81 | 112 | 145 | 189 | 190 | 108 | 159 | 205 | 140 | 150 | 1,765 | 1,765 |
| Lago Vista Revenue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highland Lakes Revenue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | \$0.00 | \$908,862 | \$1,157,646 | \$1,231,226 | \$1,235,674 | \$1,105,130 | \$1,129,102 | \$95,614.00 | \$74,462.74 | \$54,292.32 | \$52,578.00 | \$73,044.00 | \$106,373.00 | \$112,019.00 | \$93,973.00 | \$123,732.08 | \$115,418.00 | \$122,016.00 | \$105,178.00 | \$1,128,700.14 | |
| Lago Vista Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highland Lakes Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Expenses | \$0.00 | \$1,123,752 | \$1,469,785 | \$1,215,711 | \$1,306,805 | \$1,358,896 | \$1,552,245 | \$200,807.00 | \$100,195.00 | \$144,833.00 | \$124,075.00 | \$102,090.00 | \$109,851.10 | \$155,888.00 | \$107,514.00 | \$129,241.00 | \$127,090.00 | \$156,469.00 | \$94,193.00 | \$1,552,246.10 | |
| Net Profit/Loss | | -\$214,890 | -\$312,139 | \$15,515 | -\$71,131 | -\$253,766 | -\$423,143 | -\$105,193 | -\$25,732 | -\$90,541 | -\$71,497 | -\$29,046 | -\$3,478 | -\$43,869 | -\$13,541 | -\$5,509 | -\$11,672 | -\$34,453 | \$10,985 | -\$423,545.96 | |
| 2015 / 2016 Budget | 08-09 FY Totals | 09-10 FY Totals | 10-11 FY Totals | 11-12 FY Totals | 12-13 FY Totals | 13-14 FY Totals | 14-15 FY Totals | Oct-15 | Nov-15 | Dec-15 | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | Mar-16 | Apr-16 | May-16 | Jun-16 | Jul-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | 2015/2016 Fiscal YTD | |
| Regular Memberships | 90 | 96 | 118 | 119 | 131 | 133 | 129 | 133 | 134 | 134 | 133 | 135 | 147 | 157 | 135 | 132 | 125 | | | | 137 |
| Canadian Membership | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 15 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| Rounds of Golf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mulligan Play | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regular Member Play | 12,099 | 11,054 | 14,077 | 14,936 | 16,366 | 15,456 | 14,593 | 1,043 | 968 | 1,107 | 995 | 1,367 | 2,369 | 1,144 | 1,305 | 1,242 | 1,084 | | | | 12,652 |
| Outside Play | 17,589 | 15,752 | 22,281 | 25,980 | 27,844 | 23,628 | 24,543 | 1,865 | 1,455 | 1,573 | 2,010 | 1,980 | 1,934 | 2,050 | 1,849 | 1,851 | 2,038 | | | | 18,665 |
| Comp Rounds | | | | | | | | 192 | 201 | 266 | 266 | 252 | 189 | 194 | 243 | 233 | 262 | | | | 2,298 |
| Tournament Play | 677 | 1,079 | 1,675 | 2,164 | 1,823 | 2,034 | 1,825 | 281 | 110 | 27 | 40 | 17 | 305 | 178 | 0 | 88 | 0 | | | | 1,046 |
| Total Rounds | 30,858 | 27,885 | 38,033 | 43,080 | 46,033 | 41,118 | 40,961 | 3,380 | 2,734 | 2,973 | 3,311 | 3,616 | 4,797 | 3,566 | 3,397 | 3,414 | 3,384 | | | | 34,572 |
| Cart/Trail Use (Reflects paid cart usage) - carts | 16,291 | 13,829 | 18,685 | 20,846 | 20,618 | 15,352 | 15,584 | 1,248 | 947 | 1,027 | 1,344 | 1,361 | 1,365 | 1,607 | 1,183 | 1,127 | 1,231 | | | | 12,440 |
| Driving Range | 3,485 | 3,038 | 3,241 | 3,461 | 3,054 | 2,353 | 1,765 | 113 | 88 | 98 | 117 | 182 | 197 | 238 | 1,145 | 679 | 1,214 | | | | 4,071 |
| Lago Vista Revenue | | | | | | | | \$62,609.00 | \$38,738.56 | \$38,997.43 | \$43,298.96 | \$66,013.92 | \$81,377.00 | \$94,836.13 | \$67,548.88 | \$82,302.32 | \$79,899.66 | | | | \$655,621.86 |
| Highland Lakes Revenue | | | | | | | | \$17,314.83 | \$16,289.17 | \$16,452.22 | \$19,309.96 | \$21,145.83 | \$25,759.00 | \$29,384.54 | \$25,311.65 | \$27,961.67 | \$28,058.81 | | | | \$226,990.68 |
| Total Revenue | \$0.00 | \$908,862 | \$1,157,646 | \$1,231,226 | \$1,235,674 | \$1,105,130 | \$1,129,102 | \$79,923.83 | \$55,027.73 | \$55,449.65 | \$62,608.92 | \$87,459.75 | \$107,136.00 | \$124,220.67 | \$92,863.53 | \$110,263.99 | \$107,958.47 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$882,612.54 |
| Lago Vista Expenses | | | | | | | | \$131,429.03 | \$64,571.44 | \$58,882.51 | \$56,682.03 | \$77,605.33 | \$102,874.27 | \$70,747.95 | \$84,194.39 | \$85,437.57 | \$74,141.67 | | | | \$866,766.19 |
| Highland Lakes Expenses | | | | | | | | \$97,189.91 | \$43,742.83 | \$58,599.20 | \$46,960.28 | \$56,730.61 | \$71,783.53 | \$42,568.42 | \$41,895.43 | \$53,018.18 | \$48,989.40 | | | | \$561,477.81 |
| Total Expenses | \$0.00 | \$1,123,752 | \$1,469,785 | \$1,215,711 | \$1,306,805 | \$1,358,896 | \$1,552,245 | \$228,618.94 | \$108,314.27 | \$117,481.71 | \$103,844.31 | \$134,335.94 | \$174,657.82 | \$113,316.37 | \$126,089.82 | \$138,455.75 | \$123,131.07 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$1,368,244.00 |
| Net Profit/Loss | | -\$214,890 | -\$312,139 | -\$15,515 | -\$71,131 | -\$253,766 | -\$423,143 | -\$148,695.11 | -\$53,286.54 | -\$62,032.06 | -\$41,233.39 | -\$47,176.19 | -\$67,531.82 | \$10,004.30 | -\$33,226.29 | -\$28,191.76 | -\$15,172.60 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | -\$485,631.46 |
| VOY Comparison | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round Increase | | | | | | | | 116 | 352 | 822 | 996 | 806 | -455 | -470 | -116 | -588 | -646 | | | | 817 |
| Revenue Increase | | | | | | | | \$ (15,690.17) | \$ (19,435.01) | \$ 1,157.33 | \$ 10,030.92 | \$ 14,115.75 | \$ 763.00 | \$ 12,201.67 | \$ (1,109.47) | \$ (13,468.09) | \$ (7,459.53) | | | | \$ (18,893.60) |
| Expense Increase | | | | | | | | \$ 27,811.94 | \$ 8,119.27 | \$ (27,351.29) | \$ (20,232.69) | \$ 32,245.94 | \$ 64,806.72 | \$ (42,571.63) | \$ 18,575.82 | \$ 9,214.75 | \$ (3,988.93) | | | | \$ 66,639.90 |
| Total Financial Increase | | | | | | | | -\$43,502.11 | -\$27,554.28 | \$28,508.62 | \$30,263.61 | -\$18,130.19 | -\$64,043.72 | \$54,773.30 | -\$19,685.29 | -\$22,682.84 | -\$3,500.60 | | | | -\$85,553.30 |

