

# Superintendent's Program Sets Year-Around Duties

The old saying about men's work being from sun to sun doesn't apply to the golf course superintendent. But what many don't clearly realize is that the superintendent's work, in addition to being long hours, goes through the year.

O. W. Young, supt., Moraine CC, Dayton, O., compiled a work program guide that other superintendents, chairmen and other club officials will find of practical interest. The schedule will vary, of course, with localities, weather conditions, specific problems and the type of golf course, but generally Young's program applies.

## SPRING WORK

1. Clean-up winter debris, fallen trees, etc.
2. Spring seeding on honeycombed soil.
3. Haul sand to bunkers on frozen ground, to be scattered at an opportune time.
4. Removal of broken limbs, etc., and pruning.
5. Soil testing for lime and fertilizer requirements.
6. Fertilizer program — greens, tees, fairways (providing poa annua is no problem). It is better to use fertilizer after poa annua has slowed from its early spring spurge.
7. Rolling of all turfed areas after seeding.
8. Dormant oil spray on trees and shrubbery for scab, scale, etc.
9. Get water system, pumps, etc., tried out and ready to go.
10. Clean out and cultivate shrubbery.
11. Get tennis courts ready for play.
12. Paint swimming pool.
13. Assemble gang mowers, etc.
14. Put out benches, markers, ball washers, etc. (clean course).

Don't put off until spring any work that could be done in the winter time, because the spring is always a very busy season and unexpected jobs have to be done.

## SUMMER WORK — ROUTINE

1. Mowing.
2. Watering.
3. Comb or pole greens.
4. Aeration and spike discing.
5. Spraying program for diseases, insects and weed control.
6. Bunker work — bank mowing, sand raking, edging, etc.

7. Topdressing.
8. Cup changing.
9. Ball washer, marker, and flag pole maintenance.
10. A kill-all weed program based on pre-determined control values, etc. so the program can be applied readily in emergencies.

11. Summer fertilizer program.
  12. Rotary hoe, fairways and tees.
- Superintendent should occasionally check with pro on special play and tournament dates.

## SUMMER WORK ON BAD DAYS OR WHEN PLAY IS TOO HEAVY TO WORK ON COURSE

1. Service all equipment —
  - (a) Lubricate and sharpen mowers, etc.
  - (b) Clean barns, pump house, etc.
  - (c) Clean shop and tools.
2. Haul away trash, etc.
3. Grind and screen compost.
4. Turn compost piles, etc.
5. Check and repair hose and watering equipment, etc.
6. Mix and store dry chemicals with carriers, for applications on single greens or herbicide use, also if spray equipment fails dry applications are ready to go.

## FALL WORK

1. Seeding and fertilization program.
  2. Nursery work — planting, etc.
  3. Construction, if any, on bunkers, greens, tees, mounds, etc., or sodding jobs.
  4. Tiling or cleaning out drains and creeks.
  5. Leaf removal to compost piles.
  6. Build and turn compost piles, and haul in to be ground.
  7. Cover tennis courts for winter.
  8. Landscaping, prune trees, and plant shrubbery.
  9. Application of fungicides late in Nov. for Snow Mold.
  10. Store all benches, markers, ball washers, flag poles, etc., where they can be repaired and painted during the winter months.
  11. Any plumbing changes, and repairs.
- Late fall is an ideal time to check equipment and parts department for needed parts.

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### SOUTHERN TURF EXPERTS MEET AT MEMPHIS

Jim Hamner, Memphis (Tenn.) CC supt. was elected pres., Southern Turf Assn., at the association's annual meeting held at Colonial CC, Memphis, April 8. Reg Perry of Choctaw, Inc., sponsors of the meeting, was elected sec.-treas. Vice-presidents elected: Bill Davis, Gadsden, Ala.; Charles Danner, Nashville, Tenn.; Ed Mattson, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Charles Brown, Chickasaw, Memphis; Fred Knight, Little Rock, Ark., and John Cochran, Greenville, Miss. Bill Perry, supt. of Cherokee CC, Memphis, conducted demonstrations of his aerating equipment and staged field demonstrations of other equipment. On the lecture program were Dr. Glenn Burton of Tifton, Tom Mascaro of West Point, Prof. H. B. Musser of Penn State and J. L. Marzak of Mallinckrodt. The organization was formed in 1947 and now has 125 members. It got going strong after Reg Perry of Choctaw, Inc. attended one of its meetings four years ago at the University of Tennessee. Reg got his company to sponsor following meetings at which leading turf authorities have been on the programs. The association works closely with the Tifton (Ga.) Experiment Station and contributes financially to the Tifton research.

#### WINTER WORK

1. Check tools needed for complete equipment repairs — stock bolts, greases, and all supplies needed for shop work.
2. Get paint and all repair parts stocked so the machinery repairing can be done with a minimum of time.
3. Snow clearing and road repairs.
4. Haul manure and organics to fairways to be scattered when convenient.
5. Interior painting, etc.
6. All machinery, tractors, mowers, tools, flag poles, benches, markers, etc., should be thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and painted if needed.
7. Water pumps, sprinklers, etc., should be checked and necessary repairs made.

Superintendent should attend Turf Conferences and catch up on back reading of bulletins, etc.

International Harvester Co. widely circulated magazine "Harvester World" in April carries feature story on "The Golf Superintendent: Man With a Thousand Jobs", describing work of men responsible for course maintenance. Ivy M. Luke, supt., Augusta (Ga.) National GC figures prominently in the piece.

#### Golf Psychology in Landscaping

The average superintendent concentrates so much on his greens and fairways that he is firmly convinced there is nothing else on the golf course.

There are many clubs where only 50% of the members play golf, and to those who only play a little tennis or swim, there is nothing more relaxing than well landscaped grounds around the clubhouse, and regardless of what your landscape architect recommends, there is nothing more relaxing than color.

A careful selection of trees and other shrubs can provide color the whole season, and for an investment of \$100 to \$200 and the care of one acre of land, enough rooted material can be planted to eventually take care of the whole course. By planting tight and thinning out as required, a minimum of space and maintenance makes it possible for even the most undermanned course to take care of part of this work.

Most of the shrubs can stand reasonable shade—in fact some prefer it, and the initial planting is the thing that