

## \*\*\* Field Notes For May \*\*\*

### From A. M. Radko, Eastern Region:

Research continues to play a vital role in golf course maintenance and management. One of the major sources of research revenue is derived from funds raised by National Golf Day. When asked, please support National Golf Day at your club. Funds raised benefit all of golf through the U.S.G.A. Green Section Research and Education Fund, Inc., a non-profit organization whose sole aim is to invest in research that is beneficial to golf. This year almost \$40,000 is being invested through the U.S.G.A. Research and Education Fund at 19 universities in the interests of golf and golf course management. Your participation in National Golf Day means golf will benefit. We hope we can count on your continued support.

### From Lee Record, Mid-Continent Region:

State of Wisconsin 1975 Assembly Bill 347, "Bill prohibits the use of phenoxy herbicides for herbicidal purposes," met much opposition on the March 19 hearing in the Assembly Chamber. Testimony presented in opposition to this bill was given by all agricultural related fields, including the testimony of William Eckert, Golf Course Superintendent at Maple Bluff Country Club and Chairman of the Wisconsin Environment Committee. It is too early to predict the outcome of Assembly Bill 347, but all indications point to this bill's not passing.

### From Stan Zontek, Eastern Region:

The Crop Science Society of America has announced publication of an important addition to your turfgrass library. *Proceedings of the Second International Turfgrass Research Conference* is now available from the Society. Edited by Dr. Eliot C. Roberts of the University of Rhode Island, the *Proceedings* carries 628 pages in hard bound volume. Copies may be obtained from:

Crop Science Society of America  
677 South Segoe Road  
Madison, Wisconsin 53711



*Alexander M. Radko presenting Green Section research check to Dr. J. Gordon Futral of the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of Georgia. In the background is Dennis C. Davis (Left) a graduate student and Dr. B.P. Verna of the Department.*

### From William H. Bengeyfield, Western Region:

Dr. Charles Gould reports 156 varieties of bentgrasses are now being tested at the Western Washington Research Center, Puyallup, Wash., with support from the USGA Green Section. Among the common commercially available types, Penncross, Emerald and Exeter have been much more resistant to *Fusarium Patch* than Highland. Astoria, Holfior and Seaside were intermediate.

In the bluegrasses, the two most rust resistant of 127 varieties under test last year were Bonnieblue and Majestic. These varieties were also found to be "intermediate" in resistance to *Helminthosporium*.

From the University of Arizona, Dr. Bob Kneebone reports a remarkable response from rye and bentgrass to 0-46-0 on overseeded Tifgreen this winter. He is convinced that phosphorus is necessary on sandy soil mixes for good cold weather growth and color. Might file this away for next winter.

### From Holman Griffin, Mid-Atlantic Region:

Another fairly mild winter in the Mid-Atlantic states has been favorable for warm and cool season turf. Bermudagrass use as a fairway turf, especially some of the winter hardy varieties now on the market, is gaining popularity in the transition zone around Washington, D.C. An especially promising combination results from overseeding bermuda with perennial ryegrass for year round green color, as reported by George Thompson, Superintendent at Columbia Country Club in Chevy Chase, Md. Thompson's program of combination bermuda and perennial ryegrass began in 1968.

### From Monty Moncreif, Southern Region:

How much are clubs cutting back on their budgets? Budgets in the Southern Region have been considered very carefully for 1975. Budgets will range from as much as 20 per cent increases in some cases to a 30 per cent cut in others. The 30 percent will certainly result in personnel reduction, and it will be a time to make a definite decision on whether or not to retain the less competent employees. Time and motion studies throughout the golf course operation will enable better utilization of personnel.

*Dr. Glenn W. Burton (Right) receives the 1975 USGA Green Section research support check from James B. Moncrief, Southern Green Section Director.*



### From Carl Schwartzkopf, Mid-Continent Region:

The 38th Midwest Regional Turfgrass Foundation meeting was held at Purdue University in early March. Over 725 individuals registered and participated in the three-day educational meeting.

### From Billy Buchanan, Eastern Region:

#### THOSE WERE THE GOOD OULD DAYS(?)

Forty-five years ago, a list of equipment necessary to operate the maintenance department of a 9-hole course contained the following items:

- 1 Agricultural harrow
- 1 Fairway mowing machine
- 1 Mower, 3-gang, with tractor hitch
- 1 Tractor
- 2 Greens mowers
- 1 Tee mower
- 1 Ordinary lawn mower
- 2 Wheelbarrows
- 1 Sod cutter and lifter
- 1 Hole cutter
- 9 Hole rims
- 9 Tee markers
- 9 Flags
- 1 Flexible steel mat
- 3 Ball washers
- 1 Compost mixer or screener
- 9 Sprinklers
- 1 Dump cart
- 1000 Feet hose
- Necessary rakes and shovels

This list is cutting the corner close, but it means the difference between a cow pasture and a golf course in many cases. Counting the tractor in for around \$700, the total cost of the above equipment would be in the neighborhood of \$2,200."

Where maintenance labor cost needed to be controlled, a club in North Dakota assigned two members to each green. The members were responsible for its care. In Kingfisher, Oklahoma that same year, a club reported the good fortune in having a neighboring farmer who was an enthusiastic golfer. It cost the club between \$40 and \$50 a month to keep up the fairways and greens. The farmer-greenkeeper used his own tractor and power, the club owned the mowers.

THOSE WERE THE GOOD OLD DAYS!