36.51%
53.82%
6.65%
3.03%

**LVGC Monthly Report
Feb-16**

| | 08'-09' FY Totals | 09'-10' FY Totals | 10'-11' FY Totals | 11'-12' FY Totals | 12'-13' FY Totals | 13'-14' FY Totals | 14'-15' FY Totals | Oct-14 | Nov-14 | Dec-14 | Jan-15 | Feb-15 | Mar-15 | Apr-15 | May-15 | Jun-15 | Jul-15 | Aug-15 | Sep-15 | 2014/2015 Fiscal Total | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Regular Memberships | 90 | 96 | 118 | 119 | 133 | 135 | 129 | 135 | 131 | 128 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 130 | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 129 | |
| Canadian Membership | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 81 | 93 | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Rounds of Golf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mulligan Play | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Regular Member Play | 12,099 | 10,001 | 7,540 | 8,790 | 9,526 | 8,805 | 8,107 | 705 | 494 | 526 | 516 | 644 | 1,688 | 656 | 583 | 614 | 626 | 438 | 617 | 617 | 8,107 | |
| Outside Play | 17,589 | 14,612 | 14,017 | 16,616 | 17,890 | 15,263 | 15,106 | 1,273 | 742 | 588 | 883 | 1,043 | 1,310 | 1,451 | 1,387 | 1,686 | 1,746 | 1,524 | 1,473 | 1,473 | 15,106 | |
| Comp Rounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| Tournament Play | 677 | 997 | 1,377 | 1,731 | 1,526 | 1,361 | 1,473 | 370 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 166 | 274 | 72 | 153 | 49 | 64 | 243 | 243 | 1,473 | |
| Total Rounds | 30,858 | 25,610 | 22,934 | 27,137 | 28,942 | 25,429 | 24,686 | 2,348 | 1,306 | 1,114 | 1,399 | 1,699 | 3,164 | 2,381 | 2,042 | 2,453 | 2,421 | 2,026 | 2,333 | 2,333 | 24,686 | |
| Cart/Trail Use (Reflects paid cart usage) | 16,291 | 12,911 | 12,274 | 13,788 | 14,080 | 10,601 | 9,664 | 472 | 409 | 223 | 371 | 678 | 822 | 976 | 978 | 1,239 | 1,339 | 1,121 | 1,036 | 1,036 | 9,664 | |
| Driving Range | 3,485 | 3,038 | 3,241 | 3,461 | 3,054 | 2,353 | 1,765 | 166 | 120 | 81 | 112 | 145 | 189 | 190 | 108 | 159 | 205 | 140 | 150 | 150 | 1,765 | |
| Lago Vista Revenue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$0.00 | |
| Lago Vista Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$0.00 |
| Net Profit/Loss | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | |

| | 08'-09' FY Totals | 09'-10' FY Totals | 10'-11' FY Totals | 11'-12' FY Totals | 12'-13' FY Totals | 13'-14' FY Totals | 14'-15' FY Totals | Oct-15 | Nov-15 | Dec-15 | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | Mar-16 | Apr-16 | May-16 | Jun-16 | Jul-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | 2015/2016 Fiscal YTD | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|---------------|
| Regular Memberships | 90 | 96 | 118 | 119 | 133 | 135 | 129 | 133 | 134 | 134 | 133 | 135 | 147 | | | | | | | | 136 |
| Canadian Membership | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 15 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| Rounds of Golf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mulligan Play | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Regular Member Play | 12,099 | 10,001 | 7,540 | 8,790 | 9,526 | 8,805 | 8,107 | 523 | 553 | 571 | 579 | 737 | 1,271 | | | | | | | | 4,234 |
| Outside Play | 17,589 | 14,612 | 14,017 | 16,616 | 17,890 | 15,263 | 15,106 | 1,154 | 920 | 1,077 | 1,200 | 1,224 | 1,159 | | | | | | | | 6,734 |
| Comp Rounds | | | | | | | | 115 | 110 | 110 | 133 | 128 | 93 | | | | | | | | 579 |
| Tournament Play | 677 | 997 | 1,377 | 1,731 | 1,526 | 1,361 | 1,473 | 265 | 103 | 0 | 31 | 2 | 305 | | | | | | | | 706 |
| Total Rounds | 30,858 | 25,610 | 22,934 | 27,137 | 28,942 | 25,429 | 24,686 | 2,057 | 1,604 | 1,758 | 1,943 | 2,091 | 2,828 | 0 | 12,281 |
| Cart/Trail Use (Reflects paid cart usage) | 16,291 | 12,911 | 12,274 | 13,788 | 14,080 | 10,601 | 9,664 | 824 | 636 | 694 | 880 | | 858 | | | | | | | | 3,892 |
| Driving Range | 3,485 | 3,038 | 3,241 | 3,461 | 3,054 | 2,353 | 1,765 | 113 | 88 | 98 | 117 | 182 | 197 | | | | | | | | 795 |
| Lago Vista Revenue | | | | | | | | \$64,166.00 | \$39,872.00 | \$40,211.00 | \$45,148.00 | \$66,014.00 | \$77,940.00 | | | | | | | | \$333,351.00 |
| Lago Vista Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | -\$70,760.00 | -\$93,160.00 | | | | | | | | -\$163,920.00 |
| Net Profit/Loss | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$64,166.00 | \$39,872.00 | \$40,211.00 | \$45,148.00 | -\$4,746.00 | -\$15,220.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$169,431.00 |

**HLGC Monthly Report
Feb-16**

| | 10'-11' FY Totals | 11'-12' Totals | 12'-13' FY Totals | 13'-14' FY Totals | 14'-15' FY Totals | Oct-14 | Nov-14 | Dec-14 | Jan-15 | Feb-15 | Mar-15 | Apr-15 | May-15 | Jun-15 | Jul-15 | Aug-15 | Sep-15 | 2014/2015 Fiscal Total |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Regular Memberships | 118 | 119 | 133 | 135 | 129 | 135 | 131 | 128 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 130 | 129 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 129 | 129 |
| Canadian Membership | | | | | | | | | 23 | 81 | 93 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Rounds of Golf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Member Play | 6,537 | 6,146 | 6,786 | 6,651 | 6,486 | 431 | 588 | 575 | 426 | 425 | 1,195 | 534 | 487 | 464 | 466 | 439 | 456 | 6,486 |
| Outside Play | 8,264 | 9,364 | 10,008 | 8,365 | 9,437 | 462 | 488 | 462 | 478 | 657 | 871 | 992 | 926 | 1,031 | 1,120 | 1,001 | 949 | 9,437 |
| Comp Rounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Tournament Play | 298 | 433 | 395 | 673 | 406 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 29 | 22 | 129 | 58 | 54 | 23 | 40 | 16 | 406 |
| Total Rounds | 15,099 | 15,943 | 17,189 | 15,689 | 16,329 | 916 | 1,076 | 1,037 | 916 | 1,111 | 2,088 | 1,655 | 1,471 | 1,549 | 1,609 | 1,480 | 1,421 | 16,329 |
| Cart/Trail Use (Reflects paid cart usage) | 6,903 | 7,058 | 7,221 | 4,751 | 5,920 | 372 | 321 | 176 | 292 | 359 | 530 | 685 | 601 | 639 | 719 | 633 | 593 | 5,920 |
| Highland Lakes Revenue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$0.00 |
| Highland Lakes Expenses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$0.00 |
| Net Profit/Loss | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |

