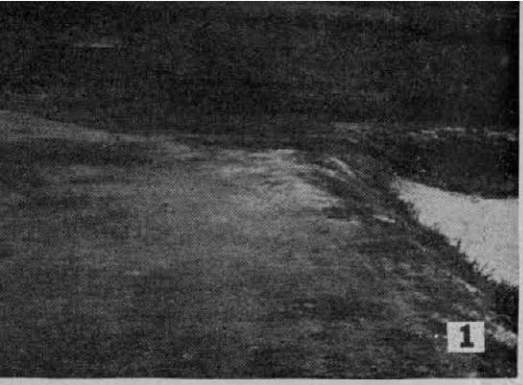
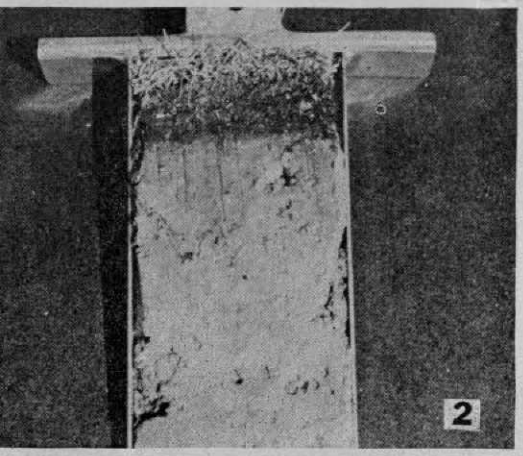
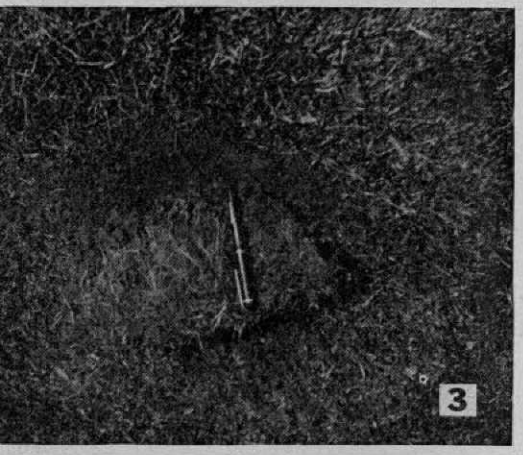
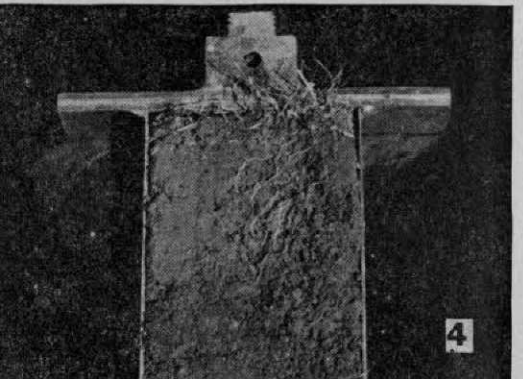








Modern Machines --Cut Costs of

The quick and plainly visible benefits of turf aerification justified the heavy expense of considerable manual labor in the past. But, it was the low cost of the operation made possible by the recent development of speedy, efficient machinery that has moved aerification high up on the list of essential continuing maintenance operations throughout golf and other sports turf fields. Many undesirable conditions can be corrected through aerification and better turf, more economically maintained.

The vast majority of American courses are considerably over 20 years old. Soil compaction, resulting from years of play and equipment traffic, inadequate drainage, etc., has been generally recognized as one of the most common, and perhaps most costly handicaps to natural turf development. When soil is compacted, water and air cannot move through it, plant food

1—Turf is going out due to lack of moisture because water runs off compact ground. Aerification to open up soil and admit water would correct this. 2—A layer of undecomposed organic material on the surface prevents penetration of air, water and fertilizer. Aerification breaks through such surface layers so materials can enter soil. 3—Uniformly good root growth on lawn which has been aerified regularly. 4—Deep roots spread out in Aerifier hole due to presence of air, moisture and plant foods beneath the surface. 5—A poor

New England Turf Association Holds First Field Day

The New England Turf Association held its first field day at the Univ. of Mass. October 21, 1949 to give members an opportunity to inspect turf research they have partially financed.

Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson opened the meeting in the morning by outlining the progress made since turf research was resumed at the University in 1948. He gave some idea of the program to be followed next year, stating that considerable attention to watering problems is justified. Closely allied to this subject is an investigation into foundations for putting greens, a project which is being started this autumn at the University. Variety tests will be continued and expanded together with the study of fertilizer treatments for flat areas and

Broaden Benefits Aerification

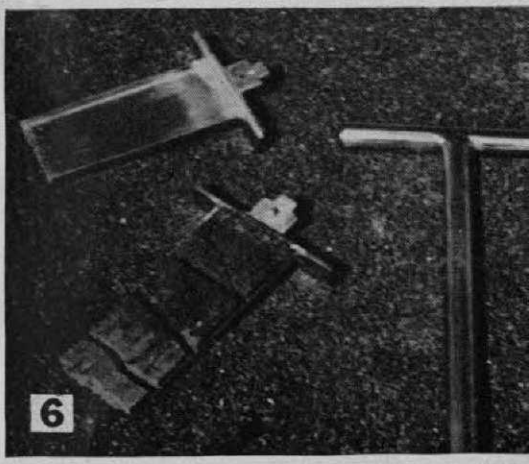
cannot get down to the root zone and the resultant shallow-rooted turf cannot stand up under adverse weather conditions.

