

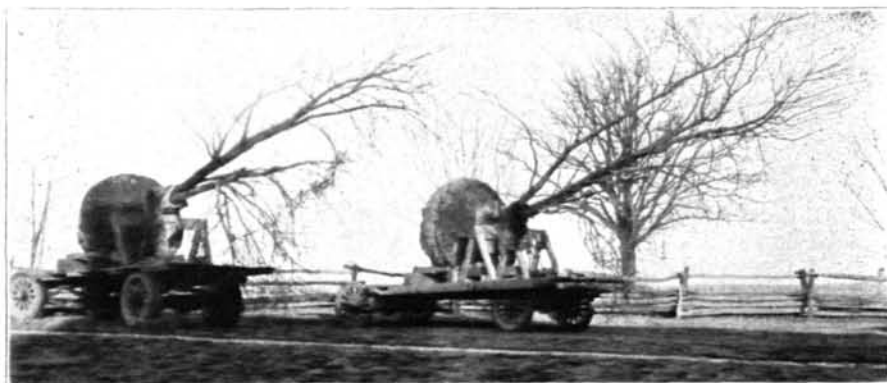
price would be two or three times as much. In a hardy garden, unless one desires to plant for immediate effect, it is not necessary to pay 20 to 25 cents for each plant. A package of seed of delphinium, hollyhock, coreopsis, gaillardia, sweet William, and others, if sown in the same place where the bent grass nursery is located and given the same attention as the nursery grass, will produce in a year's time all the flowers of these varieties that are desired; but one has to plan and wait a year to do it.

Our golf grounds can be made beautiful at little cost if we are satisfied to wait a few years for the growth of the trees and shrubs and flowers, and if some person, belonging to the club, is permitted and encouraged to do the work. They offer a unique opportunity for the preservation and enhancement of our native landscape within close range of our urban life. Beautifully planted golf grounds create not only pride among the members, but inspire other clubs to follow suit. Landscape beauty is contagious to a remarkable degree, and one good example of club pride spreads the charm over a wide area.

### Transplanting Trees at Mill Road Farm Golf Course

By C. A. Tregillus

In the completion of any landscape scheme, whether on the golf course or around the club house, it is often desirable to move trees of a fair size. This is not a difficult task; it can be managed by any greenkeeping crew with confidence provided conditions are right.



In moving large trees for transplanting a trailer made from an old truck chassis is an excellent carriage.

The simplest and easiest way to transplant a tree with more than a 3- or 4-inch trunk is with the root system frozen solidly in the ground. With a frozen ball the tree can be handled in a way not permitted when the earth can fall away from the roots. This convenience makes for much quicker work and also provides employment at a slack time of the year.

It is good management to prune the roots and to fertilize a season prior to transplanting. Though this is not always done it is a wise procedure, as it helps to overcome the check that is bound to be felt by any tree that loses a large proportion of its feeding roots. If time will permit it is good practice to prune the roots for two seasons. The

ground around the tree is divided into segments like pieces of a pie, and the first year each alternate section of the circumference is cut to prune back the roots and force new growth closer to the trunk. Fertilizing these sections will help the new growth. The following year the remainder of the ground is handled the same way. It generally happens however that the tree is wanted in a hurry and there is no time to follow this procedure, and it accordingly suffers for want of proper preparation. Fortunately the American elm, which is the most commonly transplanted tree in this part of the country, will stand considerable abuse in this respect; we take numbers out of the woods each winter here in Illinois and have not lost more than 2 or 3 per cent. Maples can be moved successfully in the frozen ball. Oaks of any size are hard to transplant and are rarely attempted. Beech is hazardous.



Over 200 trees were secured from this plantation of young maples and elms 3 years after the trees had been set out as whips. The vacant spaces remaining will be refilled with 6- to 8-foot whips. The screen along the roadway consists of bridal wreath, Philadelphus, honeysuckle, Chinese elm, and wild plum.

When moving trees in the frozen ball it is our practice to trench around the ball early in the winter to permit the frost to penetrate thoroughly. If the trenching is left until late so that the ground is frozen hard it is a good plan to trench gradually, say in 12-inch stages, so that sudden exposure to the weather will not injure the younger roots more than can be helped. Many prefer to leave the trenching until just before the tree is to be moved in order to conserve the moisture should the weather be unusually open. In this case one can save a lot of hard digging by mulching with manure and straw to keep some of the frost out of the ground. The size of the ball is governed by the amount of top growth; for each inch in trunk diameter about 9 to 12 inches of root ball should be secured.

The holes to receive the trees are made in the fall unless the rush of other work interferes. These are made from 2 to 3 feet larger than the ball of the tree to allow for easy handling and to leave room

for a good quantity of rich soil to encourage fresh root development. Since our soil is naturally poor and heavy we remove all the soil taken out of the holes and haul in sufficient rich black dirt to fill around the balls. This dirt is piled beside the holes and covered with straw or manure to keep from freezing. It is important to see that drainage is provided either naturally or artificially. We also make it a custom to explode a charge of dynamite in the bottom of the hole to loosen up ground beneath.