| | 10'-11' FY Totals | 11'-12' Totals | 12'-13' FY Totals | 13'-14' FY Totals | 14'-15' FY Totals | Oct-15' | Nov-15' | Dec-15' | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | Mar-16 | Apr-16 | May-16 | Jun-16 | Jul-16 | Aug-16 | Sep-16 | 2015/2016 Fiscal YTD |
|---|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| Regular Memberships | 118 | 119 | 133 | 135 | 129 | 133 | 134 | 134 | 133 | 135 | 147 | | | | | | | 133 |
| Canadian Membership | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 15 | 52 | | | | | | | |
| Rounds of Golf | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regular Member Play | 6,537 | 6,146 | 6,786 | 6,651 | 6,486 | 519 | 415 | 425 | 429 | 605 | 1,098 | | | | | | | 3,491 |
| Outside Play | 8,264 | 9,364 | 10,008 | 8,365 | 9,437 | 711 | 535 | 622 | 801 | 781 | 775 | | | | | | | 4,225 |
| Comp Rounds | | | | | | 77 | 98 | 134 | 133 | 124 | 96 | | | | | | | 662 |
| Tournament Play | 298 | 433 | 395 | 673 | 406 | 16 | 7 | 27 | 7 | 15 | 35 | | | | | | | 107 |
| Total Rounds | 15,099 | 15,943 | 17,189 | 15,689 | 16,329 | 1,323 | 1,055 | 1,212 | 1,365 | 1,525 | 2,004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,484 |
| Cart/Trail Use (Reflects paid cart usage) | 6,903 | 7,058 | 7,221 | 4,751 | 5,920 | 424 | 311 | 333 | 464 | 470 | 507 | | | | | | | 2,509 |
| Highland Lakes Revenue | | | | | | \$17,988.00 | \$16,899.00 | \$17,179.00 | \$20,162.00 | \$21,146.00 | \$25,759.00 | | | | | | | \$119,133.00 |
| Highland Lakes Expenses | | | | | | | | | | -\$52,584.00 | -\$65,206.00 | | | | | | | -\$117,790.00 |
| Net Profit/Loss | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$17,988.00 | \$16,899.00 | \$17,179.00 | \$20,162.00 | -\$31,438.00 | -\$39,447.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$1,343.00 |

Let's Make a Deal: Overseed or No Overseed?

The GREEN alternative that resort golf facilities should consider.

BY PATRICK O'BRIEN

Chances are that if I begin this memorandum with an admonition to "just say no" to fairway overseeding, you would rapidly push it into the giant recycle bin in cyberspace. So instead, let's make a deal. I will not tell you not to overseed if you promise to take a short four-question quiz. Don't worry, everyone will pass. Think of this as a diagnostic test. Your answers will indicate whether you are a candidate for a new type of winter fairway management program that costs less and requires fewer inputs. Do we have a deal?

Given that resort golf facilities have vested interest in filling tee sheets as full as possible from October through April, there is a premium on customer satisfaction. Therefore, we will call this the "The Customer-Comes-First Quiz." Answering these questions will assist you in making sure your customer is satisfied.

THE CUSTOMER-COMES-FIRST QUIZ

In the table below, circle (mentally) the characteristic you believe your customers prefer for fairway soil moisture, ball roll, golf cart usage, and turf color. This shouldn't take long.

| Fairway Conditions | Mystery Program X | Mystery Program Y |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Soil Moisture | Wet | Dry |
| Ball Roll | Minimal | Moderate to Maximum |
| Golf Cart Usage | Restrictions | No Restrictions |
| Turf Color | Green | Green |

INTERPRETING THE RESULTS

With your answers circled, look at the table below with the mystery programs revealed. Surprised with your selection? Most are surprised that they prefer conditions associated with a turf colorant program because the emphasis with overseeding has traditionally focused on spring golf conditions. Frequently, resort operators do not consider the negative impacts that overseeding has on golfers in autumn and early winter. Traditionally great bermudagrass conditions are compromised by trying to establish a new stand of turf on a dormant one. As a regular visitor each November to a popular coastal area loaded with golf destinations, my heart sinks when the starter informs me of cart restrictions, limited ball roll, and wet fairways because of the need to grow young ryegrass seedlings in preparation for green fairways in the spring.



| Fairway Conditions | Overseeding | Turf Colorant |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Soil Moisture | Wet | Dry |
| Ball Roll | Minimal | Moderate to Maximum |
| Golf Cart Usage | Restrictions | No Restrictions |
| Turf Color | Green | Green |

THE BONUS

As a resort owner, you have considerable knowledge about the financial implications of everything done on the golf course. If your answers above indicate that your golfers prefer playing conditions in the fall that can be achieved with a turf colorant program, we are pleased to report that there are multiple profitable ripple effects, some of which are summarized below.

| Fairway Conditions | Overseeding | Turf Colorant |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cost | More \$\$\$ | Less \$\$\$ |
| Water | More water used | Less water used |
| Fertilizer | More fertilizer used | Less fertilizer used |
| Mowing | More mowing | Less mowing |
| Pesticides | More pesticides used | Less pesticides used |
| Bermudagrass Health | Variable | More predictable |

DEAL OR NO DEAL

The move to replace traditional overseeding is one that has significant financial and playability implications. However, a new approach will not be adopted unless it provides customers with a golf experience that is equal to or better than traditional overseeding. Therefore, resort owners are encouraged to visit golf facilities that have already made the switch to turf colorants. If this concept is new to you, gain background information of fairway turf colorant programs by reading [Instant Overseeding: Coming to a Fairway Near You](#).

Traditional fairway management practices are changing, and the switch to a turf colorant program just might be a great deal for you.

[PATRICK O'BRIEN](#) is director of the USGA Green Section's Southeast Region in Griffin, Ga. Patrick adores playing at resort golf courses with green fairways . . . even better when there are no cart restrictions and plenty of ball roll.



Is this fairway green because of a turf colorant or overseeding? It is difficult to tell.



Where concentrated cart traffic occurs due to bunkers, mounds, or trees, the bermudagrass will transition poorly.

Fairway Overseeding: Does It Make Dollars or Sense?

Objectively evaluating the impacts of fairway overseeding will determine if your course is ready to make the necessary sacrifices.

by **BRIAN M. MALOY**

FAIRWAY OVERSEEDING is a practice that has become surrounded in controversy at many golf courses in the southern half of the United States, where bermudagrass is the dominant turfgrass species. The benefits of winter overseeding are of course widely publicized in popular golf magazines where advertisers make every effort to lure golfers to their courses with glossy pictures of emerald green fairways. Unfortunately, the side effects that become evident during the following summer season are rarely, if ever, advertised as they would send golfers running to neighboring courses that do not overseed their fairways.

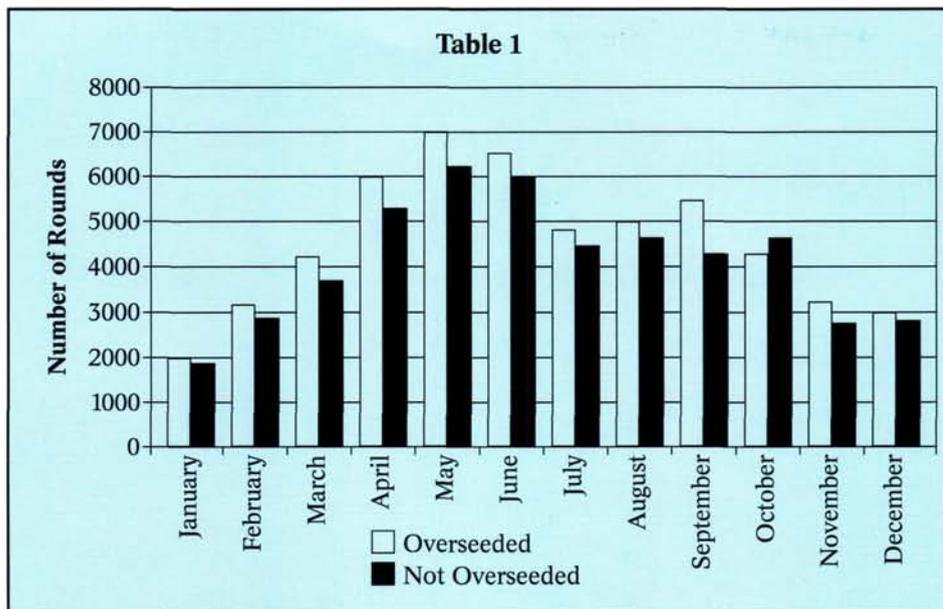
The need to overseed is best determined by whether a course relies on making the bulk of its income during the cooler months of the year or the warmer months of the year. For example, there are many golf courses located in the southern states that typically receive the majority of their annual rounds between November and June by attracting seasonal residents, northern vacationers, and business travelers.

