Trees—An Integral Part of Golf Course Scene

James T. Snow Agronomist, USGA Green Section

Considerations For Use

GREENS—Trees which are to be planted near greens should possess features that will not interfere with the growth of nearby turf. These include deep rooting. minimum shade, absence of litter. strong branching and good pest resistance. Although modern equipment is often able to handle excess litter in some circumstances and frequent root pruning can reduce the severity of tree root competition, these operations require extra time and expense. Trees may be of any height. but high branching species are usually preferred so that air flow is not restricted. The outer foliage line of the tree at maturity should not be closer than 15 feet from the edge of the green.

TEES—Plant materials to be used in the vicinity of the tees may be lower branching, possess larger volumes of leaves and be more colorful than those used around

Continued from September Issue

greens. However, care must be taken to insure adequate air circulation, direct sunlight and branching height height for the tee area. Deep rooting trees are best used to avoid root problems. Trees placed near the tee should be closer to the edges at the rear of the tee and farther from the sides in front to allow adequate clearance for a golf shot hit from the back. Trees characterized by overhanging branches should not be used near the front of long tees. Sunlight must reach all parts of the tee during a majority of the day to insure strong, dense turf. Trees and tall shrubs can be valuable to provide shade if they are placed carefully and benches may be placed in this shade while still allowing close proximity and full vision of the tee and fairway.

FAIRWAYS—Since the trees around greens and tees are located in out-of-play areas, the prerequisites of trees for fairway use differ somewhat. Fairway turf requires adequate amounts of light and nutrients and, as a result. trees planted in or near fairways should be rather open and deeprooted. Litter potential should be an important consideration and trees should be high branching to avoid interference with a golfer's swing. Fairway trees should be used only sparingly and set in strategic locations to develop their full form and beauty. Placements should be thoroughly and thoughtfully considered before they are specified. Trees have a definite place in golf course fairway design, but they must not be overused.

ROUGHS—Trees to be used in the rough may be of nearly any type. Much will depend on the type of golf facility, existing plant materials and attitudes of local golfers. Trees in the rough may be

continued on Page 7

WE'RE PROUD OF OUR STUDENTS Trained in

- ✤ GOLF COURSE AND GROUNDS UPKEEP
- ✤ MOWER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
- * CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION
- ✤ WEED AND DISEASE IDENTIFICATION/CONTROL
- ★ TURF AND TREE IDENTIFICATION
- ★ EMPLOYEE SUPERVISION

HIRE OUR GRADUATES AND YOU'LL BE PROUD TOO!
ANOKA AVTI 427-1880 X310
HORTICULTURE DIVISION
LANDSCAFE CAREER CENTER

TOURNAMENT RESULTS

- LOW GROSS SUPERINTENDENT: Randy Nelson-73, Brad Klein-77, Dan Hanson-77
- LOW NET SUPERINTENDENT: Jerry Heckler, Carlos Stimson, Dan Hanson

HIGH GROSS SUPERINTENDENT: John Lightfoot

- LOW GROSS SENIOR SUPER.: Russ Adams
- LOW NET SENIOR SUPER .: Fred Anderson, Sr.
- LOW GROSS ASSOCIATE: Larry Vetter
- LOW NET ASSOCIATE: Don Herfort
- LOW GROSS GUEST: Steve Wright-Willmar

LOW NET GUEST: Mike Rosen-Cloquet

LOW GROSS GOLF PROFESSIONAL: Bill Riviere, Rich Acres-68 Glen Baldwin, Mankato-76