JUST PUBLISHED

Turf Management For Golf Courses

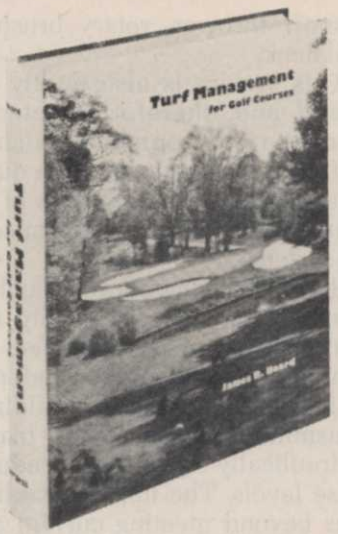
By James B. Beard

Jim Beard, the turfgrass professor from Texas A&M and Michigan State University, who has given the turf and golf industries a great deal in **Turfgrass Science and Culture,** a lab manual to Science and Culture, and **Turfgrass Bibliography,** has established himself as the leading author in golf course management with the recent publication of **Turf Management for Golf Courses.**

The book is sponsored by the United States Golf Association Green Section and meets its intended purpose of updating two previous USGA books; **Turf for Golf Courses** by Piper and Oakley in 1917 and **Turf Management** by Musser in 1950.

The comprehensiveness of Beard's new book is unsurpassed in previous publications. **Turf Management for Golf Courses** can replace an assorted four or five books previously needed to supply the information needs of golf course superintendents and greens committeemen. Its price of nearly $50 might stagger some people, but there is little question of its value.

This is not just a book by one person, even someone as recognized as Beard. USGA's regional directors were on the editorial board and seven superintendents made up a review board for the project. Clearly, Beard preserved much of the historical and basic material of Piper, Oakley, and Musser. From his work on the **Turfgrass Bibliography** he clearly values and utilizes the work of previous authors.



Turf Management for Golf Courses is more than 600 pages in length and consists of 12 chapters. Highlights include Great Golf Holes, cultural system specifications for each site and turfgrass type, a color section on turfgrass diseases, a very thorough section on symptoms of turfgrass injury, and clear explanation of the mathematical calculations required to perform management duties. The history section gives valuable background on the development of current techniques.

Beard discusses course construction, irrigation design, and even getting ready for tournaments. In fact, there is little if anything missing. By using this book a superintendent could almost insure his job.

In future editions, perhaps, Beard can include history of more contemporary superintendents and what

40° or above should be considered. This will control aphids, many scales, and mites.

Dormant oil should be applied to the point of runoff. One should use highly refined oils, e.g. 80- 90- or 100 second oils. These highly refined superior plant oils (100 sec.) have little or no phytotoxic effects and can be used on a broad variety of plants. The mode of action of these plant oils is to smother the eggs of these sucking insects, thus only total coverage of the plant will result in control.

Several plants that often have heavy aphid populations include linden, ash, and crabapples. These plants almost warrant some annual control.

There are several plants that are particularly sensitive to dormant oil and, therefore, one should not apply it to these plants, e.g. birch, beech, hickory, or walnut (that is, the thin-barked trees). Further, if one has a 'Moerheimii' or Colorado "blue-type" spruce, dormant oil would eliminate or remove the bloom but will not injure the plant.

Early spring is also a time for **fertilizing.** It has been clearly shown from studies by Heimlich and Neely at the University of Illinois, and my studies at Ohio State, that timing results in the maximum effect of fertilization. That is, the same amount of fertilizer will have a more positive impact on the health and vigor of the tree when applied on or before the 15th of April (commencement of growth), when frost is out of the soil. Fertilizing at other times of the year could be beneficial but will not have as much impact.

When assessing your landscape, you note some decreased rate of growth on some trees, then early spring fertilization is paramount. Further, it is a cost effective task to combine tree fertilization with turf fertilization at this early time. **WTT**

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they have done for the industry. Also, the wide columns and small type make the otherwise well-designed book harder than necessary to read.

If there are 12,900 golf facilities in the U.S., then 12,900 superintendents should buy this book as should each greens committee. This book will carry the standard for golf course management just as its two predecessors did for 20-30 years. It may be too expensive for students, but certainly it is worth spending $46.75 to protect the business and property of a golf course.

Bruce F. Shank, editor

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the flowering since the flower buds are formed on current season wood. These would include: Butterfly-bush *(Buddleia davidi)*, Summersweet *(Clethra alnifolia)*, Rose of Sharon *(Hibiscus syriacus)*, and European Cranberrybush *(Viburnum opulus)*.

Rejuvenation of shrubs is a particularly important consideration in pruning the plant back to six inches from the soil and allowing the shrub to come up from the suckers. This is another way to have new plants by reworking old shrubs while correcting neglected plants. This spring rejuvenation has saved many landscapes.

The application of dormant oil is one of the most effective, yet environmentally sound practices for control of sucking insects. The outstanding grounds manager or plantsman is constantly reviewing conditions of the landscape. While pruning one has opportunity to assess the plants for disease and insect problems.

If sucking insects are a problem, then the application of a dormant oil any time during March when the temperature is