

ing plant which would be the accent point. Then, if a line were drawn through the accent point, plants on either side of it should balance off, so that I would have, when you looked at the scene, a line of balance on each side of the focal point.

There should be a point of focalization. That is, if you are creating a view, there should be something to arrest attention. Otherwise the eye wanders off to lateral objects. It doesn't become focused on the feature which should attract attention.

The fifth point is sequence. If you are framing a view, you don't want plants in the frame that are more attractive than those to which you are trying to call attention. You have to keep the frame somewhat subdued and its sequence of planting built up to the central point of interest.

Eberhard Steiniger, supt., Pine Valley: In the early years we had Kentucky blue and red fescue turf on our fairways. Demand for closer cutting brought poa in the spring and crabgrass in the fall. This seemed to call for conversion to bent. For 10 years we seeded, sodded, stolonized but in the summer, when we needed good turf, disease, insects and thatch took their toll and in the fall we had to start all over again.

We're Progressing But We Still Have Problems

By **GEORGE LANPHEAR**

Supt. Knollwood GC, Granada Hills, Calif.

The old supt. with his secrets lived in a world of his own, disregarding the progress made in many areas of maintenance. For him the fertilizer program was still alternating applications of sulfate and steer manure. The old way was the best way, new methods were unrealistic.

This type of individualism existed in my area until 1949 when the GCSA held its annual conference in L. A. This was the first time a conference had been held on the West Coast. From that year on we started to make progress. In 1956 in Long Beach, the educational section of the program met with tremendous support in Southern California.

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compaction and Poa Annua invasion, there are certain basic practices that, in all probability, are known or could be found which would alleviate bad conditions.

With all our knowledge and progress in research on the solution of these problems, we are still experiencing difficulties with our putting greens. I would, therefore, like to see our national group undertake a survey of this situation and come up with really concrete recommendations. At the same time I believe it would be advantageous to determine percentage of national members that are having trouble with this problem compared to the percentage of non-national members that are having difficulties. I am positive that we, with the educational advantages of the national organization, will be found to have less problems of this nature than non-members. As one can clearly see, along with the educational advantages of this survey, the national will obtain information that will help to sell it to prospective members.

Recommends Labs

With proper equipment, a supt. could carry on accurate programs in fungus, insect, and weed control and soil sterilization. Each supt. should have available to him colored microscopic slides of infestations that are found in his particular area. Also, an accurate file system of all treatments used on the turf throughout the year should be compiled.

I am sure that the local dealer of fungicides, insecticides, weed controls, and soil sterilant materials will help us with pictures, material, and other information that can be used to help supply research departments.

Many of us are not exacting enough in application of the materials that are being used. Although the manufacturer usually gives written instructions on the preferred manner for use of a particular chemical, the difficulties of practical application would be less tedious if a trained employee of the manufacturer were in the field ready to help the superintendent in his particular problem. In this manner both the company and the supt. would mutually receive benefits, and many unfounded criticisms of the material due to improper application would stop.

Many university horticultural departments are attempting to develop proper turf for different climatic conditions. This type of study is particularly helpful at many of the older courses which have grasses that are not adapted to the climatic condition in which they are grown.