

UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION GREEN SECTION EASTERN REGION

NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

MID-ATLANTIC DISTRICT
PLANT INDUSTRY STATION
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND



EASTERN TURFLETTER

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FROM ADDRESS BY COL. HARRY C. ECKHOFF, EASTERN FIELD REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NATIONAL GOLF FOUNDATION:

Round-up of Golf Playing Facilities. National Golf Foundation records reveal that there are now 5745 golf courses in the United States. Types of golf courses in operation throughout the U. S. are: private country clubs - 2986 (a gain of 99 over a year ago); semi-private (profit motive) - 1904 (gain of 72); and municipal or tax supported courses - 855 (gain of 21). These courses may be broken down again as follows: 3308 9-hole courses utilizing 201,788 acres and 2437 18-or-more-hole courses using 348,491 acres. Total investment approximates \$1,325,000,000. Municipal courses representing about 15% of the overall total receive about 40% of the total golf play; semi-private courses (33% of total) enjoy about 28%; private courses (52%) get about 32%. With 300 more courses and additions now under construction, 1959 will see the top figure for courses in existence shattered (1930 records show 5856). 182 new courses and additions came into play in 1958 - a record year since 1942. Some existing golf playing facilities are lost each year because of real estate subdivisions, super highways, and elaborate suburban shopping centers.

Golf Play Continues to Increase. Increased weekday play along with continued increases in women and junior play contributed to 1958's total golf play of approximately 75 million rounds on the nation's public and private golf courses. This is an increase of 5.7% over the previous year when the play was 71 million rounds. An estimated 3,970,000 men, women, and juniors played at least ten rounds of golf on the nation's golf courses during 1958 - an increase of 290,000 "regular" golfers over 1957 (an estimated additional million plus played less frequently).

What's Ahead for 1959 and the 1960's. With over 300 new courses under construction and another 900 in planning, 1959 will be the biggest year ever in the U. S. for expansion of golf playing facilities. That there will be a continued shortage of golf playing facilities for some time is evidenced by the following statistics:

At present there is an average of one golf course in the U. S. for every 30,461 people. In 1930 there was one for every 20,833. Population in the U. S. is expected to be over 200,000,000 by the end of the 1960's (now 175,000,000; was 122,000,000 in 1930). To maintain our present average, 1000 more golf courses need to be built in the next ten years; about 3500 more courses must come into being by the end of the '60's to equal the 1930 average. Population growth and continued increase in golf play will demand more and more golf course construction in the years ahead.

FROM ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE S. LANGFORD, DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Sweetened Baits for Fly Control — provide a new and low cost method for control of these pests in farm buildings. Dr. Langford stated that similar techniques could be used about trash and garbage cans around the clubhouse. Dry and wet baits could be easily prepared with sugar or molasses plus certain organic phosphorus insecticides, such as chlorthion, Diazinon, Dipterex (Bayer's L 13/59), malathion, Pirazinon and TEPP.

Sugar solutions, poisoned with phosphorus-base insecticides, are effective for killing flies. In certain respects, wet baits are more versatile than dry baits. They may be applied with a sprayer, and for that reason can be used to advantage in places where it is difficult to use dry baits.

A satisfactory homemade wet bait that has governmental approval for use in dairy barns may be prepared from malathion. Use the following formula:

Water	1 gallon
Granulated Sugar	1 pound
Malathion (50% emulsifiable)	1 ounce

Larger amounts of the bait may be prepared by using proportionately larger quantities of the several ingredients. If emulsifiable malathion is not available, a satisfactory bait can be prepared by substituting 2 ounces of 25% wetttable powder in the above formula.

FROM ADDRESS BY MR. DICK SCHMIDT, DEPARTMENT OF AGRONOMY, VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Reporting on his work in research conducted while at Pennsylvania State University, Mr. Schmidt cited results of 2,4-D applications on various turfgrass species at different stages of seedling growth as follows:

1. Kentucky bluegrass and creeping red fescue seedlings were more susceptible to injury in Spring and Fall while colonial bentgrass seedlings were injured more with Fall treatment.
2. Kentucky bluegrass seedlings tolerated a one pound per acre application of 2,4-D at the age of 4 weeks, while tolerance ages for red fescue and colonial bentgrass were 6 and 10 weeks respectively. One-half pound rates of 2,4-D per acre produced similar results as the one pound rate on seedling turfgrasses.
3. Treatments of 8 and 10 week-old turf showed significant injury only to the bentgrass when applied in the Fall at the heavier rate (one pound). This supports several reports of observations that bentgrass suffers more permanent injury from fall treatments of 2,4-D than at other periods.

4. When 2,4-D was sprayed on foliage and soil, injury was greater than when only foliage was sprayed.

FROM ADDRESS BY MR. HUGH MCRAE, PAST PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GARDENERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The grooming and manicuring of fine turfgrasses is the primary concern of Superintendents, but don't overlook the importance of club and grounds beautification which results from intelligent plantings of ornamentals, trees, and shrubs. The nice part of it is that you can choose your program and select nursery stock according to budget. Today planting materials are easily accessible; unlike years ago, there are now many fine nurseries which carry a wide selection of good plant material. Also don't overlook the native material in wooded areas on your property -- good plants and trees could often be obtained there.

FROM ADDRESS BY MR. R. P. KORBOBO, DEPARTMENT OF ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURE, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Some Landscape Tips for the Golf Course. To get the most out of a day of golf, Mr. Korbobo advises "Look UP and drink in the natural beauty of plant life on the golf course -- 'KEEP HEAD DOWN' only when playing a shot!"

1. Screen off the maintenance shed using natural vegetation which require little or no trimming such as hemlock, sassafrass, vibernum, to name a few ... if shed is in full sun, wisteria is a good selection.
2. Screen off the parking lot in some manner -- hedges are used mostly for this purpose.
3. Prime needs to a good entrance to club grounds are good turf, some good plants, and neatness.
4. Replace the trees removed or lost yearly.
5. Use native planting material -- they usually take care of themselves-- some examples: witch hazel, spice bush, native rhododendron, American holly.
6. Try to "frame" the clubhouse so that portions of it can be seen from some distant tee (usually the 9th or 18th) through a frame of beautiful trees.
7. Accentuate points of terrain out of the way of play with showy trees or shrubs -- such as weeping Japanese cherry, flowering crabapple, hawthorne, sassafrass, and pine trees.
8. Provide some background for the flag on each green, if possible, without planting too close to the putting surface. Trees planted too close may develop into tree root and air drainage problems.
9. Funnel foot traffic, if possible, past natural lakes or ponds on the course in such a way that the reflection of the trees and ornamentals show in the water.

Eastern Turfletter

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