

Speakers at the 13th turf conference held at Keokuk (Ia.) CC in October, and sponsored by Leon Short & Sons, Inc., turf supplier included (front row, I to r): Leon Short, Fred Grau, Hercules Powder Co.; James Brandt, Danville (Ill.) CC supt.; Atlee Stephens and Vern Goering, Cushman Motors; and Walter Fuchs, Jr., Upjohn Co. (Second row) Dean Peterson, Hercules Powder Co.; James L. Holmes, USGA green section rep; Roger Brown, International Mineral Chemicals; Charles Weile, supt., Flint Hills CC, Burlington, Ia.; Ron Eckhardt and Ken Weill, Jacobsen Manufacturing Co.; and Oscar Miles, supt., Quincy (Ill.) CC. Other speakers (not shown) were Leo Cleary, W. A. Cleary Corp.; Stan Frederiksen, Mallinckrodt Chemical Co.; Robert Martin, Goodall Manufacturing Co.; and Fronk Komisarek, John Bean Co. More than 200 persons attended the two-day clinic.

Turf Clinic Roundup

Latham Tells Why Improved Weed Strains Are Being Propagated

James G. Latham, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission agronomist, one of the speakers at the two-day turf clinic of the Midwest GCSA, held at Medinah (Ill.) CC in November, declared that there are at least a half dozen reasons why people who are paid to grow grass do such an excellent job, in many instances, of propagating weeds. To begin with, Latham said, every time grass seed is sown, some weed seed is planted with it. Thereafter, the weeds are fertilized and irrigated. Following this, soil is allowed to become hard and crusty and in many cases little effort is made to improve its drainage. If this isn't enough, some supts. in an effort to eradicate weeds with a single application of herbicides, concoct a "witch's brew" of perhaps a half-dozen chemicals that can't help but have a violent reaction that may harm the soil for years to come.

As antidotes to these practices, Latham

suggested that supts. buy only U.S. harvested seed because foreign growers make little or no attempt to winnow weed seed from the grass seed they sell; re-check their mowing, aerating, watering and fertilizing methods; and keep abreast of the new literature and research in their field, especially as they pertain to weed control.

More than a dozen agronomists, supts. and others connected with golf course operation appeared on the Medinah program with Latham. These included Carol McCue, James L. Holmes, David Gill, Charles Eckstein, Gene Conway, Mike Britten, Roger Larson, Gerald Dearie, John Ebel, Tom Burrows, Howard Baerwald, Robert Williams, Richard Trevathan and Ed Wollenberg.

Trace Element Deficiency

Larson, Madison, Wis. supt., who has been working the last three years with Dr. James Love on minor element deficiency research at the U. of Wisconsin, said that the withholding of iron, manganese, molybdenum, zinc, boron and copper from grass is generally marked by a color deficiency, although in some instances plant tissues disintegrate or leaf blades become speckled with what resembles a salt-like solution. Researchers haven't yet reached too many conclusions as to what happens when trace elements

are withheld, but they have established that even the slightest overdose of any of the elements cited above can cause widespread toxicity.

Change of Pace

A skit featuring John Ebel and Gerald Dearies, Jr., was a refreshing departure from the way in which discussions usually are presented at turf clinics. Ebel, topped out in a derby and representing a club as a green chairman with a \$500,000 yearly budget, discussed the cost squeeze with Dearie, who fronted for a \$1 million budget and was garbed to prove it. Their conclusion: Regardless of how large the budget is, it is never quite adequate.

Texas A & M Conference

Texas A & M's turf conference was again held in the Memorial Student Center at College Station, on Dec. 7-9. Tom Leonard, president of the Texas Turf Association, was chairman of the three-day meeting, one section of which was devoted to golf course maintenance and another to parks and schools.

Among the opening day speakers were Gene C. Nutter, GCSA national executive director, who spoke on professionalism in turf management; Wayne Huffine, Oklahoma State University, who discussed Bermudagrass adaptation; James



Carolinas GCSA elected these men officers of the organization for 1965-66 at its annual meeting held in November in Greenville, S.C.: (I to r) J. G. Wright, Greenville CC, president; Palmer Maples, Charlotte (N.C.) CC, 1st vp; Herbert Thurston, Ft. Jackson GC, Columbia, S.C., 2nd vp; and Paul M. Alexander, Clemson University, secretary-treasurer.



