

# Tournament Fact Sheet



**Oregon Junior Amateur**  
June 29 – July 3, 2008  
Oswego Lake Country Club  
Lake Oswego, Ore.



## Oswego Lake Golf Course Superintendent Information

**GCSAA Golf Course Superintendent:** Bob Senseman, CGCS

**Education:** BS, Oregon State University

**Years as a GCSAA member:** 28 years

**GCSAA affiliated chapter:** Oregon Golf Course Superintendents Association

**Years at this course:** 14 years

**Previous positions:** USGA Green Section Agronomist, Golf Course Superintendent; Columbia Edgewater Country Club, San Luis Obispo Country Club, Rippling River Resort.

**Previous tournament preparation:** USGA Junior Girls, LPGA Safeway Classic, and many regional and local tournaments.

**Availability to media:** Office 503-636-5115, Cell 503 636 522-5644

## Oswego Lake Country Club Information Architect:H. Chandler Egan,1924

### Course statistics

	Yards	Par	Rating	Slope
Red (W)	5,348	73	71.3	127
White (W)	5,910	72	74.7	129
Blue	6,279	71	70.4	132
Black	6,557	71	72.2	130

### Course characteristics

	Primary Grasses	Height of Cut
Tees	Annual bluegrass, perennial ryegrass	.375"
Fairways	Annual bluegrass, perennial ryegrass	.4375"
Greens	Annual bluegrass	.110"
Rough	Annual bluegrass, perennial ryegrass	2"

**Average tee size (sq. ft.):** 3,500- 6,500  
**Average green size (sq. ft.):** 4,600  
**Rounds per year:** 38,000  
**Acres of fairway:** 28 acres  
**Acres of rough:** 35 acres  
**Sand bunkers:** 70  
**Water hazards:** 3 large & 1 small pond.

**Tournament stimpmeter:** 12 feet  
**Soil conditions:** clay loam, fairways, greens and tees have a 4 to 12 inch layer of sand on top.  
**Green construction soil mix:** 14 greens constructed to USGA specs, remaining 4 are native soil with 8 inches of sand on top.  
**Source of water:** Lake Oswego  
**Drainage (Good, Average, Poor, etc):** Poor to average

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**Wildlife on the Course:** Deer, coyotes, red fox, American marten, squirrels, moles, voles, red tailed hawks, owls, blue heron, wood ducks, mallards, redwing blackbirds, woodpeckers, ravens, raccoons, many different species of song birds, sparrows, swallows.

**Other key course personnel:**

Alexis Wenker, Assistant Superintendent, Steve Thomas, Foreman, Bob Byers, Head Mechanic, Julie Davis, Head landscape Gardener

## Golf Course Management Facts

**Average tour green size (sq. ft.):** The average green size on the professional tours is approximately 6,000 square feet, ranging from 3,500 sq. ft. at Pebble Beach Golf Links, Pebble Beach, Calif. to 9,000 sq. ft. at The Rail Golf Club, Springfield, Ill.

**Land use percentage by 18-hole golf facility:** An average of 150-200 acres of total land; teeing areas 2%, putting greens 2%, fairways 23%, rough/woods/water 70%, buildings and grounds 3%

**Stimpmeter:** A Stimpmeter is a ramp that allows for consistent and fair measurement of green speed on a particular course. The distance the ball rolls, in feet, is the speed or "stimp" reading for the green. The instrument was invented by Mr. Edward S. Stimpson in 1936 and later implemented for use by the USGA in 1978.

**USGA green vs. push-up green:** Early golf courses were built from a mixture of soil, organic matter and sand from the construction site. Often soil was pushed up and the greens were slightly rounded to promote the runoff of water. While many courses still feature greens like this, others have greens built to "USGA specifications." This method uses sand as the principal component of the root zone mix to provide adequate drainage, resistance to compaction and a perched water table with a reservoir of moisture for the turf. A cross section would show stratified layers of soil, sand, gravel and organic matter over a network of pipes to facilitate drainage.