

COLOR from p.36

an architectural color consultant firm in Irvine, Calif., says some flowers are too bright, too stimulating for the surroundings.

Tate is also a member of The Color Marketing Group, an international, non-profit association of design and color professionals, located in Alexandria, Va. She suggests:

- Dusky purples, car-amels and reds will pick up the sunset, any nearby rock outcroppings and evening shadows of a mountain view.

- For coastal areas, consider copying the colors of the water, the sunrise, the beach sand and rocks.

- Courses in the Southwest may use

the desert as master palette. There, the colors are many: sunrise and sunset; bright blossoms; subtle, cool colors from the sand, native cactus and sage brush.

- Sawyer stresses seasonal color as well as annual hues. Seasonal color with perennials and flowering shrubs can generate favorable impressions with less maintenance.

- Don't forget green. Build on shades of green, layering hues of light and dark, or using variations in the blue-green or yellow-green palette. Use perennials with variegated leaves, and add tones of white, yellow, pink or red.

Annuals, of course, are high maintenance choices, and may need lots of water,

depending on the varieties chosen.

Plant annuals where care can be provided easily and economically. Borders of annuals around—or in—a portion of permanent beds may make for a good mix.

Try red and white petunias by the clubhouse, deep pink impatiens by the ninth hole turn. But change them the next year.

For a final lesson, play your course or a neighboring one. Where does the course look weak? What views and combinations are most striking? Take notes—photos if you can—and use them for guidance.

—The authors are freelance writers specializing in the horticultural field. They work out of their office in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

LM survey says flowers more popular than ever at nation's golf courses

One super-intendent LM talked to says he buys 200 to 300 flats each year at a cost of between \$6 and \$7 per flat.

■ It's no longer unusual to find flowers in and around the nation's golf courses. Virtually all the golf course superintendents—97.8 percent, actually—surveyed by LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT magazine admit to having them on their courses.

Most—nine out of 10—use annual flowers in the clubhouse area, but annuals are becoming more popular at various other points on the course itself.

For instance, about 60 percent (of the 93 supers we surveyed at the GCSAA's last national conference) feature annuals around tees. Almost half use them between holes, and nearly one-fourth have them around greens.

Roland White of Bald Peak Country Club in Melvin Village, N.H., could have been one of the first superintendents to feature flowers on his course. He started planting them 19 years ago and now has "beds all around the course."

"Overall, there's less maintenance, once you've got the beds in shape," White reports. "We treat them every spring with Eptam

and find we have very few weeds."

White hires two women to tend the flowers and flower beds around the clubhouse—one his wife—during the summer. They work 24 to 36 hours each.

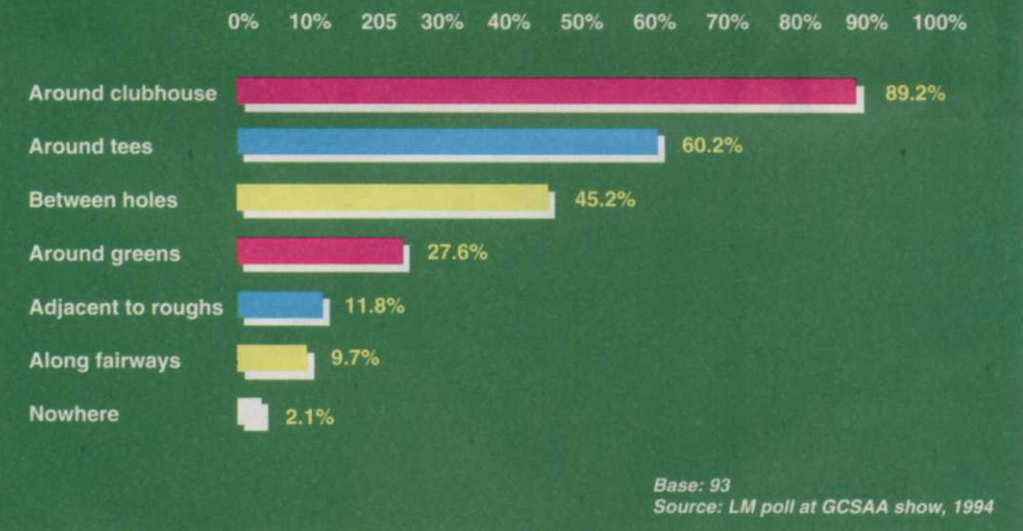
"We put the flowers where they can be seen, in front of our stone walls, around boulders—but we don't have mass plantings," White says. "They go real well here in New Hampshire."

Among the more popular annuals are marigolds, impatiens, snapdragons, periwinkle and salvia. Each species is specific to the types and amounts of soil, fertility, light and water required.

