GCSA Conference
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Questions included: (1) "What's first thing to do with a sharply limited budget?" (2) "How can you get money for a landscaping plan?" (3) "How can you get a good maintenance shop from your club?" (4) "Does it take too much time for a supt. to play golf?" Questions on enlisting and training course staffs also were numerous.

Some answers referred to women's committees help in getting money for landscaping, and the advisability of the supt. and younger members of his staff playing the course at least a couple of evenings a week to observe conditions as golfers see them, and to play with members.

The turf experts brought out the embarrassment, if not poor management, of chmn. or other officials, in asking outside experts to report on course condition without the supt. being present or consulted.

Poa annua was rated as the No. 1 problem in most sections. Drought tolerant grasses, pythium, thatch, need of more attractive employment conditions in getting dependable and efficient workers and watering problems also were cited as major headaches.

The experts gave a good going-over to the subject of perfect soil for greens. None of them would take a toe off base on any hard-and-fast recommendations. Variation in the character of clay was one reason given for proceeding with caution. The consensus seemed to be after Prof. Burt Musser had summarized technical factors, and Bob Dunning, field experience, that there might be a tendency to go too far in recommending sand in green construction. Sand, like clay, varies considerably in qualities, they added.

Dr. Wm. Daniel suggested that the search for the perfect soil for golf turf is being complicated by the desire to combine too many factors: drainage, water retention, evaporation, cooling, and resilience, to name some leading elements other than the plant feeding function of the soil.