Courses that elect not to overseed their fairways generally are those with a majority of year-round residents who play all season long. Unfortunately, it is at these very courses that problems

develop when a small group of golfers want the fairways to be green in winter and in perfect playing condition during the summer. Analyzing six common arguments used to promote fairway overseeding can reveal serious flaws, which, in turn, may change your mind on this topic.

Flawed Arguments

The first argument is that overseeding will increase the total number of rounds played throughout the year. This statement is rarely valid for crowded courses that generally find it impossible to squeeze another player onto the starter's sheet. A good case in



Indian Creek Golf Course, Dallas, Texas, tested the theory that overseeding will increase the total number of rounds played throughout the year. The overseeding did not create sufficient additional rounds of golf from October through March to warrant its expense. The length of day and climatic conditions had a greater impact on the number of rounds played.

point is Indian Creek Golf Course, which is a 36-hole facility in the Dallas metropolitan area. Given that there are two courses, they decided to test the argument by overseeding the fairways on one and not the other. As Table 1 reveals, there was no significant difference between the total number of rounds played at each of the two courses from October through March. In fact, the greatest difference in the totals was due to inclement weather and shorter days that affected the total number of rounds equally on both courses.

The second argument in favor of fairway overseeding is that it does not really cost as much as some experts say, leading to the conclusion that the practice should not be based on economics. Advocates of overseeding usually try to propose that the cost does not go beyond that of the seed, which ranges from \$350 to \$550 per acre. In reality, however, the total cost is much greater.

For most courses in the Southwest, the cost of overseeding ranges from \$750 to \$1,500 per acre since the seeding rates used are much higher. Additional costs to consider include the expense of water, fertilizer, equipment maintenance, fuel, and labor for additional mowing. Often overlooked costs are the need to purchase bermudagrass sod for areas that transition poorly the following summer and the

purchase or rental of additional equipment to complete the process of overseeding.

The third argument for fairway overseeding is that the transition back to bermudagrass the following summer need not cause problems, as it can be successful if managed properly. Just ask any Green Section agronomist in a region where overseeding is practiced and he will tell you that the transition from perennial ryegrass to bermudagrass is rarely pretty. Transition problems are as much a part of overseeding as pain is a part of dental work. Further complicating the challenge of a smooth transition are the many new varieties of perennial ryegrass that have become more heat tolerant and, as a result, more persistent during early summer. This persistence increases the competition for space, nutrients, water, and sunlight between perennial ryegrass and bermudagrass, with the latter suffering long-term consequences.

Consider this analogy: Overseeding fairways at a rate of 400 pounds of seed per acre is equivalent to spreading 11 weed seeds per square inch across your home lawn and then expecting the bermudagrass to emerge unscathed the following spring. Now, raise the seeding rate to 1,000 pounds per acre as is done at desert southwest resort courses. Can you really believe that one turf species can be grown on top of another without causing problems?

The fourth argument is that fairway overseeding improves the winter survival of bermudagrass. This is not true, according to Dr. Robert Carrow, Professor of Turfgrass Stress Physiology at the University of Georgia. Bermudagrass under stress from competition has a lower percentage of stored carbohydrates, which in turn increases the percentage of water in the viable tissue. Hence, freezing temperatures below 10°F create ice crystals inside individual cells, causing their outer walls to burst open. In other words, the bermudagrass is more prone to the phenomenon of winterkill.

Dr. Carrow reports that some overseeded courses occasionally fare better when more irrigation is applied on the fairways. This reduces the potential of winter desiccation and/or may provide some insulation during short periods of extreme cold.

The fifth argument should receive little credence without a survey that accurately details the pros and cons of overseeding. Those with an agenda often say, "We've spoken with a majority of the membership and they want the course overseeded this winter." The first question that should come to mind is, "Were the individuals surveyed told that in many cases the true cost of overseeding exceeds \$100,000 and that the condition of the course next summer will more than likely suffer as a result?" Odds are these details were kept secret.

To determine if the membership of The Country Club of North Carolina wanted the course overseeded, a survey was taken in 1989. The results showed that 14% of the members were in favor of overseeding, 54% were against overseeding, and 31% had no opinion. What is interesting is that the members favoring overseeding played just 2,000 rounds per year, whereas those against overseeding played 15,000 rounds per year, and those with no opinion played less than 3,000 rounds per year. As made evident by this survey, a decision to overseed fairways at a particular course may be more of a case of the squeaky wheel getting the grease than the actual desire of a majority of the membership. (Note: The Country Club of North Carolina currently overseeds 18 of 36 holes to satisfy all segments of the membership.)

Lastly, argument six: fairway overseeding will produce more so-called high-quality rounds. Depending on the seasonal use of a golf course, it is actually possible that overseeding can

negatively affect the total number of high-quality rounds played. The result depends on (a) which seasons the majority of rounds are played, (b) the duration of normal bermudagrass dormancy, and (c) the duration and severity of disruption caused by the annual transition from perennial ryegrass to bermudagrass.

To analyze this situation, compare the two following courses with differing annual usage in the Green Section's Southwest Region. The first course is The Southern California Golf Association Members' Club at Rancho California (SCGA) located in Murrieta, California. This course is a daily-fee operation that has a loyal year-round clientele. The peak of the golfing year occurs between April and October (see Table 2) when the extended daylight hours allow SCGA members to enjoy the course. The second course is Sun City Vistoso Golf Club located in Tucson, Arizona. This course is host to a desert resort community where up to 60% of the golfers are temporary residents and the peak of the golfing year occurs between November and May (see Table 3).

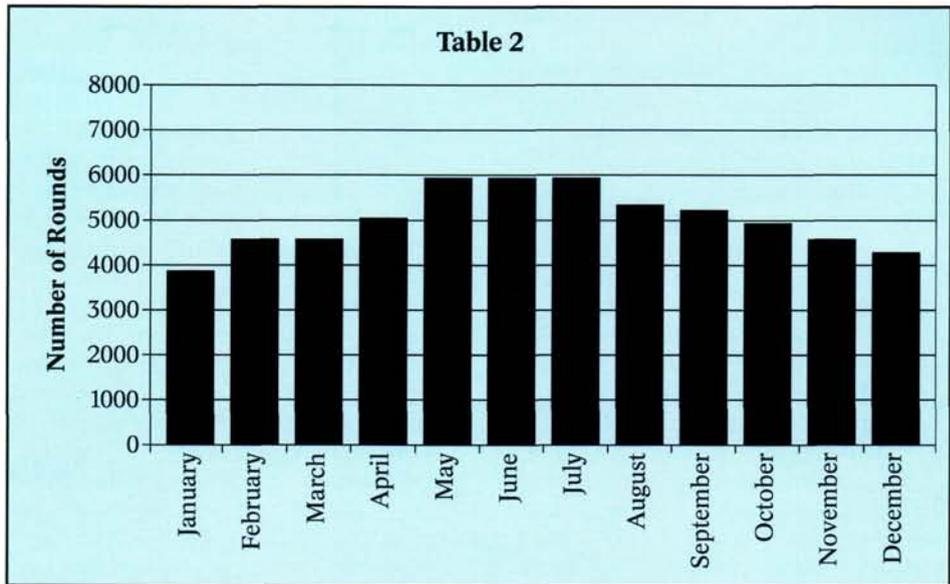
Based on the following scenarios, winter overseeding affects each course quite differently:

Scenario 1: Assumes overseeding is not practiced and that poor playing conditions are defined as dormant fairways from December through March.

