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For more information circle number 133 on card
Emerson  Continued from page 80

Wait until the chairman asks for discussion on subjects not appearing on the agenda.
4. Keep your responses short and to the point—you’re not there to deliver an oration.
5. When you speak, do it clearly in a voice everyone can hear. Make certain everyone is listening—you can’t offer your remarks against a half-dozen side conversations.
6. Side conversations are poor taste and slow the meeting. You are there to speak before the group. This doesn’t require hoarse whispers to the person sitting next to you.
7. When speaking, talk to the group. Remarks addressed to your friend across the table exclude the rest.
8. If you think some of your remarks escaped the others, repeat them.
9. If your remarks are lengthy or involved, sum them up at the end of your discussion.

Somebody may have forgotten your objective before you have finished.
10. Aimless discussion may arise on subjects requiring further information. Stop them with a motion—a group be appointed to study the subject. This is one of the best methods of cutting a meeting short and adjourning on time.
11. Don’t hesitate to comment, criticize constructively or disagree. Know your subject and ask for support from members who believe as you do.
12. If you disagree with the speaker, ask questions. Make him completely clarify his remarks—pinpoint them on a direct resume everyone can understand.
13. If you have a comment, ask for the floor. Don’t enter into a general hubbub. What you have to say is a genuine contribution—don’t lose it in confused conversation.
14. There may be dissenters on some subjects. Ask them to summarize their convictions in a direct conclusion. This permits a more thorough examination of the idea that could be highly constructive when completely understood.
15. Hurriedly passed motions (to get the thing over with) usually don’t receive the consideration they deserve. Better leave them until the next meeting than to pass a motion you will regret later.
16. After the meeting ask yourself if you made a genuine contribution to the advancement of your club. If you’re in doubt, ask the club manager. He can give you an accurate opinion. He’s lived through many meetings and consulted with many committee members.

Adherence to these rules will not lessen your responsibilities, but it will enable you to discharge them more efficiently—and enjoy it. Although being on a committee may not be a surefire beginning to club leadership, it is a pretty fair stepping stone. Take it with care.

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Paraquat is a non-selective contact herbicide that kills most annual weeds and knocks down many perennials. Usually, you get effective control within three to five days (under favorable conditions, you may see browning within 1 day).

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Paraquat is economical, too. Just a little withers up a lot of weeds. Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in 50-100 gallons of water (combine with Ortho X-77 Spreader or similar non-ionic spreader for maximum coverage and results).

For weeds on roadsides, rights-of-way, fence-lines, storage yards—use Paraquat the chemical hoe.
Putting green

Continued from page 50

ryegrass is too competitive in spring—just when you want to lose it! However, there are new rye-grasses in use that show promise. Bents have also been used for overseeding, Moncrief said. *Poa trivialis* is among the best.

The next item on the agenda was a panel discussion on turf establishment. William H. Bengseyfield, Western Director, USGA Green Section was moderator. Panel members were Lee Record and Holman Griffin, USGA Green Section agronomists.

Mr. Griffin discussed the fundamentals of seeding such as seeding rates, seeding methods, and topdressing and rolling for firm contact with the seed bed. Different types of mulches were described, and the necessity of having no traffic over the newly seeded greens for about three weeks.

On stolonization, Mr. Bengseyfield showed a sound-synced slide presentation. This featured Ken Moore, superintendent at the Rancho Bernardo CC, San Diego, California. Ken has stolonized 30 greens and says that stolons come through faster and finer. He thinks it best to distribute stolons by hand, and gives them their first cut when they get to \( \frac{1}{2} \) inch. He fertilizes them with a heavy rate of organic.

Lee Record then discussed bringing new greens into play. Water is critical to success, he said, and a sharp mower. For the first two weeks, he recommended using a hand mower. Topdressing is also needed early on new greens—use the same sterilized top mixture you used during construction. Preventative fungicides and herbicides should be applied as well as a complete fertilizer. Record pointed out that many new greens were ruined by too early play. Also, that sandy soil bases took longer to be ready for play than bases composed of heavier soils.

After lunch came the presentation of the USGA Green Section Award. This award is presented annually for distinguished service to golf through work with turfgrass.

This year, the recipient was James L. Haines, who has been superintendent at the Denver CC, Denver, Colo., for 40 years. One of the pioneers in turfgrass work, Mr. Haines helped evaluate bentgrasses in cooperation with Dr. John Monteith, Jr., who received the first Green Section Award in 1961. He also developed a machine for pruning roots of trees and a leaf rake. He was directly responsible for the organization of the Rocky Mountain GCSA, and served as its first president.

The award was presented to Mr. Haines by Wm. Ward Foshay, of New York, USGA President.

Mr. Bengseyfield then introduced the next speakers, who were going to discuss the topic, "Maintenance of greens—how, when, why." They were: Richard Craig, superintendent, Camargo CC, Cincinnati, Ohio; James R. Fulwider, superintendent, Century CC, White Plains, N.Y. and Edward Roberts, Jr., su-

Continued on page 86
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Putting green

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perintendent, Canoe Brook CC, Summit, N.J.

