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interested, too, and soon dad is out hitting balls and shopping for equipment. Ledwon estimates that two-thirds of his students take up the game with real seriousness.

The hole-in-one event is staged in March under the sponsorship of the Phoenix Lions' clubs with proceeds going to the Lions' Sight Conservation fund. Last year a \$500 prize was offered for a hole-in-one along with numerous special prizes donated by merchants.

A 60 x 80 green was recently built at the range, using 36 yards of sand and topsoil. The grass cover is 2/3 Australian rye and 1/3 Seaside bent. Rings six- and ten-foot in diameter are drawn on the green to provide incentives for special prizes.

During the two years the contest has been conducted, \$8,000 has been turned over to the sight fund and the event is snowballing in interest. The Phoenix press gives the contest good publicity.

Ledwon and his assistant, Leon Pounders of Omaha, Neb., both PGA pros, have built up a busy teaching schedule and the range's overall business is on the increase.

Ledwon started the Camelback range in 1953 after four years as an assistant pro at Encanto GC, Phoenix's municipal course. He obtained a quonset-type steel building

for his golf shop and has been improving the grounds each year.

With his promotional flair, Ledwon hopes to continue building his range into one of the Southwest's finest.

### Grau's Answer

*(Continued from page 63)*

Actually the introduction of a stronger bent grass can help materially in reducing Poa annua. Penncross creeping bent is a stronger grass than Seaside. As soon as you can obtain some, I'd suggest you begin to introduce it into one of your Seaside greens so that they can become stronger and more resistant to the invasion of Poa annua.

**Q.** What strain of bentgrass seed do you recommend to be used this spring in reseeded our greens and "froghair" to help combat Poa annua? (N.M.)

**A.** On the greens I recommend Penncross creeping bent seed, using 1 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft. following thorough multiple spiking in order to get the seed down into turf. Follow with a light topdressing and keep continually moist for 10 days to two weeks in order to get the grass established.

For the frog hair or collars, I suggest that you give one of the fine strains of bermudagrass a thorough trial. Ugandagrass is one that

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I can suggest with confidence because of its fineness, similarity to bent and ease of maintenance. Another might be Sunturf, somewhat coarser than Ugandagrass but a good strain for this purpose, so far as we know. Genetif is still another fine strain.

**Q.** Will bermudagrass grow in this latitude? What other grasses do you recommend to stand the heat of our summer seasons in areas which are relatively unshaded? (S.D.)

**A.** Bermudagrass might possibly do some good in South Dakota in a very sunny spot with adequate fertilization, but the chances are against it. The season is so short that you wouldn't get much satisfaction even if it did grow.

Two cool-season grasses which stand summer heat well, when adequately fertilized and managed, are Merion bluegrass and Kentucky 31 fescue. You did not state intended uses of grasses you would like to plant.

**Q.** We have a clover problem with our greens. It seems that in the spring it isn't so bad but as the season progresses we can see a definite increase in clover. I've come to the conclusion I'm not fertilizing right. I had a soil test run and this is what the test shows: Phos. 30, Potash 8 and Nit. 4. How is that in accordance with what it's supposed to be?

At present I am doing as follows: Aerating and verticutting once a month and applying 33 per cent nitrogen every two weeks at the rate of 4½ lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. What else should I use, if anything? I don't keep my greens too wet if I can help it. But the grass on the front 9 seems thin and has no root system. My back 9 is altogether different — very little clover and a good healthy grass and root system. Of course, like most public courses, our front 9 gets 3 times the play the back 9 does. We have Arlington bent grass on the greens. (Mich.)

**A.** In giving the results of the soil test you neglected to state the pH value or lime requirement. This is important. The pH value of the greens should be about 6.5 for best results.

Without knowing the method in which the soil tests were run, I would say that the greens lack potash. You seem to be using adequate quantities of nitrogen. I would suggest that you apply 60 per cent muriate of potash at two pounds to 1,000 sq. ft. when you apply nitrogen. Apply limestone (dolomitic) to bring the pH up to 6.5 if the soil test shows acidity below 6.5. Clover may be coming in as a result of thinning of the grass from disease.

**Q.** I am having trouble with C-1 Arlington bent greens. It tests 7.6 pH. Don't you think this is running too high? I use ammonium sulfate (2 lbs. by bulk to 1000 sq. ft.) but it has very little effect. I was wondering if I could use ammonium phosphate also to increase acidity. This green looks bad as it has light green and dark green spots scattered over it. I use Vigoro and Milorganite as complete fertilizer. (Kans.)