

ported along this line and that the foregoing statement is based entirely on the author's suppositions.

11. The judicious use of herbicides appears to have a place in *Poa annua* control. There are several chemical materials that exhibit some degree of selectivity between *Poa annua* and the bentgrasses. Bentgrasses, however, seem to be quite susceptible to damage by most herbicidal chemicals and therefore any herbicide should be used cautiously on putting greens.

Herbicidal control measures may eliminate a stand of *Poa annua* and they may discourage its return. It will be very difficult to maintain putting green turf in a "Poa-free" condition, however, unless the points discussed in foregoing paragraphs are given some attention.

The use of herbicides to control other weeds will help indirectly in the control of *Poa annua*. For instance an infestation of crabgrass

which goes out in the fall opens the turf for *Poa* invasion.

12. Use a bentgrass that grows vigorously and resists diseases that would thin it out. There are several excellent putting green strains of bentgrass available. Some of them do well in almost every part of the country where bentgrass is grown. A good vigorous strain of bentgrass will go a long way toward winning the battle against *Poa annua*.

When the reader considers this "Twelve Point Program," he is likely to conclude that "this is not just a *Poa annua* control program it is almost a complete management program." If the reader reaches such a conclusion, this article will have achieved its purpose. Indeed, nothing short of a complete program of good management will provide good *Poa annua* control. Conversely, it appears that we have the means for effective, if not complete, *Poa annua* control, but everyone of these tools must be used if our efforts are to meet with success.

Pilot Study Of Maintenance Costs Is Started

The USGA Green Section staff has undertaken a pilot study designed to provide a uniform method of recording maintenance costs. The need for a uniform system of accounting arises from the natural desire of club officials to compare their costs of operation with those of other clubs. Obviously, such comparisons cannot be made with validity unless accounting procedures and units of maintenance are standardized.

Mr. Allan Brown, Chairman of the Green Section Special Committee on Uniform Accounting and Terminology said in a recent report, "We hope that the study will result in a system by which golf clubs can compare their costs of operation and their various accounting practices with those of other clubs of equal standing among the USGA member clubs."

In order that this pilot study may provide a thorough test of the adequacy of the proposed system, approximately 120 clubs throughout the United States will be asked to cooperate. Each Green Section staff member will contact representa-

tive clubs in his area and ask them to use the suggested procedures for a period of one year.

Tributary to the value of the system is the concept of dividing all maintenance into units. The cost of maintenance of a single unit in terms of man hours becomes a figure that can be used satisfactorily in comparisons. Without such bases for comparison, a representative club of "A" says, "We spent \$4,000 last year for labor for mowing fairways," and the member from club "B" says, "Why we only spent \$3,400 for that item." Nothing is ever said about the price of the labor, the number of acres of fairways, nor the frequency of mowing. Club "A" actually may be doing a more efficient job of mowing fairways than club "B" when costs are reduced to units of maintenance.

If your club should be asked to participate in this study, your cooperation would be much appreciated. The expressions resulting from a broad sample of experience will provide a better method of accounting procedure.