New recreational areas management course at New Mexico State U. is explained by Arden Baltensperger (I), head of agronomy department, and C. E. Watson, associate agronomist, at a meeting of New Mexico. Turfgrass Association. The course will prepare young men for golf, parks and forestry jobs.

Latham, who repeated his Midwest speech (above) on weeds; and Lloyd L. Stitt of Velsicol who described the advantages and hazards of pre-emergence herbicides.

Overseeding Discussed

At the second day's gathering, Supt. John Henry of Brook Hollow in Dallas told how to go about equipping for golf maintenance; a panel discussion of Bermuda overseeding was directed by Ken Flanders, supt. at Brae Burn, Houston, and Tom Mascaro, West Point Products, Latham, Bob Miller of DuPont and Gene Bockholt, Watson Distributing Co., Houston, were the speakers. A soil fertility panel was headed by J. R. Watson, Toro Manufacturing Corp., who introduced H. E. Hampton, Grant Thomas and Warren Anderson, Texas A & M agronomists. In a "Quiz the Experts" session, Jim Holub, supt. of Westwood in Houston, presented George Davis, Stauffer Chemical Co., Lloyd Stitt, Wayne Huffine and Jerry Ellis, Watson Distributing

At the concluding session, Tom Mascaro discussed thatch control; Wayne Allen of the Texas A&M staff talked on the ramifications of St. Augustine management; and H. G. Applegate, Texas A&M

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Weed Propagation

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plant scientist, described how air polution affects turf and ornamental plants.

100 Attend MVGCSA Clinic

Approximately 100 supts., green chairmen, club officials and turf supply dealers attended the Mississippi Valley field day held last fall at Westwood CC in St. Louis. Visitors spent most of their time checking plots on which fertilizer and pre-emergence trials had been conducted the previous year, and in observing Bermuda and zoysia selections planted on clay soil with north slope exposure. An experimental putting green planted in three separate bents and one combination of bents in three different soil mixtures, also was inspected by those attending the field day.

Bill Small of Malinckrodt described the trace nutrient applications made on the experimental putting green, and also discussed how the perennial spring "dead

spot" which has plagued Bermuda in the St. Louis and Southwest areas can be controlled with a product developed by his company. Jesse DeFrance, now a consultant with O. M. Scott, told of the hundreds of headaches he had incurred in years past in advising St. Louis supts. how to live through summertime sieges of heat and high humidity. The third speaker on the program was Jim Latham of the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission. Latham departed from the weed theme for the MVGCSA meeting and brought his listeners up to date with the latest reports on the overseeding of Bermuda fairways.

Tenth New Mexico Meeting

John A. Long of O. M. Scott Co., James R. Watson of Toro and Marvin Ferguson, green section director for the USGA, were the principal speakers at the 10th turf conference, conducted in October, by New Mexico State U at University Park.

Long reported on new developments in grasses, saying that tests on Texturf

10 (T-47) and Tifway continue to point to these Bermuda strains as being exceptionally well adapted for recreation as well as lawn areas. Jim Watson emphasized that grass actually has a precarious existence, considering that nature doesn't intend for it to be cut as short as it normally is. As a result, moisture and fertility conditions have to be ideal or most strains won't survive periods of stress. Ferguson decried poor planning in the installation of irrigation and drainage systems, which is in evidence at many courses throughout the U.S., and said that much of the trouble caused by pythium and other diseases last summer was due to the poor engineering of these installations.

Michigan Report Published

Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan State U., East Lansing, recently published the "Michigan Turfgrass Report" which was compiled and edited by James Beard, turf researcher in the crop science department.

The first article, dealing with turf

varieties in Michigan, contains information of interest to a wide range of people, including supts. There are also articles on seeding rates and bentgrass putting greens.

Tree Restoration

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the greens. Along another fairway that is bordered by apartment buildings, the Shaker Heights greenmaster has blended low lying evergreens, firs of medium height and tall trees into a panorama that subtly softens the harsh lines of the buildings. Surrounding the parking lot on three sides is an unusual hedge of hard maples that has been shaped by trimming the trees square across the top at a height of about 20 feet.

What Smith considers his masterpiece is located close to the center of the course. A high wire screen at the end of the practice range is hidden by a long line of poplars fronted by one red and one scarlet oak, planted about 50 or 60 feet