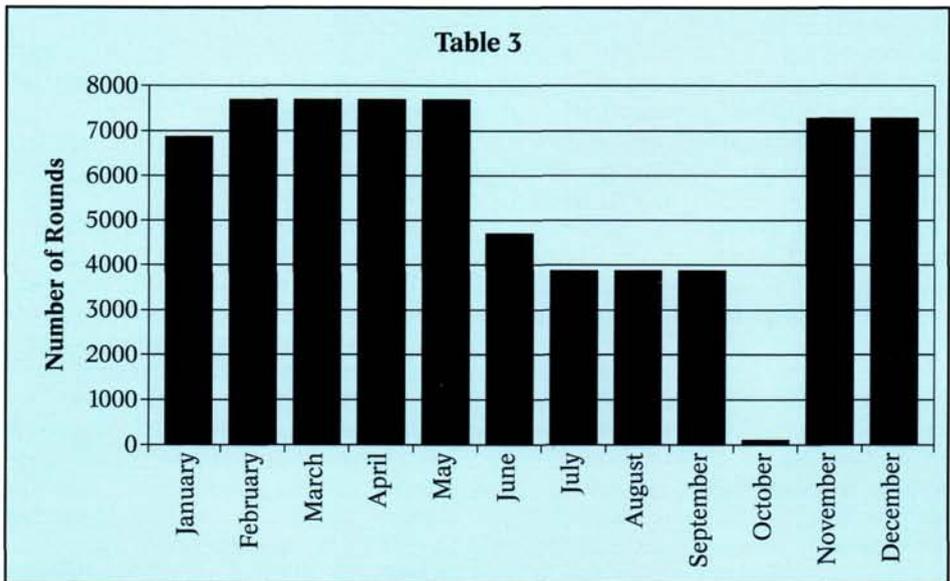
Scenario 2: Assumes the course is closed during October to complete overseeding and that poor playing conditions are defined as immature, thin turf during November and December and July 15th through September, when the effects of transition occur.

To see how overseeding would serve the two courses differently, please note Table 4.

The quality and playability of the perennial ryegrass during the winter and the degree of disruption caused by the transition back to bermudagrass the following summer are the criteria used to judge the success of fairway overseeding. The whole process can best be described as a balancing act between the maintenance practices required for each of two turfgrass species. If overseeding is a sound decision for your course, you must have realistic expectations and understand that with the good comes some bad. Also, you must be aware that certain sacrifices will be required that ultimately interrupt course usage, increase operating



The SCGA Members Club in California is an example of a facility that receives balanced year-round play. Spring, summer, and fall play is slightly higher than the winter months, with a total of 61,600 rounds for the year.



The majority of the 70,000 annual rounds at Sun City Vistoso Golf Club in Arizona take place from November through May. During the shorter days of winter, two shotgun starts per day are required, five days per week.

| Example: | California | | Arizona | |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------|---------|--------|
| | #1 | #2 | #1 | #2 |
| Overseeding Scenario | | | | |
| Rounds Played — Good Conditions | 46,150 | 38,000 | 48,800 | 52,500 |
| Rounds Played — Poor Conditions | 15,450 | 18,600 | 26,200 | 17,500 |
| Rounds Lost Annually | 0 | 5,000 | 0 | 5,000 |

When analyzed quantitatively, the number of rounds played under good conditions justifies overseeding the Arizona course, but not the California course.

costs, and disrupt summer playing conditions.

Proper Timing — Setting overseeding dates based upon the last scheduled tournament of the season can be a formula for failure. Research indicates that the optimum time to establish seed is when soil temperatures are between 72°F and 78°F at a four-inch depth. This equates to air temperatures of between 60°F and 70°F at night and 80°F and 90°F during the day. Overseeding too early increases the potential of seedling diseases and bermudagrass competition, while overseeding too late increases the number of weeks required to produce complete coverage due to slowed growth from cooler temperatures.

Monitoring soil temperatures to determine the optimum planting date is far superior to blindly selecting a calendar date. Since this method is not entirely practical, selecting a calendar date based upon historical soil temperatures is the most common course of action.

Proper Seedbed Preparation — One of the greatest causes of a poor winter overseeding is improper seedbed preparation. Reducing the density of the bermudagrass canopy through moderate vertical mowing is important to allow good seed-to-soil contact. Vertical mowing is disruptive to play, but essential for success!

As the growth of bermudagrass slows in early fall, it begins storing carbohydrates that help it tolerate low temperatures and provide a source of energy to fuel spring green-up. If vertical mowing is done while daytime temperatures are above 85°F, the still actively growing bermudagrass will

expend stored carbohydrates to immediately repair and recover from the damage. With this in mind, severe vertical mowing should be avoided during overseeding preparation because it will reduce bermudagrass hardness in the spring, therefore producing a poor transition. (If excess thatch needs to be removed via aerification to make seed-to-soil contact, it should be scheduled at least 30 days prior to overseeding, while the bermudagrass is actively growing, to avoid spotty or blotchy results from seed germinating in open holes.)

Unrestricted Watering — After seeding, irrigation should be applied three to seven times per day for seven to ten days to facilitate germination. Here again, the practice of overseeding unavoidably disrupts playing conditions in the fall. Late evening watering must be avoided, since seedlings that remain wet all night often develop disease problems.

Irrigation System — All other factors being equal, the quality of overseeding depends largely on adequate quantities of uniformly distributed water applied frequently throughout the day. For a successful winter overseeding, it is imperative to have a state-of-the-art irrigation system capable of being programmed for repetitive watering cycles. Replacing a poor irrigation system to support the practice of overseeding usually costs in the neighborhood of \$1,300,000.

Closing the Course — To produce optimum playing conditions from December through June, courses in the Desert Southwest typically will be closed for the month of October. This is essential because of the disruption

caused by vertical mowing, seeding, and, most of all, frequent watering.

Traffic Control — The additional moisture needed for seed germination causes large wet areas that, when combined with cart traffic, cause significant soil compaction and physical seedling damage. For these reasons courses that close for less than 30 days should have continuous paths, enabling them to restrict cart traffic until the seedlings mature. If the course is not closed and traffic cannot be restricted, the quality of the overseeding will be greatly diminished.

Chemical Budget — Various herbicides and plant growth regulators, such as diquat, mefluidide, and maleic hydrazide, have been used with mixed results to reduce bermudagrass growth or desiccate its foliage to reduce vertical mowing requirements. Most recently, trinexapac-ethyl has been shown to effectively reduce bermudagrass growth with less severe side effects. Although the purpose of the trinexapac-ethyl application is to reduce bermudagrass growth during seed germination, it can also increase density. Therefore, vertical mowing is essential to encourage seed penetration into the canopy.

Seed Budget — Fungicide-treated seed is inexpensive, and it is the best insurance against seedling diseases. This is particularly important for courses that are located in areas with high humidity and precipitation. Having the seed treated will increase its cost by just 5¢ per pound or \$2.50 per bag.

Equipment Budget — Mowers must be maintained with razor-sharp reels to prevent pulling up developing seedlings or producing a ragged cut on mature turf. Cool-season grasses used for overseeding perform best when maintained with lightweight mowers to reduce wear and tear on turning areas on fairways. Heavy-duty mowing units are needed for overseeding, scalping preparation, and to effectively penetrate an actively growing bermudagrass canopy to reduce thatch development. Rotary mowing equipment is necessary to produce the highest quality overseeded roughs during winter. To avoid serious scalping of bermudagrass roughs during the summer, reel-type mowing equipment is required. In essence, two complete mowing equipment inventories are needed to provide optimum winter and summer conditions when maintaining both cool-season and warm-season grasses.