A 24-inch elm tree being moved one-third of a mile on house rollers

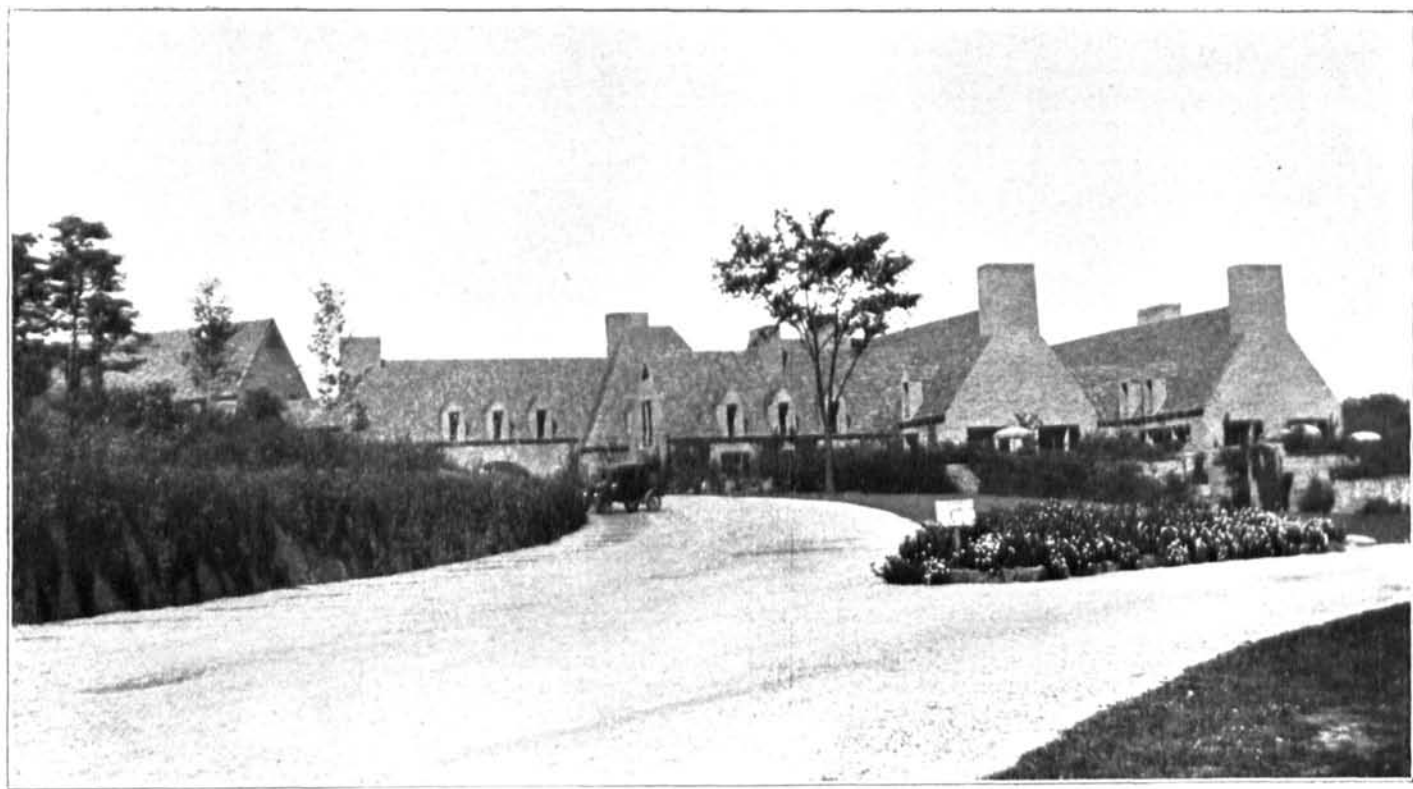
For short-distance hauling a handy mover can be made by slinging a low platform between the front and rear wheels of a farm wagon. In some parts of North America such wagons are in general use. A low-mounted wagon or sled makes it easy to roll the ball out of the hole and onto the mover. A block and tackle are sufficient equipment to pull the top over with trees having up to an 8- or 10-foot ball. It is a good precaution to wrap the trunk or branches where ropes will bear, to prevent chafing. We usually wrap the trunks with grass rope, which not only protects from injury during moving but also from subsequent exposure where a tree has been moved from a sheltered to an exposed position.

Plenty of good rich soil to plant the tree in at its new location helps for a speedy recovery of vigor. When

water is available, we wash the soil in so that no air pockets will be left. Wire guy ropes with turn-buckles are used to hold the tree steady until the roots are thoroughly established. Frequent waterings the first summer will assist in settling the soil firmly around the roots. We allow a small stream from a hose to run for an hour or two at a time and soak the earth to the full depth of the hole. If the leaves commence to turn yellow, it is a sure sign that the tree is drying out and indicates that it needs a thorough soaking. It is also good practice to wash down the main stem a couple of times a day to cool off the bark.

During a dry fall trees may be moved quite easily. Additional precaution must then be taken to keep the root ball intact, and to do this it is wrapped in canvas, which also prevents excessive drying out. Additional protection must be given the trunk to avoid barking.

Large trees with 15-inch trunks require special equipment, and it is well to have such jobs done by firms familiar with the work. The illustration shows a 24-inch tree on house rollers; the combined weight of tree and earth was estimated at between 25 and 30 tons.



Longue Vue club house, showing landscaping of its approach



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It is not raining rain for me,  
It's raining daffodils;  
In every dimpled drop I see  
Wild flowers on the hills.

The clouds of gray engulf the day  
And overwhelm the town;  
It is not raining rain to me,  
It's raining roses down.

It is not raining rain to me,  
But fields of clover bloom,  
Where any buccaneering bee  
Can find a bed and room.

A health unto the happy,  
A fig for him who frets!  
It is not raining rain to me,  
It's raining violets.

Robert Loveman

