

Galleti Accorded Recognition For 40 Years of Service



Louis Galleti, greenkeeper at Claremont CC, Berkeley, Calif., is congratulated by Marvin Ferguson, USGA Green Section, for a job well done during 40 years of continuous service with the club. He rebuilt No. 1 green when he started to work at Claremont March 12, 1908 and it has been in continuous play ever since—a fitting background for the scene above.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TURF

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weeds, especially dandelion, buckhorn, and plantain. It kills knotweed in the seedling stage, but is less effective afterwards. Clover has been checked but seldom killed completely. The results with chickweed have been disappointing. Indications are that some other chemical, such as sodium arsenite, will have to be used to kill the common type on watered fairways. When 2, 4-D has been used enough times to kill the chickweed, it has damaged the bent grass seriously.

The trend seems to be toward using 2, 4-D in the early fall rather than in spring for dandelion. By waiting until then the spring crop of seedlings is killed as well as the old plants. Crabgrass is less apt to become troublesome also.

Some clubs obtained such miraculous results with 2, 4-D that they thought it alone was the answer to good fairways. Those who did that and failed to use fertilizer where it was definitely needed, have gone from broadleaf weeds to clover. Golfers seem to gripe more now than they did before.

Fairways continue to be a big problem, but they are becoming better in most places. Clubs with watered fairways, which have changed fertilizer programs and are fertilizing in fall, then in late spring and again during summer at light rates, invariably report better results than the old method of fall only, or spring and

fall. Turf does not need nitrogen in early spring, but benefits from a slight lift with this growth-producing element during the summer.

The use of some Colonial bent on unwatered fairways is receiving attention, notably in the Cincinnati area. Three of the courses in that city have Astoria bent and bluegrass in the fairways. The bent has done well for more than ten years without water. There is less crabgrass in the bent-blue grass turf and players obtain better lies.

Grubs were bad in parts of the Middle West. Results with DDT and Chlordane on the phyllophaga grub of the three-year cycle grub of the May or June beetle were disappointing. One club used 50 per cent DDT at 50 pounds and 50 per cent Chlordane at 28 pounds per acre without obtaining practical control of the grubs. Yet DDT gave excellent control of the annual June beetle grub in southern Ohio and Kentucky. Apparently it is important to know the species of grub.

In the southwest, Southern Hills CC at Tulsa pioneered turf improvement on fairways several years ago and pointed the way to good turf on watered fairways in that section. Before that, their watered fairways were mostly crabgrass and clover. Now they are a velvet-like carpet of Bermuda grass. They used sodium arsenite to kill the crabgrass and clover. Then they fertilized generously to obtain a solid mat of Bermuda grass. The Memphis CC did the same thing last year, and had exceptional fairways for the National Amateur in September. Their Bermuda greens were exceedingly good also.

PROS TELL HOW

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charts, plus ideas that fit our particular course.

"The boys are permitted to play all day Monday and Friday morning during school vacation. They may also play after school on Monday and Friday and any other time I see fit to let them play. (This makes for better attendance.)

"A Caddy-Lady Event plus lunch is sponsored by our lady golfers each year.

"We held five caddy tournaments this season.

"Prizes went to boys showing most improvement, also there were prizes for playing ability.

"Golf instruction to caddies is given by me.

"I encourage the boys to play as often as

Golfdom