Seedbed preparation during overseeding creates a dusty working envi-



Most golfers prefer the dark green color of perennial ryegrass. Unfortunately, due to the improved heat tolerance of the perennial ryegrasses, they compete with the bermudagrass base longer into the summer season.

ronment that can damage equipment. Hydraulic oil coolers, radiators, and air filters become plugged with debris, causing overheating and severe mechanical wear. This increased wear, combined with the additional winter mowing requirements, shortens the useful life expectancy of equipment by 15% to 20%.

Species Selection — Blends of improved perennial ryegrasses typically are used for overseeding due to their rapid germination and establishment rates and dark green color. *Poa trivialis* use is reserved primarily for greens and occasionally tees in moderate climates where more serious transition problems are likely to occur. The slower germination and establishment rates of *Poa trivialis*, however, are found to be undesirable when compared to perennial ryegrass. Fine fescues also have been tried for overseeding, but they cannot match the density and color provided by perennial ryegrass. More recently, research is focusing on developing intermediate ryegrasses that lack the ability to persist into the heat of summer.

Seeding Rate — The normal rate for fairway overseeding ranges from 400 to 600 pounds of perennial ryegrass per acre. It is not unusual, however, to hear reports of seeding rates as high as 800

to 1,100 pounds per acre in the Desert Southwest to improve early season density. Besides nearly doubling the seed cost per acre, these increased rates have a negative impact on bermudagrass the following summer.

Conclusion

Obviously, there are a number of factors that need to be considered in determining if fairway overseeding is appropriate for your facility. In fact, several sacrifices must be made by golfers in order to enjoy excellent overseeded fairways during the winter and spring. Failure to make the necessary concessions will result in an inferior fairway overseeding. More often than not, the difference between what the golfers expect and what can realistically be achieved will add up to disappointment.

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The overseeding grass in the rough was more competitive than at the lower height of cut in the fairways. As a result, the majority of the bermudagrass has been lost in the rough.

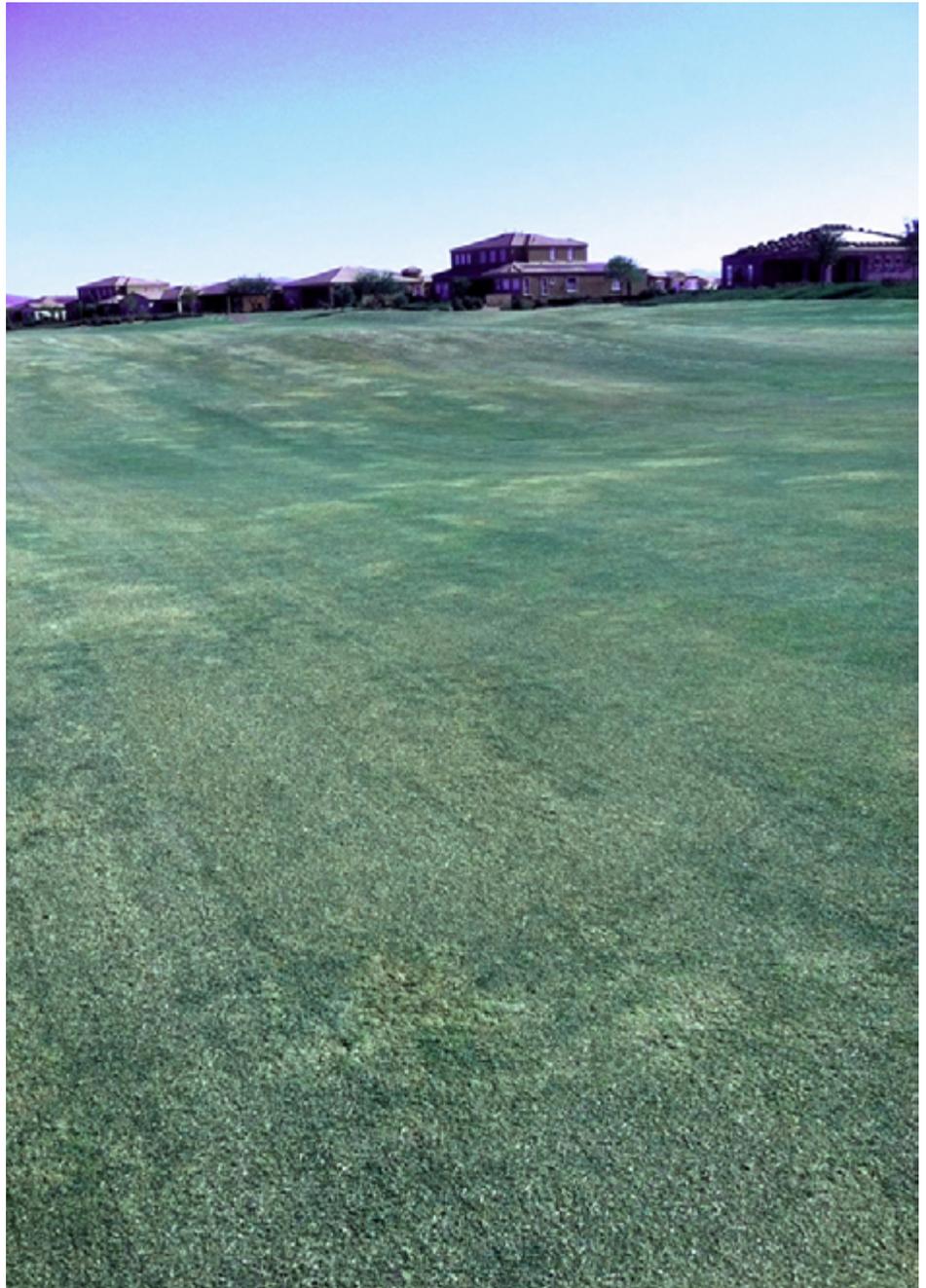
A New Era for Overseeding Preparation Strategies

Strategies to prepare bermudagrass fairways for overseeding in the Desert Southwest have changed dramatically over the past five years.

BY BRIAN WHITLARK

Overseeding bermudagrass fairways and primary playing areas remains an important part of business in operating a golf facility in the southwestern U.S. Only a decade ago, many facilities designed their business model around a seven-month cycle from November through May. By far, this seven-month period was the most important window for facilities to generate revenue for the entire year. The absence of golfers during the remaining four or five months was common, as “snowbirds” fled north to escape the heat. Recognizing the importance of the overseeding season and conversely the relative insignificance of the summer season, golf facilities would very aggressively verticut, scalp, and generally mangle the bermudagrass in October to prepare a seedbed for establishment of a ryegrass cover turf. The following summer, the agronomic staff would spend four or five months reviving the bermudagrass to a level that would provide a suitable surface for the next overseeding period. The bottom line was that the quality of the bermudagrass playing surface during the summer was not a priority.

Oh, how times have changed. The term “snowbirds” is no longer appropriate, as it seems that most golfers live and play golf year-round in the Desert Southwest, or only leave for short periods of time. To meet the demands and expectations of summer golfers, facilities have had to modify their practices to provide good playing conditions throughout the year, not just during the winter season when the golf course is overseeded. Gone are the days when the bermudagrass was verticut and scalped to the ground. Turf practitioners have learned that



Despite the green color and dense bermudagrass cover, this fairway is ready for overseeding. This example of minimal overseeding preparation is typical throughout the Desert Southwest, and facilities are benefiting from the departure from the aggressive strategies employed in the past.



Close observation of bermudagrass fairway treated with pelargonic acid (Scythe®) reveals green stems underlying the burnt leaves. The burn-down process simplifies overseeding preparations without damaging the crown of the bermudagrass plant.

seeding into a healthy bermudagrass canopy yields similar overseeding quality without the need to damage the bermudagrass prior to winter dormancy.

