

## BUDGET FOR GOLF COURSE 1950-1951

Part time Greenkeeper:			\$1,800.00
<b>Labor:</b>			
6 men (45 hrs. @ 65¢)	\$9,126.00		
Night Watering (20 hrs. @ 65¢)	676.00		
Caddie Master (\$5.00 per wk.)	260.00		10,062.00
<b>Material:</b>			
<b>Fertilizer:</b>			
Organic Nitrogen (25 T. @ \$32.50)	812.50		
0-14-10 (3 T. @ \$35.00)	105.00		
32-0-0 (4 T. @ \$75.00)	300.00		
6-8-8 (16 T. @ \$40.00)	640.00	\$1,857.50	
Ryegrass Seed (4,000 lbs. @ \$12.00)		480.00	
<b>Topsoil:</b>			
Soil (300 yds. @ \$2.00)	600.00		
Coarse Sand (150 yds. @ \$1.25)	187.50		
Cyanamid (5,600 lbs. @ 4.5¢)	252.00		
Peanut Hull Bran (12 T. @ \$12.00)	144.00	1,183.50	
Arsenical Weed Killer		200.00	
2,4-D Weed Killer		60.00	
Chlordane		75.00	
Fungicides		300.00	
Hose		125.00	
Sprinklers		30.00	
Miscellaneous Supplies (Flags, Poles, Score Cards, etc.)		180.00	
Gas and Oil		480.00	
Repairs		300.00	
Ice		150.00	5,421.00
Reserve for Contingencies			717.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$18,000.00</b>

NOTE: No allowance made in this budget for Capital Expenditures or depreciation. All electricity is paid on one bill and no part is prorated to Golf Course. Water is pumped from private wells by electricity.

# Planning and Budgeting Maintenance Operation

By CRAWFORD RAINWATER

I have had the privilege for the past several years to be a member of a Greens Committee charged with the supervision of an 18-hole course which needed tremendous improvement in upkeep and general playing conditions. Furthermore, these improved conditions had to be brought about on a limited budget.

The purpose of this discussion will be to offer some suggestions as to how one may give his members the best conditioned course at the lowest possible cost.

To begin, let's lay the foundation for management — the Greens Committee and the greenkeeper. First, let's consider the qualifications of a good Greens Committee:

1. A committee composed of not less than three — appointed or elected in such a manner that not over one new man will come on the committee each year. It takes time for new committee members to become acquainted with the various details and to become sufficiently informed that intelligent decisions can be made.

2. A good cross-section of the golfing membership of your club, both low and high handicap players, should be represented. Remember the average golfer is about a 90 player. You and I are interested in pleasing all types of members, and don't overlook the ladies.

3. Each committee member should: (a)

Have previous knowledge and experience in turf culture, if possible, (b) Have demonstrated a genuine interest and ability in growing better turf, (c) Be open-minded, and (4) Be willing to devote sufficient time to the study and problems affecting the course.

Now that we have a Greens Committee, let's consider some of the qualifications of a greenkeeper:

1. He should be a golfer so that he will understand the players' point-of-view.

2. He should have sufficient education to be able to keep records accurately and read up on the latest available information.

3. He must be receptive to new ideas which have been proven by those better qualified than himself.

4. He must be a good organizer and leader of men.

5. He should have initiative and work closely with the Greens Committee in formulating policies.

With the management group complete, their first responsibility is to analyze as accurately as possible the actual condition of the particular course in question. This analysis must be unbiased and made with the players' point-of-view in mind at all

times. Sometimes the use of a suggestion box or a letter to the membership asking their views can be quite revealing. At our

AREAS		COUNTRY CLUB	
		DATE	
HOLE	TEES	FAIRWAY GREEN	
#1	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#2	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#3	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#4	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#5	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#6	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#7	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#8	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#9	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#10	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#11	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#12	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#13	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#14	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#15	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#16	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#17	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
#18	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
PRACTICE	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
TOTALS	—sq. feet	—acres	—sq. feet
N.B.—43,560 sq. feet equals one acre.			

Fig. 1

## OUTLINE OF WORK

### JANUARY, 1951

Spend as much available time as possible preparing top soil for future use.

Monday — 8—Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on greens.

Monday — 15—Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on tees.

Treat rye grass to prevent fungus diseases, at 7 to 10 intervals, if necessary.

### FEBRUARY, 1951

Monday — 5—Begin aerifying fairways using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch spoons. Follow immediately with 500 lbs. per acre of 6-8-8. This will probably require 8 to 10 days to complete.

Monday — 19—Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on greens.

Monday — 26—Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on tees.

Treat rye grass to prevent fungus diseases, at 7 to 10 day intervals, if necessary.

### MARCH, 1951

Monday — 19—Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on greens.

Monday — 26—Apply  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on tees.

### APRIL, 1951

Monday — 9—Aerify tees using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch diameter spoons.

Monday — 16—Apply 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet greens and aprons.

Monday — 23—Apply 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on tees.

