

frequently is reflected in the way the member conducts himself on the course. If the member is careless in littering the course, in dragging his feet over greens, in burning greens with cigarettes, in taking divots unnecessarily, in failing to repair ball marks, in recklessly working though traps, in driving electric cars in restricted areas and numerous other minor but thoughtless acts, then the worker can only interpret these things to mean his efforts are not appreciated.

QUOTE FROM DR. POWELL

Dr. A. J. Powell, turf specialist at Virginia Tech, formerly with the University of Maryland was quoted in The Evening Star Newspaper this month concerning an article, "Bluegrass Can be Kept Green" by Wilbur H. Youngman. Dr. Powell told the homeowner about the stress periods of blue grass and how important it is to provide a proper management program regarding all aspects of lawn care.



THE BEAUTY OF TREES

The following article was submitted by Carl Schoening, Chief Horticulturist for The Maryland National Capital Park & Planning Commission.

Trees are perhaps the largest single factor which enhance our golf courses. Trees contribute grace and beauty to the landscape; afford a natural screen for objectionable views, wind and noise

abatement and provide cooling restful shade on sun-drenched summer days.

Much of the charm of an older, well established golf course lies in the large eye-appealing mature trees outlining the fairways, framing the greens and shading the clubhouse.

The selection of trees for your golf course is an important and long lasting decision and one that should be given due consideration and research. Considerable time, effort and money can be spent in planting and caring for trees - therefore, you should formulate your plans in advance for your tree planting effort. Trees may be selected for a variety of reasons - mature form and size, flowering characteristics, fall coloration, fruiting characteristics, winter effectiveness, screening ability, disease resistance and site adaptability, such as for wind resistance or for wet or extremely dry situations. Thought should be given as to whether you desire a specimen tree or are selecting trees for mass or group plantings. Other factors to consider in selecting shade or ornamental trees would be limiting your choice to trees of reliable hardiness in your locale; determining the mature size as you appraise rate of growth and longevity; selecting the form that is best suited for the intended use; and determining the availability of the trees you have chosen from your preferred nursery source.

Trees with undesirable characteristics, such as fruits that produce an objectionable odor, insect and disease susceptibility, brittleness, shallow root systems, and trees that produce an abundance of seed that tend to sprout in lawns and flowerbeds are best to be avoided in your original selection.

Even though your golf course may have many fine trees there may be good reasons for planting additional flowering trees as background plantings for greens; for fairway delineation; and to increase the degree of difficulty or to change the appearance of a golf hole. Flowering trees are outstanding planted in odd numbered groups of 3, 5, 7 or 9, and against a background of evergreen trees for full effectiveness.

Evergreen trees, such as Hemlock, Spruce, Fir and Pines, should represent a high percentage of the trees on your course, especially used for winter effect, as screen planting and background trees.

Plan to do your tree planting in the late fall or early spring when the shade and flowering trees