Landscaping the Teeing Area

Walter E. Eickhorst — November 28, 1967 at the Fall Turf Clinic

This listing should be considered as only a partial tabulation of the potential items that might be employed in landscaping the "Teeing Area."

ACER SACCHARUM — Sugar Maple
GINKGO BILOBA — Ginkgo
GYMNOCLADOS DIOICUS — Kentucky Coffee-Tree
FRAXINUS TOMENTOSA — Pumkin Ash
ACER RUBRUM — Red Maple
QUERCUS PALUSTRIS — Pin Oak
LIRIODENDRON TULIPERA — Tulip-Tree
ACER PLATANOIDES 'EMERALD QUEEN' — Emerald Queen Norway Maple
QUERCUS ROBUR FASTIGIATA — Columnar English Oak
FRAXINUS PENNSYLVANICA SUBINTEGERRIMA 'SUMMIT' — Summit Ash
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS 'IMPERIAL' — Imperial Honeylocust
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS 'Moraine' — Morain Honey-Locust
GLEDITSIA TRIACANTHOS 'GREEN GLORY' — Green Glory Honeylocust
ACER RUBRUM 'BOWHALL' Bowhall Red Maple
ACER PLATANOIDES ERECTUM — Erect Norway Maple
PHELLODENDRON AMURENSE — Amur Cork-Tree
MALUS ZUMI CALOCARPA — Zumi Crab
MALUS ARNOLDIANA — Arnold Crab
MALUS 'ADSTRINGENS' — Adstringens Crab
MALUS 'WABISKAW' — Wabiskaw Crab
MALUS 'RED JADE' — Red Jade Crab
MALUS SARGENTII — Sargent Crab
CRATAEGUS PHAENOPYRUM — Washington Hawthorn
CRATAEGUS CRUS-GALLI — Cockspur Hawthorn
AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS — Juneberry
CORNUS ALTERNIFOLIA — Pagoda Dogwood
CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA — Summersweet Clethra
AESCULUS PARVIFLORA — Bottlebrush Buckeye
RIBES ALPINUM PUMILUM — Dwarf Alpine Currant
VIBURNUM OPULUS COMPACTUM — Compact European Highbush Cranberry
POTENTILLA FRUTICOSA 'FARRERI' — Farrer Bush Cinquefoil
SPIRAEA BUMALDA 'ANTHONY WATERER' — Anthony Waterer Spirea
BERBERIS THUNBERGII 'CRIMSON PYGMY — Crimson Pygmy Barberry
BERBERIS THUNBERGII AUREA — Yellow-leafed Japanese Barberry
EUONYMUS ALATA — Burningbush Euonymus
EUONYMUS ALATA CAMPACTA — Dwarf Burningbush Euonymus
FORSYTHIA 'ARNOLD BRILLIANT' — Arnold Brilliant Goldenbell
FORSYTHIA 'FARRAND' — Beatrix Farrand Goldenbell
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA — Common Witchhazel
SYRINGA VULG. 'LUCY BALTET' — French Hybrid Lilac 'Lucy Baltet'
TAXUS CUSPIDATA — Japanese Yew (hedge)
EUONYMUS ALATA — (hedge)
LONICERA 'CLAVEY'S DWARF' — Clavey's Dwarf Honeysuckle (hedge)
BUXUS MICROPHYLLA KOREANA — Korean Littleleaf Boxwood (hedge)
QUERCUS IMBRICARIA — Shingle Oak (hedge)
PINUS DENSIFLORA UMBRACULIFERA — Japanese Umbrella Pine
PINUS SYLVESTRIS FASTIGIATA — Columnar Scotts Pine
PINUS MUGO MUGHUS — Mugo Pine
RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE 'ROSEUM ELEGANS'
RHODODENDRON MOLLIS

Gypsum — Where, When and How

by Wallace A. Mitcheltree

Soils under constant use and traffic becomes too compact. Their air space is reduced becausee the granules break apart and the small particles drop into the pores. A settling and packing thereby occurs. On drying or freezing, regranulation may take place, but the granules are smaller and less resistant to being rebroken than those in well managed soils. Thus the granules in the soils under cultivation break down faster and more completely and they regranulate more slowly. They may finally give up, like a badly exhausted rabbit after a long chase, at that point, a good dose of gypsum may have much the same effect on the soil as an aspirin has on a man with a headache.

In this broken down condition of the soil, air and water cannot get in and air or smoke cannot get out. The rain stands on top of the soil or penetrates only a few inches keeping it cold and wet. Any plant root in such a soil is in much the same position as a man who is trying to smoke a pipe with a plugged stem.

Gypsum provides a granulating mechanism to overcome the difficulty. It give the rabbit its second wind, does away with the headache, and cleans the pipe stem, but, like an aspirin, it is only a temporary treatment until a more permanent remedy can be applied to the basic cause of the trouble.

Low wet spots that are badly puddled and areas that have been tightly compacted by heavy traffic are ideal places to use gypsum. It should be applied at the rate of two tons per acre. So used, the gypsum will often open up the soil and let water through. The best time to apply gypsum is in the fall of the year when freezing and thawing can assist in the job of granulation. It should be scattered over the surface. It does not need to be worked in, it slowly dissolves and gradually moves downward, granulating the soil on its way through, and making for a much improved physical condition, speedier drainage, and better aeration.

— Reprint from Mid Atlantic newsletter.

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