

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