What are the benefits of less aggressive preparation strategies for overseeding?

- Less-aggressive verticutting and scalping will yield a more robust bermudagrass plant that will enter the winter dormancy period with greater carbohydrate reserves that will serve as food and energy for the

plant when it greens up the following summer.

- The wear and tear on equipment required to verticut, scalp, and even line-trim the bermudagrass down to the ground is costly. It is also tough on the staff. Less aggressive strategies preserve the equipment and are easier on the staff while producing quality overseeding conditions.
- Overseed preparation time is reduced. Therefore, seed can be sown sooner after closing the course, which provides more time for ry-

grass to germinate and mature prior to course opening.

- The reduction in labor allows facilities to shift those resources towards completing other projects.
- Air quality improves significantly when facilities perform minimal overseeding preparations. Moreover, neighboring homeowners with backyard swimming pools will be very pleased.

The new era of overseeding preparation was forged by a few pioneers in the industry and has continued to evolve in recent years. The remainder of this article will summarize the three most successful strategies golf course superintendents have used over the past five years to prepare for overseeding in the Desert Southwest.

THE SIMPLEST APPROACH IS OFTEN THE BEST

It seems that at least 50 percent of the golf courses that overseed have a history of fair to poor bermudagrass recovery in the summer. It is these facilities where the simplest overseeding approach makes the most sense. Consider the following simple, effective plan to overseed the golf course while avoiding aggressive practices that will injure the bermudagrass prior to winter dormancy:

- It is not recommended to verticut, but if verticutting is employed, the depth of the blades should be set ¼-inch above zero or higher. Verticutting blades set below this depth may cut stolons and injure the crown of bermudagrass plants.
- Increase mowing heights by 25 to 35 percent two weeks before overseeding preparations begin. For example, if mowing at 0.400 inches, increase the height of cut to a range between 0.500 and 0.550 inches.
- About one week prior to overseeding preparations, consider spraying triclopyr (Turflon Ester Ultra®) at 16 ounces per acre to slow bermudagrass growth. An alternative option is to apply trinexapac-ethyl (Primo®) at a rate of 10 to 15 ounces per acre. In general, when overseeding preparations begin after Oct. 15, chemical growth regulation is typically not required due to cooler temperatures

and less chance of bermudagrass competition.

- Scalp bermudagrass at or just below the summer mowing height. For example, if the summer fairway height of cut is 0.400 inches, and the height of cut increased to 0.500 inches prior to overseeding, the scalping height should be set around 0.375 to 0.400 inches.
- Clipping debris may be left on the surface to be used as mulch for the incoming ryegrass.
- Continue to irrigate with a goal to maintain adequate soil moisture and to avoid soil drying. Dry thatch and organic matter are difficult to rewet and will complicate matters during seed germination.
- At this point, the bermudagrass will still be green, but it is ready for overseeding. Once the seed is applied, some turf managers will use reel mowers set at the same scalping height to mow the seed into the turf canopy. Another option is to use steel drag mats to encourage the seed to feed into the bermudagrass understory.
- Following the first or second mow on the new ryegrass, it is suggested to spray a growth regulator such as Primo® to promote ryegrass tillering and increase density.

Although some turf managers have been apprehensive to adopt this new strategy, those who have tried it are pleased and will never go back to the days of scalping the bermudagrass down to near dirt. The necessity for seed-to-soil contact is a myth when overseeding. The bermudagrass canopy will help to protect new ryegrass plants, especially once cart traffic is allowed on overseeded areas. The ryegrass roots eventually find their way into the soil.

BURN-DOWN HERBICIDES MAKE THEIR MARK

This idea has been around for many decades but has seen a resurgence of late. As recently as five or six years ago, it was common for golf facilities to

spend over \$10,000 to haul away green waste, or organic debris, generated from aggressive fairway renovation prior to overseeding. However, within the last few years, superintendents in the Palm Springs area began experimenting with chemicals such as



The practice of aggressive verticutting during overseeding preparations was common five or six years ago, but this is very damaging to bermudagrass as it prepares for winter dormancy.

pelargonic acid (Scythe®) and diquat (Reward®) to expedite overseed preparations. Superintendents found that the “burn-down” herbicides reduced the need for aggressive mechanical practices, reduced green waste production and related air quality problems, relieved wear and tear on equipment, saved on fuel, and reduced the labor associated with overseeding preparations.

Recognizing an opportunity for research, Dr. Jim Baird, turfgrass specialist at the University of California at Riverside, evaluated the relative effectiveness of these herbicides when compared to traditional verticutting, flail mowing, and scalping in the fall of 2011 and again in 2012. The research, which can be found [here](#), revealed the following key points:

- Triclopyr (Turflon Ester Ultra®) sprayed prior to any mechanical disruption at 16 ounces per acre enhanced bermudagrass suppression when combined with diquat, pelargonic acid, or glufosinate (Finale®).
- Burn-down herbicides resulted in an approximately 75 percent reduction in green waste when compared to a combination of flail mowing and

scalping. However, scalping alone at a height of 0.250 inches produced similar green waste and ryegrass establishment when compared to the burn-down herbicides.

- Although Scythe® burns the fastest, the research suggests that Reward® offers the best combination of cost, bermudagrass growth suppression, green waste reduction, and speed of activity.

- When applied appropriately, none of the herbicides reduced ryegrass seed germination or growth.
- None of the herbicides tested resulted in delayed bermudagrass recovery the following summer.

The popularity of the burn-down herbicides increased rapidly over the past two overseeding seasons. Through communication with several superintendents in the Palm Springs and Phoenix areas,

the following suggestions are offered regarding the use of diquat and pelargonic acid to aid in overseeding preparations:

- It is suggested to apply Turflon Ester Ultra® at 16 ounces per acre prior to spraying burn-down herbicides, or pelargonic acid may be tank-mixed with triclopyr (Mahady, 2011) with equal effect.
- Application timing is important. It is suggested to apply diquat 3 to 5 days before seeding or pelargonic acid three days prior to overseeding and to continue with nightly irrigation (excluding the evening of the same day the herbicide is applied). Application timing is critical to avoid any negative effects on ryegrass germination and to maximize bermudagrass suppression.
- In the fall of 2012, superintendents were successful applying diquat at rates ranging from 22 to 32 ounces per acre. Best results from Scythe® are found when spraying a 10 percent volume-to-volume (v/v) solution. However, a 7.5 percent v/v solution tank mixed with triclopyr at 16 ounces per acre will achieve similar results (Mahady, 2011). Scythe® burns the

bermudagrass faster than Reward® (brown bermudagrass is typical within 3 to 4 hours of spraying Scythe® and within 12 to 24 hours of spraying Reward®). However, Reward® offers longer bermudagrass suppression and is more cost effective when compared to Scythe®. For this reason, Reward® has been the preferred choice for superintendents in the southwestern U.S. when treating large acreages.

- In the Phoenix area, superintendents reported no vertical mowing following herbicide application and scalping heights ranging from 0.325 to 0.425 inches. Scalping height was reportedly lower in the Palm Springs area at 0.250 to 0.350 inches.
- Most superintendents reported a significant reduction in green waste when compared to historically used methods such as verticutting and scalping.

- Superintendents received significantly less complaints from golfers and neighboring homeowners regarding air quality or debris in their backyard swimming pools.
- Superintendents also reported reductions in labor, fuel usage, and wear and tear on equipment when using burn-down herbicides.