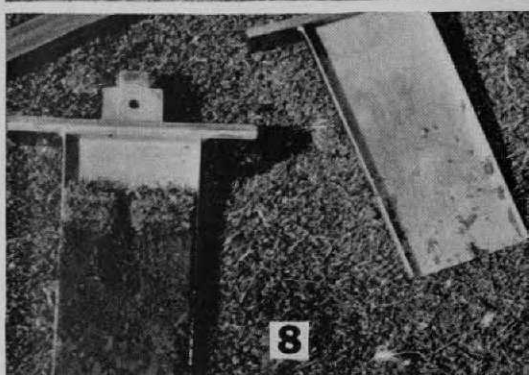
The existence of thatched layers and matting at the surface of the soil also prevents efficient entry of elements essential to the turf's healthy growth. Turf is more susceptible to disease when compacted or thatched conditions are permitted to exist.

Uniformly good establishment of grass has been obtained by aerifying several times to prepare a seedbed in existing turf.

Water efficiency and conservation are important benefits of adequate aerification which helps the soil to capture the water without run-off, and hastens its penetration through the usually 2 in. to 3 in. upper compacted layer.

The accompanying illustrations show some of the reasons for, and benefits of, aerification.





mixture of soil in this green has resulted in poor turf. With regular aerification, soil will become mixed and new materials can be added to it. 6—Compact, heavy soil breaks apart. Roots will not penetrate. Regular aerification to loosen soil and help introduce coarser material will bring improvement. 7—Localized dry spots need aerification so water can penetrate well down into soil. 8—Cross-section shows how the cultivation action of the Aerifier loosen the under surface soil with but a small opening left at the surface.

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slopes. This experiment involves fertilizing of a putting green on which flat areas receive different fertilizers than the slopes.

Prof. Dickinson mentioned the large enrollment in turf courses. 105 students were enrolled in courses under himself and Mr. Cornish, 25 majoring in the two year turf course; others were students majoring in Landscape, Ornamental Horticulture and Arboriculture, who are taking one course in turf. This figure did not include students to be enrolled in the ten weeks Winter School commencing January 1 which is already oversubscribed.

Prof. G. Cornish reported on results he had obtained in a comprehensive experiment conducted over the last two years on the control of clover in turf. He stated that he had verified quantita-

Members and officials of the New England Turf Assn. gather at Univ. of Mass. for first Field Day. Group shown above inspected turf plots and research work resumed in 1948 at the Univ. under direction of Prof. Lawrence S. Dickinson. Special emphasis has been placed on study of watering problems in 1950 because of unusual drouth conditions experienced in 1949 in most of New England area.

tively by direct count under controlled conditions, that the long established sulfate of ammonia practice by greenkeepers to reduce clover was justified. But for complete eradication, he found that applications had to be very heavy, and he feared that the use of nitrogen at these excessive rates might cause conditions equally as bad as the clover. However, the treatment need not be so drastic if the greenkeeper resorted to aeration in some form at the same time as the nitrogen application and also checked overwatering. The time of season of application is also important.

Prof. Dickinson conducted the group over the experimental putting greens, demonstrating to the visitors, the results of fertilizer practices.

On a nearby area, he showed the group the start of an experiment to determine the tolerance of various grasses to a deficiency of either nitrogen, phosphorus, or potash. These plots are on a dry sandy side hill. They were seeded in May and received no water other than rainfall. This year the value of a no nitrogen fertilizer for seedlings was clearly shown by the varied growth of grass on these plots. Some grasses under nitrogen treatment were practically wiped out, while others despite the drought, had formed a good even turf.

Western Canada Pros Withdraw From Canadian PGA

Western members of the Canadian PGA irked because the dates for the CPGA tournament and the Canadian Open did not follow one another last summer as reportedly had been agreed upon withdrew from the organization and formed the Western Canada PGA. Officials of the two tournaments which were held in Eastern Canada apparently did not see fit to schedule both events close enough together to allow the western boys to play in one without laying over in Montreal or Toronto for a week to play in the other. This coupled with the fact U.S. pros take a sizeable chunk of the top prize money in the Open leaving little more than experience for the Western Canadian boys to play for helped bring the rift between the Eastern and Western groups into the open and the break which resulted in formation of the new group. The new organization includes Manitoba, Saskachewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Stanley Van Dyke New Chicago District GA Head

At the annual meeting, Dec. 6, 225 members of the Chicago District Golf Association's 87 member clubs applauded the reports of out-going pres. Frank Whiston and his officers on one of the most successful years in the district group's history and welcomed the well qualified Stanley Van Dye (Beverly and South Shore CC), as their new pilot for 1950. During 1949, 13,483 handicap cards were distributed, 1,992 golfers participated in the CDGA 66 day event schedule and 11 new clubs joined the fold. Report of chrmn. John Garrow of the Club Management Committee, having to do with group cooperation and action in helping solve district club's operating problems, indicated considerable progress made in important big business of golf club management. Increasing willingness of clubs to exchange their hard earned do's-and-don'ts promises more rapid headway in 1950, according to Garrow.