

Plant Your Native Shrubs and Trees

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AS I have been enjoying the articles by our brother greenkeepers in *THE GREENKEEPER* and have received a great deal of good from them, I will attempt to give you a few hints on shrubs and trees for golf courses. As we all know our club grounds should be made attractive along with our nice greens and fairways.

For this work I believe in using native trees and shrubs for they do not look so artificial and will grow better, and they add more to the attractiveness of your grounds. Shrubs are very effective especially when planted around on mounds or hills. I have used for these plantings evergreen trees, sand plum, coralberry, matrimony vine and yucca.

Use Evergreens for Backgrounds

The evergreens and elms are very attractive in the background around the tees, as the evergreens are green and dense all the year and the elms furnish shade during the summer months. The smaller shrubs should be used in front of the tee as they will not interfere with play.

On my No. 15 tee which is located on a small hill I have a planting of evergreen, elm and sand plum in the background with coralberry, matrimony vine, and yucca in the front. Coming up to the tee from No. 14 green through this shrubbery I have a gravelled walk lined on each side with cobblestone. I have, descending in front of this tee, rustic log steps filled with gravel and lined on the sides with cobblestones with shrubs overhanging the stones.

I also have a few shrub beds between paralleling fairways. They help to break the monotony of the landscape. These beds are about 100 feet in length and 5 to 8 feet in width and planted with shrubs that grow 4 to 5 feet in height.

Screen plantings are very effective around the utility buildings. They may be transformed into a feature of your club ground landscape by a background of trees and such an arrangement of shrubs that the buildings will blend into the surroundings. Evergreens are especially suitable for this purpose. The shrubs that are used should be planted in groups and masses. The taller varieties should be located in the rear of the group and the smaller ones in the foreground. Our most attractive shrubs grow wild in the woods.

Hardy Shrubs and Vines Demand Little Attention

Red bud, which is known as a small tree, is made very attractive when kept cut back to about 6 or 8 feet. It blossoms in early spring before any leaves appear.

Coralberry (buck bush) is a hardy shrub and can be used in many places owing to its height of only 3 to 4 feet. Its most striking characteristic is the quantity of bright red berries which persist until late winter.

The matrimony vine is considered a climber or vine but makes an excellent low shrub. It bears crimson berries in the fall, grows in very poor soil and stands lots of abuse.

Hall's honeysuckle is a hardy vine with dark green foliage which persists in the winter and gives the vine an evergreen appearance. This vine is very desirable for covering banks or back sides of bunkers.

The yucca is similar to an iris in appearance. It blossoms in June with a tall spike of cream lily shaped

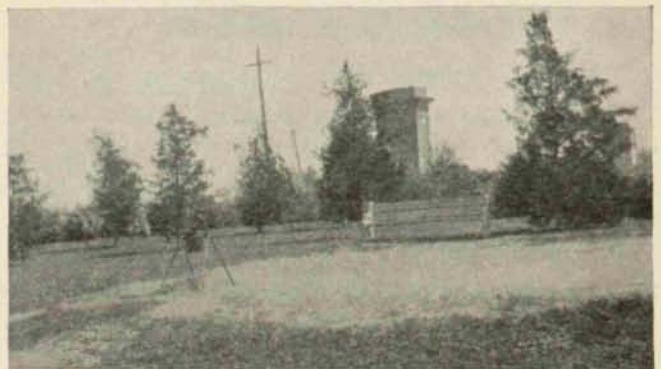
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Chester Mendenhall



Rustic steps descending from Number 2 tee at Sim Park.



Number 3 tee at Sim Park. Note evergreen planting

Month by Month With the Trees

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fatal or the vitality of the tree is so reduced that it becomes an easy prey to one or more of its other enemies.

Most Leaf Diseases Controlled by Spraying

Besides the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, there are many leaf spots and blotches which although not ordinarily serious, do destroy the beauty of the trees and give the owners material concern. There are hundreds of fungi causing these various spots and blotches and most of them have been so little studied that practically nothing is known of their lives and habits. One of the best known of these diseases is the leaf blotch of horse chestnuts which usually puts in its appearance about the middle of July. Large areas of the horse chestnut leaf turn brown and die and sometimes when the leaf is badly diseased, it falls off.

Fortunately many of the leaf diseases can be controlled by spraying with a sulphur or copper solution properly mixed and applied. The time of the spraying depends almost entirely on the life history of the fungus. After it has once gained entrance to the leaf, spraying will do no good. In order to control leaf diseases, it is necessary to get the spray on the leaves before the fungus has attacked. Then the moisture, which is necessary for the fungous spores to germinate, dissolves some of the spray material and when the spores do germinate they find themselves in a copper or sulphur solution which proves fatal.

The more one is informed of the troubles which beset trees the more one is amazed at the health and vigor possessed by most of our beautiful specimens. At the same time one realizes that in order to keep that health and beauty permanent, all possible assistance must be given to the trees in their struggles to overcome their enemies.

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flowers. This is a perennial and should be lifted every few years and the clumps divided. This should be done after it is through blooming.

Most all shrubs are grown from cuttings so with a little extra work a greenkeeper may have a shrub nursery along with his grass nursery, which will supply him with shrubs for any purpose on his golf course.

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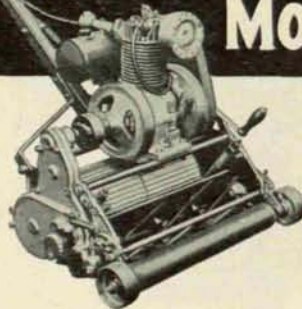
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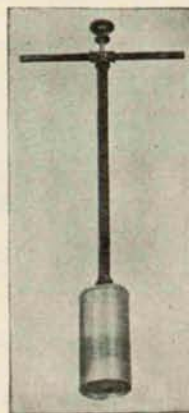
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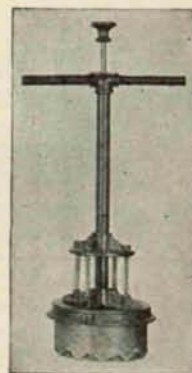


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