SAND TOPDRESSING REPLACES SCALPING AND VERTICUTTING

This strategy does not involve any aggressive mechanical preparation or herbicide application but does provide the facility with a plan that will continue to improve overseeding, bermudagrass transition, and golf course playability for many years to come. Rather than verticutting, scalping, or applying a burn-down herbicide, consider sand topdressing to facilitate overseeding preparations. Phil Shoemaker, director

of agronomy at the Desert Highlands Golf Club in Scottsdale, Ariz., topdresses overseeded areas with approximately ¼-inch of sand (approximately 40 tons per acre). The topdressing application is completed within two days with the help of an outside contractor. The Desert Highlands GC staff smooths the sand with a Keystone steel drag mat, and they follow with seeding ryegrass at 500 pounds per acre. Shoemaker prefers to mow the seed into the canopy at a height of 0.350 inches, which is the same fairway mowing height used prior to overseeding preparations. Shoemaker is quick to point out that nightly irrigation continues throughout this process. The goal is to maintain adequate soil moisture and avoid dry conditions that make rewetting the soil profile very difficult. Within 3½ to 4 days after course closure, the sand is applied and the seed is sown and ready for



Aggressive fairway renovation prior to overseeding creates air quality problems, is tough on equipment and staff, and creates a large amount of organic debris that results in expensive disposal costs.



Overseeded ryegrass quality is excellent at the Desert Highlands Golf Club in Scottsdale, Ariz., where the sand topdressing method is used to prepare for overseeding.

multiple irrigation events throughout the day. Primo® is applied prior to sand topdressing at a rate of 11 ounces per acre, and weekly applications at 3 ounces per acre follow once the ryegrass has been mowed several times.

Shoemaker noted that prior to the sand topdressing method, when the facility employed verticutting and scalping, \$12,000 to \$15,000 was spent on green waste removal. Although the sand topdressing costs about \$22,000 to \$24,000, the facility is only spending about \$10,000 more that it had previously. Eliminating the aggressive mechanical practices has saved more than just fuel, labor, equipment wear

and tear, and garbage bin costs. The sand has significantly improved overseeding quality and the ability of the bermudagrass to recover the following summer. Furthermore, after seven years of this program, the fairways drain better than ever and members enjoy the firmer conditions and additional ball roll.

The three new techniques used by superintendents in this article have proven to produce quality overseeding conditions while minimizing inputs required for overseeding preparations. Furthermore, these new strategies have also proven to reduce or eliminate damage done to bermudagrass prior

to winter dormancy. A new era of overseeding strategies has been ushered in, and the benefits are significant.

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Mahady, M. M. 2011. Evaluation of Scythe (Pelargonic Acid) for Use as an Agronomic Tool in the Preparation of Bermudagrass Fairways for Perennial Ryegrass Overseeding. Unpublished report. Contact Mark Mahady: (831) 274-2344 or markmahady@aol.com.

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OVERSEEDING BERMUDAGRASS FAIRWAYS: POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES

Dr. Leon Lucas, Agronomist

Many golfers ask about overseeding bermudagrass fairways in central North Carolina and South Carolina with ryegrass. The green color from the ryegrass looks good during the fall, winter and spring. However, the overseeded ryegrass adds additional maintenance costs and competes with the bermudagrass in the spring and summer. Overseeding is needed on resort courses to attract golfers in the winter and spring, but I think it is best not to overseed fairways on private courses for the reasons listed below. A good thick stand of dormant bermudagrass (brown from cold weather) provides good playing conditions throughout most of the winter and spring if golf cart traffic is managed properly. Tees and greens (bermudagrass) need to be overseeded to have better quality turf on these high traffic areas. Some other types of grasses that are less competitive in early summer are now being used to overseed bermudagrass greens.

Positives for overseeding fairways:

1. Green color during the winter looks good.
2. Ryegrass usually grows enough during the winter to increase wear tolerance from traffic and may help to improve ball lies late in the winter when the dormant bermudagrass becomes thin.
3. Ryegrass may help to dry the soil and prevent muddy conditions from traffic in some years.

Negatives for overseeding fairways:

1. Overseeding with ryegrass adds additional maintenance costs for seeds, fertilizer, mowing and labor. Estimates for additional costs are \$700 to \$900 per acre for overseeding.
2. The new perennial ryegrass varieties are very competitive to the bermudagrass for light, water and nutrients in the spring. Also, ryegrasses produce toxic substances in the roots that can slow the growth of bermudagrass in early summer. If the ryegrass is not removed with chemicals in the spring, the quality of bermudagrass on fairways may be lower in mid-summer.
3. Extra cost can occur for chemicals to remove the ryegrass in the spring to help the bermudagrass grow. Fungicides may be needed in some years to help

control diseases on the ryegrass.

4. The superintendent has fewer, or more expensive, options to control winter

weeds. Annual bluegrass (Poa annua) usually becomes more of a problem on

the golf course because chemicals are not available to effectively control the annual bluegrass on ryegrass fairways yet. The annual bluegrass provides a source of seeds that usually cause more problems with this weed on greens.

5. Courses without fairway irrigation may obtain poor stands of ryegrass if the

weather is dry in the early fall when overseeding should be done.

Alternatives to consider about overseeding your course:

1. It is best not to overseed bermudagrass fairways because of more competition

to the bermudagrass and weed control problems.

Overseeding limited areas such as landing areas and areas around greens could be considered.

3. You can overseed and use herbicides to kill the ryegrass in the spring.

4. You can keep golf carts off the fairways during wet weather and off wet areas

at all times. Damage from cart traffic becomes apparent in early summer when

the bermudagrass begins growing.

5. The height of cut on the fairways should be raised in late summer to improve

wear tolerance and winter survival of the bermudagrass.

6. A less competitive type of ryegrass such as intermediate types can be used, but

these types may not be readily available in some places. Common or annual

ryegrass is less competitive but usually does not have high quality and may be

killed in some cold winters.

7. Courses with common bermudagrass should consider converting to an

improved hybrid bermudagrass which will provide a better surface throughout

the summer and winter.

Courses with poor irrigation systems should consider placing a high priority on improving the irrigation system to help improve turf quality from bermudagrass and overseeded grasses, if overseeding is done.

Some positives, negatives and alternatives have been mentioned for overseeding bermudagrass fairways. The golfers must determine how much play there will be on the course during the winter and decide if the extra cost from overseeding and possible damage to the bermudagrass from the ryegrass is economical. The green color should not be the primary reason to overseed fairways on private courses.



2016 Glow Ball Golf Tournament @ Lago Vista GC

When: Saturday October 15, 2016

Time: 3 p.m. Shotgun Start

Play 9 holes During Daylight – 4 person scramble. Flighted off of low index of team member. All prizes will be awarded to gross winners within flights.

Dinner included – will eat in between 9's

Play 9 holes night golf (Approximately 7:30 PM, after dinner) - 4 person scramble

Tourney Entry Fee:

- Members: \$40 per person (Inc tournament entry fee)
- Non-Members: \$65 per person (Inc Tournament entry fee cart & green fees)

Price includes 2 glow balls per person, glow ball course, dinner after 9 holes & Prizes

Sign Up Now:

Please call golf shop to sign up! 512-267-1170.
We will need at least 60 people to sign up to hold event.

Deadline for entry is Saturday October 8th - 6 PM.

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning charter, focus and future meetings of the Golf Course Advisory Committee.

Comments:

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____; Hamilton _____; Speckmann _____; _____;

Jackson _____; Everett _____; Williams _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____; No _____

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: Discussion, consideration, action, if any concerning update of commissioning outside consultant to generate analysis on impact of golf courses to City.

Comments:

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____; Hamilton _____; Speckmann _____; _____;

Jackson _____; Everett _____; Williams _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____; No _____

MEETING DATE: September 13, 2016

AGENDA ITEM: Consider schedule and items for future Committee meetings.

Comments:

Motion by: _____

Seconded by: _____

Content of Motion: _____

Vote: Robbins _____; Hamilton _____; Speckmann _____; _____;

Jackson _____; Everett _____; Williams _____

Motion Carried: Yes _____; No _____