

1953 TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE

MARCH

- 5-8 —BATON ROUGE (LA.) OPEN,
12-15—WOMEN'S TITLEHOLDERS GA OPEN, Augusta (Ga.) CC
12-15—ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) OPEN
15 —AMER. SENIORS GA CH., Ponce de Leon GC St. Augustine, Fla.
16 —LA GORCE PRO-AM., Miami Beach, Fla.
17-18—SEMINOLE PRO-AM., Palm Beach, Fla.
18-23—51st WOMEN'S NORTH & SOUTH INV., Pinehurst (N.C.) CC
20-23—JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) OPEN,
25 —AIKEN (S. C.) PRO-AM., Aiken, S. C.
27-29—GREENSBORO (N. C.) OPEN,

APRIL

- 2-5 —WILMINGTON (N. C.) OPEN,
3-5 —BABE ZAHARIAS OPEN, Beaumont (Tex.) CC
9-12 —THE MASTERS, Augusta (Ga.) National CC
11-12—WOMEN'S TRANS-MISSISSIPPI OPEN, Arizona CC, Phoenix
14-19—WOMEN'S TRANS-MISSISSIPPI AMATEUR, Arizona CC, Phoenix
16-19—VIRGINIA BEACH OPEN, Cavalier Yacht & CC, Virginia Beach, Va.
16-19—CHARLOTTE (N. C.) OPEN,
20-25—53rd NORTH & SOUTH INV., Pinehurst (N. C.) CC
23-26—TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS, Desert Inn CC, Las Vegas, Nev.
29-May 3—2nd PAN AMERICAN OPEN, Club de Golf Mexico, Mexico City

Greens Condition Sets Course Standard

By LEO VINCENT

Supt., Omaha (Neb.) Field Club

Usually on a golf course there's more to do than the staff possibly can accomplish with the money available so the superintendent instead of scattering his work too much finds that when he gets the greens in fine condition he and his players are better off than to have the entire course at a medium standard.

We have a severe problem with greens but I think we've got it pretty well licked. We had hard spots that wouldn't take water. Aerifying corrected those and helped get a root system established. I also fertilize when I aerify.

We aerify and top-dress in spring and fall. The top-dressing consists of black earth, horse manure and some peat. The dirt and manure have been conditioned for a couple of years. Our compost machine grinds and loads in one operation. We have a spreader for applying the top-dressing to the greens.

The mechanized operations keep the costs down.

I used ammonia sulphate on the greens to eliminate clover. The bent crowded out the little clover that the chemical treatment left.

Flexi-combs on our fairway mowers stand the crabgrass up for cutting and that has enabled our bluegrass to improve its showing on our fairways.

COOL SEASON GRASSES

(Continued from page 78)

we know about them, and is such information as we have sufficient to enable us to estimate their value?

New Strains of Bluegrass and Fescue

Seed of three strains of Kentucky bluegrass is being produced commercially, to at least some extent. These are the Arboretum, the Delta, and the Merion. What do we know about them that would help us to determine whether they are enough better than the common type to warrant recognition? I believe that sufficient records, taken under comparable conditions, are available, to show that both the Arboretum and Delta strains are just as highly susceptible to the leaf spots and other common diseases of Kentucky bluegrass as the parent type. We recognize that disease susceptibility is a major weakness in large sections of the bluegrass growing area. It is extremely doubtful therefore whether any strain which does not show resistance to at least the bad diseases, particularly the leaf spots, should be considered an improved form. Certainly, not unless it has some other characteristics that is so desirable that we can afford to ignore the disease factor. Neither Delta nor Arboretum has shown anything of this nature to date.

Records on the Merion strain are much more extensive than on Delta and Arboretum. So we have an even better basis for judging it. They show that it has a high tolerance to the leaf spots, but susceptibility to dollar spot, rust, and some minor troubles. Common bluegrass is similarly susceptible to most of these latter ailments. So, from the standpoint of disease, the principal difference between Merion and Common is in tolerance to the leaf spots. This is important because of the wide distribution of these diseases and the extent of the damage they cause.

Merion has another outstanding characteristic. It survives hot weather better than common Kentucky blue. This may be due to the fact that it is healthier and more vigorous because it has not been weakened during the early growing season by repeated disease attacks, which also may partially explain its ability to withstand closer clipping. Its low grow-