Mr. Craig kicked off by discussing the height, frequency and technique of mowing. The reason for mowing, he said, was to produce a true, rolling surface. You are trying to get the millions of grass plants to stand up in a dense form so that you only mow the tips.

Mowing heights vary between 3/16 and 5/8 inches, he said, with 1/4 inch being normal. With bentgrass, he observed, if you mow much lower than 3/16 inch, you cut into the grass plant itself. Mow longer than 5/8 inch, and you encourage the bent to lie down too much when it is rolled by the mower roller. On frequency, Craig said the only way to produce a true putting surface is to mow every day with a sharp mower. The only exception to this is not to mow when it is cool, and there is no growth.

Mr. Craig explained his technique of having all his men mow along the direction of play on Monday, for example, then change in a clockwise fashion every day. This way, he says, you can check that your orders are being carried out, as all the men should be mowing in the same direction relative to the direction of play on any given day.

The importance of the correct technique on the turn was emphasized. Craig said he had seen many aprons damaged by men turning abruptly on the apron instead of making an easy pear-shaped turn 15 feet off the green.

Craig advocated the use of a brush or comb as being the easiest way to get the grass to stand upright. He said he used one every day except weekends, or when it was hot and bruising could result. Lapping the mowers was most important and should be done every two to four weeks.

The reason for vertical mowing, Craig explained, was first, to get bentgrass to grow up straight, second, to reduce thatch—you need a little thatch, but not a lot of it and third, it keeps your grass young by cutting out the older runners and stimulating new and healthier growth. You can do it whenever the grass is growing, but never when it is too cool for the grass to grow. You must always fertilize afterwards to let the grass recover.

Against grain problems, you use thinning or light vertical mowing. This can be done any time in the year except in very hot weather when bruising might occur. Knives should be set from 5/16 to 1/2 inch apart, down to the level of the first runner. You can’t go too deep, or the grass will be completely defoliated.

Craig emphasized how important it was for the superintendent to be physically present when vertical mowing was being done. He must not leave it to his men to do on their own. He must also supervise when the vertical mower was being started on the next and other greens, as each green could need individual treatment.

Deep vertical mowing is done to eliminate thatch. Blades should be

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Coming events


University of Massachusetts Annual Fine Turf Conference, White House Inn, Chicopee, Massachusetts, March 6-8.

PGA Business School, Plaza Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, March 17-22.


2nd Rocky Mountain Golf Management Seminar, Cherry Creek Inn, Denver, Colorado, March 18.

7th Annual Florida Turf-Grass Trade Show, Jack Tar Harrison Hotel and the Bellevue-Biltmore Hotel, Clearwater, Florida, April 24-26.
This year, the PGA enjoyed the largest participation ever from both exhibitors and professionals at the annual merchandise show, held at Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, January 20-23.

The association's figures disclose that a total of 2,111 people registered at the PGA booth. Among these, there were 790 PGA professionals, 191 non-PGA professionals and 255 professionals' wives—875 exhibitors and their representatives also registered.

The show was housed in a new, 300 by 150 foot tent. It was very elaborate, and its blue and white colors gave the displays a brighter, lighter and fresher appearance than ever before. There was room for 229 booths, compared with 198 at last year's show.

There was not too much room in the booths, however! These were jammed with buyers, as were the aisles, and the manufacturers were all agreed that they wrote more business at this show than in any previous year.
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Putting green  
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set around 1/2 to 3/4 inch further apart. You must aim to go right through the thatch—don’t go half way. After deep vertical mowing, topdress the green to smooth out the turf.

Craig warned against deep vertical mowing in two directions. Great chunks of green come out and it takes months for the green to recover. To remove the resulting litter, he said the best method he had tried so far was the air broom.

The next topic was cultivation, handled by Edward Roberts, Jr. He said he relies almost entirely on an aerifying machine to get the root structure the way he wants it and allow water and air to penetrate. He tries to plan his work with the golf schedule in mind and get the aerifying machine out there when golf play is at its lowest ebb.

Roberts said he aerifies in spring and late summer. When a green has good topsoil structure, then he uses the plugs as topdressing. On greens with poor topsoil, he removes everything and comes back with other topsoil to topdress. Some greens, he added, need aerifying more than twice a year. For example, those greens in a pocket thin out and crust—these he aerifies twice during the summer.

On the subject of slicing, Roberts said he only did a very limited amount. About the only time he did any was during stress periods, or when crusting develops.

Roberts believed in use of vertical mowing in late summer to take as much out of the old grass as you dare. Then aerify, fertilize and topdress, thus forcing young growth to come along before winter. In October, Roberts applies gypsum to his greens—about 40 lbs. per thousand sq. ft. Although he could not give an explanation for this procedure, he did say that if he knew it worked, especially on problem greens.

Fulwider observed that he aerifies...