

to the private club golfer's insistence on quiet and no distractions from labor while playing. Naturally this occurred while the same golfer was fussing about the high cost of course upkeep. Meanwhile his public counterpart was dodging sprinklers and putting out while the mower was cutting the green, and taking it in stride.

Impressive as the figures are, new course construction is not solving the traffic headaches now, nor is it expected to in the future. Possibly the answer is a holiday for turf in the growing season. One nine at a time could be closed on 18-hole links. Smaller clubs could stagger their days of rest with neighboring courses where guest privileges could be exchanged.

### Secondary Tees, Greens?

Short of this, permanent secondary greens and tees will find increasing favor on private and public courses alike; or maintenance after dark will receive more than lip service. Incidentally, this has been done successfully on some courses entertaining major golf tournaments.



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It is possible that greenmasters at future turf meetings will be as interested in tractor lights, dew removal and wet grass cutting, as they are today in horsepower, draw bar pull and the frequency of cut. Certainly turf experts everywhere will be discussing the merits of preventing compaction as they now talk about prevention of disease. Many now rightly think the two are related. Compaction from traffic influences disease as well as weeds, availability of nutrients and other turf problems.

All problems turfwise are influenced primarily by weather. This brings us to a detailed description of what happened to golf turf in 1961.

While growing conditions were generally good in the Midwest, they were good only for bents and bluegrasses until late summer. The poor Kansas City supt. who had renovated fairways and planted Bermuda experienced nothing but grief until the weather warmed.

### Arctic vs. Tropical

Transplanting a shrub from the north to the south side of a clubhouse is equivalent to a 200 mile journey due south,

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## GCSA's 33rd Turf Conference May Break All Records

There are already indications that the GCSA's 33rd international turf conference and show, to be held in Miami Beach, Jan. 29-Feb. 2, 1962, will be the best attended meeting in history. Various GCSA sections throughout the country say that they will have larger delegations at the conference than ever before. Exhibitors' space, according to Gene S. Nutter, executive dir. of GCSA, is selling very well. The exhibit will be staged in the Napoleon Room of the Deauville Hotel, site of the turf show, and it encompasses the largest area of open floor space the GCS ever has offered equipment and supply manufacturers.

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according to the Kansas State agronomist, Ray Keen. Although the actual distance is only a few feet, the climatic change is drastic. Such is the case on every course. The grass in turf areas facing north is growing under near polar conditions. On the other side of the hill, heat from the southern sun is adding 4 to 6 weeks to the growing season.

Many southern courses will be overseeding winter grass greens as this issue of Golfdom comes off the press. Several will be using a mixture of bent, domestic rye and poa trivialis with or without fescue and Kentucky blue grass. Bent is too slow in becoming established when used alone. Rye is good initially, but fades rapidly with hot weather in the spring. Pennlawn fescue, when used alone, was only satisfactory the first of two winters at East Lake in Atlanta. It has not been good either year at Sea Island, also in Georgia. Farther north, it has been very good in Schmidt's trials in Norfolk and Blacksburg, Va. Poa trivialis has been outstanding among the individual grasses in our trials, but performs even better in mixtures.

### It Wasn't a Bargain

One thing sure, clubs that bought bargain, non-certified Seaside bent last fall will pay the added price for certified seed this year. The rosette type weed present in the bargain seed was costly to get rid of and displeased the vacationing golfer.

Spring kill problems were intense in some areas. The Eastern seaboard had

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