



## FROM THE FIRST TEE TO THE 19TH HOLE... A ROYER SHREDDER MAKES A BETTER COURSE

Royer Soil Shredders are currently being used at most of the best-known golf courses in the country. And for good reason. These shredders provide the most efficient means available for preparing top-quality soil mixes. The kind of mixes that produce greener greens, smoother fairways, tighter tees and overall, just a better-looking better-playing golf course. □ Consider our Superintendent Model—the Royer that's intended *especially* for golf courses. It's big enough to handle expansion and reconstruction jobs (produces at the rate of 15 cubic yards per hour), yet small and mobile enough to use when top dressing greens and tees. (It thoroughly mixes, cleans and aerates any formula to a top dressing that spreads easily, doesn't stratify, and guarantees ready percolation of water and fertilizer.)

□ Between these jobs you can use the Superintendent for many other chores involving soil mixing. Like building a turf grass nursery, preparing a compost pile, emergency turf repairs and even landscaping at the 19th hole.

□ Our new booklet, "Golf Course Superintendent's Guide to the use of Royer Equipment" outlines these uses and several others. It also includes some tips on using the Royer Powerscreen. There's no obligation; a copy is yours for the asking.



# ROYER

ROYER FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO. • 171 PRINGLE ST. • KINGSTON, PA. 18704

**GRAU** *Continued from page 12*

should defer to neutralizing value (CaCO<sub>3</sub> equivalent.)

Particle size (fineness of grind) is a valid consideration. The finer the particles the sooner one obtains results. A good threshold value for turfgrass use is 80—90% passing 100-mesh. Consult your supplier on what he can deliver.

*Q. We plan to convert from sand greens in the near future. Can you suggest books or other publications that would help us in the conversion and would help our course caretaker to recognize green problems? (Missouri)*

A. Converting from sand to grass is a major operation that merits even more consideration than building new greens from scratch. First, secure the services of a qualified golf course architect to design the greens and to develop specifications regarding irrigation, size of greens, drainage, contours, bunkering, soil mix, fertilization and selection and planting of the best grass.

The architect can guide you in selecting the proper maintenance equipment. Equipment firms have field representatives that instruct users in maintenance and operation of machines. They also represent chemical firms and will help select the best materials for pest and disease prevention. Some firms have excellent instructive literature.

Golf course superintendents skilled in turfgrass management can give valuable guidance. Some associations have committees organized for the purpose.

State Experiment Stations in your state and in surrounding states should be contacted for useful literature and helpful visitations. By attending turfgrass conferences and visiting other courses, your caretaker will learn a great deal about the management of grass greens. But be patient. He will make mistakes. Many golf course superintendents have gone to college to learn about grass. Your sand-green caretaker can't learn it overnight.

*Q. I have run into a problem on my course and I need help. The*

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deer in the area are protected and they have taken a liking to my greens. Are any chemicals available that will repel deer from the greens? (New York)

A. We have no first-hand knowledge of deer repellent chemicals but first I would suggest coal tar placed in pans around the greens. Next in line would be mothballs. A company in Reading, Pa., makes chemical repellents for deer and rabbits, but I've seen no results first hand. Without implying anything pro or con, here is the name of the company: State College Laboratories Dept. N, 30 N. 8th St., Reading, Pa. 19601. □

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It would be difficult, if not impossible, to cite the various laws in their entirety, but in order to help those considering such legislation we do quote those pertinent parts of three of the laws which should be of the most assistance to those who are interested.

Section 193.-202, Florida Statutes:

"Whereas, there is a need for open spaces, parks and greenery in the communities of this state; and

"Whereas, savings are realized by the public through the development and maintenance by private interests of outdoor recreational and park lands containing landscaped areas; and

"Whereas, lands surrounding and in the vicinity of outdoor recreational or park lands are enhanced in taxable value because of the existence of such outdoor recreational or park lands; and

"Whereas, privately owned outdoor recreational and park lands provide recreational facilities which otherwise would have to be provided by governmental authority and would, therefore, not be subject to real estate taxes; and

"Whereas, outdoor recreational and park lands require and make little or no demand upon governmental authority for governmental services; and

"Whereas, it is the intent of the legislature to encourage the es-

tablishment and maintenance of privately owned outdoor recreational and park facilities;

NOW, THEREFORE,

Section 1. Chapter 193, Florida Statutes, is amended by adding section 193.202 to read:

" . . . The owner or owners in fee of any land which is utilized for outdoor recreational or park purposes may, by appropriate instrument . . . covenant with the governing board of any county in this state within which said land is located for a term of not less

than ten (10) years that the said land shall not be used by the owner for any purpose other than outdoor recreational or park purposes.

" . . . (3) . . . the subject of such conveyance or covenant shall be thereafter assessed as outdoor recreational or park lands upon an acreage basis, so long as such lands are actually used for outdoor recreational or park purposes . . .

" . . . (6) (a) 'Outdoor recreational or park purposes' includes, but is not necessarily limited to boating, golfing, camping, swim-

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YOURSELF  
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