

greens and tees. Now we have chemicals to eliminate this weed.

"This year we had wonderful success controlling crowfoot using 3 oz. PMAS mixed with 1 oz. 2,4D in 5 gal. water to each 1000 sq. ft. This mixture was sprayed on with a power sprayer. Two applications three weeks apart completely killed all crowfoot in our greens. We also treated the fringes and approaches to the greens with equal success.

"This treatment turned the Bermuda grass slightly off color and slowed the growth of the grass but after one week the Bermuda regained the color and started growing vigorously again.

"Later in the summer after observing results on the greens we started spraying our tees and by this time we were dealing with mature crowfoot plants but we found that the chemicals worked equally as well on mature plants as on seedlings.

"It has been quite an improvement over the days when we had to hire extra labor to take crowfoot out of the greens with a knife."

Williams Outlines District Course Maintenance Report

Robt. Williams, supt., Beverly CC (Chicago dist.) and chairman of the Educational committee of the Golf Course Superintendents' Assn., prepared a paper on golf course maintenance in the Chicago district which was presented at a spring meeting of the Minnesota GCSA.

Williams' picture of Chicago district maintenance was printed in GOLFDOM.

We've found that the Williams' outline is sound editorial procedure in getting informative material for GOLFDOM's readers and in providing supts. with a working basis for reports they prepare on regional conditions.

Here's the outline:

A.—INTRODUCTION

- a.—Size of the area (miles long and wide.) Number of courses.
- b.—General topography of the area (elevation, etc.)
- c.—Climatological data (winds, temperatures, humidity, snowfall, rain and length of growing season.)
- d.—Soil types of the area. (Amendments used in new construction of greens etc.)

B.—LABOR

- a.—Supply, rates, benefits, annual

employment, number men employed at average course, off season work,

- b.—Any special problem of labor; training etc.

C.—GREENS

- a.—Strains of grasses generally used.
- b.—Disease organisms most prevalent. Controls.
- c.—Insects and control.
- d.—Topdressing; frequency and amount.
- e.—Thatch or grain control.
- f.—Irrigation. (Methods and frequency.)
- g.—Height of cut. (Private or public course. Seasonal change.)
- h.—Traffic. Amount of play.
- i.—Fertilizing practice; amount, frequency and kind.
- j.—Weeding. (Crabgrass, clover, etc.)
- k.—Aeration. Need, type equipment, etc.
- l.—Rebuilding greens. General summary of amount of rebuilding done by average club.
- m.—Special features of green maintenance such as collars, double greens, etc., and problems.

D.—TEES

- a.—Strains of grasses used.
- b.—Height of cut.
- c.—Fertilizer, amount etc.
- d.—Fungicide applications.
- e.—Divot repair (methods, results.)
- f.—Reconstruction; size, grass type, shape etc.
- g.—Special problems.

E.—FAIRWAYS

- a.—Grass species, height of cut, aeration, irrigation, fertilizing, insect and weed control.
- b.—Special problems.

F.—ROUGH

- a.—Grass types, height, fertilization, insect and weed control.
- b.—Special problems.

G.—TRAPS

- a.—Type sand, lips, banks and refurnishing of sand.
- b.—Trend toward elimination of some?

H.—LOCAL ASS'N. ACTIVITIES

- a.—Advisory committees, constructive suggestion committees, educational, research and publication work.
- b.—Cooperation with district golf ass'n. and USGA.
- c.—National GCSA affiliation and benefits.
- d.—Local meetings etc.