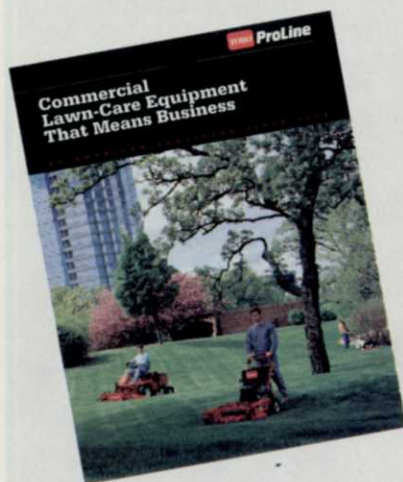
There have been flowers on display at Franklin Hills Country Club, Franklin, Mich. since **Tom Lawrence** has been there—five years. This year, he's switching to more annuals after a season with more perennials.

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PERCENT OF GOLF COURSES USING ANNUAL COLOR, BY LOCATION



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SURVEY from p. 40

"We have lots of flowers—you name it, we've got it," Lawrence observes, ticking off begonias, impatiens, petunias, geraniums, snapdragons and salvia.

He says the club purchases 200 to 300 flats each year at a cost of between \$6 and \$7 per flat.

"Last year, we had a full-time gardner to pull weeds, fertilize, edge the beds and water," says Lawrence. "This year, we're putting one of our regular crews on them."

Faron Stoops at Chambersburg Country Club in Scotland, Pa. uses chrysanthemums, geraniums, impatiens and tulips—certainly nothing elaborate, but plants that provide plenty of color.

"It's probably a little more expensive to

plant and maintain the flowers," Stoops notes, "but you've got to weigh how they look. We put them where golfers can see them (around the clubhouse, between holes, around tees and around greens), but not where they're in play." Stoops started adding both annuals and perennials about seven years ago, and reports excellent acceptance by the club's members.

"Annuals offer the most prolific flowering of all groundcovers or ornamentals," points out **Jim McMahon** of Coronis Landscaping, Nashua, N.H. "Though they only live for one season, they bloom throughout the growing period, producing continuous color.

"Annuals are the correct choice whenever a big splash of color is desired."

—Jerry Roche

PLANTING AND CULTURE OF SELECTED ANNUALS

PLANT	WHEN TO PLANT	EXPOSURE	SPACING
<i>ageratum</i>	after last frost	semi-shade; full sun	10-12"
<i>babysbreath</i>	early spring; summer	sun	10-12"
<i>balsam</i>	after last frost	sun	12-14"
<i>calendula</i>	early spring; shade late fall	sun	8-10"
<i>candytuft</i>	early spring; late fall	sun	8-12"
<i>China-aster</i>	after last frost	sun	10-12"
<i>cockscomb</i>	early spring; summer	sun; shade	10-12"
<i>coleus</i>	after last frost	sun	10-12"
<i>cosmos</i>	after last frost	sun; partial shade	10-12"
<i>dahlia</i>	early spring	sun	12-14"
<i>forget-me-not</i>	spring; summer	sun; partial shade	10-12"
<i>four-o'clock</i>	after last frost	partial shade, shade (summer)	12-14"
<i>gaillardia</i>	early spring thru summer	sun	10-12"
<i>impatiens</i>	after last frost	sun; shade	10-12"
<i>larkspur</i>	late fall	partial; deep shade	6-8"
<i>lupine</i>	early spring; late fall	sun	6-8"
<i>marigold</i>	after last frost; summer	semi-shade; sun	10-14"
<i>morning glory</i>	after last frost	sun	8-12"
<i>nasturtium</i>	after last frost	sun	8-12"
<i>pansy</i>	after last frost	sun	6-8"
<i>petunia</i>	late fall	sun or shade (summer)	12-14"
<i>phlox</i>	early spring	sun	12-14"
<i>poppy</i>	early spring thru summer	sun	6-10"
<i>portulaca</i>	after last frost; late fall	sun, shade (summer)	10-12"
<i>rudbeckia</i>	spring; summer	sun	10-14"
<i>scarlet sage</i>	spring; summer	sun; part shade; shade (summer)	8-12"
<i>snapdragon</i>	spring; late fall	sun	6-10"
<i>spider plant</i>	early spring; spring; fall	sun	12-14"
<i>sunflower</i>	after last frost	sun	12-14"
<i>sweet alyssum</i>	early spring	sun	10-12"
<i>verbena</i>	after last frost	sun	18-24"
<i>vinca</i>	after last frost	sun	10-24"
<i>zinnia</i>	after last frost	sun	8-12"

Source: "Through the Green" (Georgia Golf Course Supts. Assn.)