### MAY, 1951

Watch for weeds and spray as soon as they begin to show up. Use light applications for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks.

Monday — 7—Aerify greens on front nine using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch spoons. Follow with light top dressing.

Monday — 14—Aerify greens on back nine using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch spoons. Follow with light top dressing.

Monday — 21—Apply 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet to greens and aprons.

Monday — 28—Apply 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet to tees.

### JUNE, 1951

Monday — 4—Aerify greens on front nine using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch spoons. Follow with light top dressing.

Monday — 11—Aerify greens on back nine using  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch spoons. Follow with light top dressing.

Monday — 18—Apply 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet to greens and aprons. Apply 64 lbs. available nitrogen per acre to fairways.

Monday — 25—Apply 2 lbs. available nitrogen per 1,000 sq. feet on tees.

course, we received several very excellent suggestions, some of which could be carried out with little or no effort. Nevertheless, when a suggestion is carried through, you have performed a selling job and the club member who made the suggestion immediately becomes more interested in what is trying to be accomplished.

After an analysis has been made of your particular situation, you should itemize every condition needing improvement and determine the preference or order in which the items will be accomplished.

Remember, there is a selling job to do and at the same time stay within a specified budget; therefore, it is best to lay out a well balanced program and estimate costs at the outset. I propose that labor, materials and a planned schedule of maintenance be laid out on an annual basis. To assist in such an undertaking, use a chart (see Fig. 1) listing unit areas and the total overall course area to be maintained. Such a work sheet will help (a) to determine total fertilizer requirements, (b) to estimate top-dressing requirements, (c) to estimate seeding requirements for rye grass, and, (d) to estimate requirements of fungicides and weed killers.

In a like manner set up a time schedule or outline of work (as shown on preceding page) to follow in maintaining unit areas listed on chart shown in Fig. 1. Such an outline or schedule will help (a) to insure that every job will be accomplished, (b) to evenly distribute work load, (c) to obtain maximum use of labor, and, (d) to estimate labor requirements.

After completing the "Outline of Work", you are then in position to make a budget. The budget shown on page 26 is that of the Pensacola CC for 1950-51. It shows your tangible results of our planning program. This course has 18 holes on a very sandy soil. Greens are generally cut six days each week. The budget has been successfully used since the fall of 1946 and we believe the course has shown tremendous improvement.

### Shortages of Maintenance Equipment and Supplies

C. O. Borgmeier of George A. Davis, Inc., says in Midwest superintendents' association bulletin that course equipment and supply picture shows shortages on every hand.

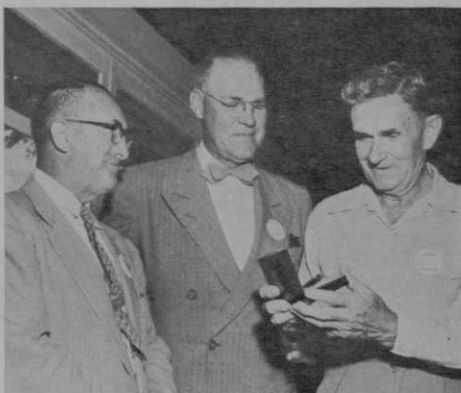
Rye grass, fescue and bent crops have been reduced by dry weather in the northwest. Too much rainfall during June and early July in midwest has seriously interfered with harvesting of blue grass and red top. There won't be large seed stocks for 1952. Lessened home building probably will reduce demand and keep prices within

bounds although grass seed is not covered by government price control.

Aluminum, copper and stainless metals are not available for non-essential use so even if maintenance equipment manufacturers get more steel in the last quarter of this year the prospects of adequate supply of finished items isn't bright.

Borgmeier believes that if world conditions get easier and war threat lessens government ban on construction of new courses and other recreation facilities will be lifted.

### HONORED FOR 33 YRS. SERVICE



Ford Goodrich, course superintendent at Flint (Mich.) GC is presented gold watch on behalf of the members of the club in recognition and appreciation of his third of a century of faithful service. Presentation was made at July 10th meeting of the Michigan and border cities Golf Course Superintendents Assn. meeting at the Flint club. Pres. Robert E. White, presents Goodrich with watch as E. M. Titus, Greens Committee chmn., looks on.

### Iowa Greenkeepers Change Name

Members of the Iowa Greenkeepers Assn. voted unanimously in their meeting at Iowa State College, Ames, June 30, to change the name of their organization to the Iowa Greenkeepers and Turf Association. The action was taken to make the name more representative and include the park, cemetery, athletic field and lawn groups who have been actively interested in better turf and in the affairs of the association for many years.

Officers of the new group are: Walter Fuchs, Cedar Rapids, pres., Beryl Taylor, Iowa State College, v-p, Roger Fritsch, Ames, sec'y-treas., Wm. Keating, Des Moines, treas. of the Turf Fund and H. L. Lantz, Iowa State College, editor of the Newsletter and director of Research.