

UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION GREEN SECTION EASTERN REGION

NORTHEASTERN DISTRICT

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

MID-ATLANTIC DISTRICT

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JENKINTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA



EASTERN TURFLETTER

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Some Light Philosophizing

As any year draws to a close, people in all walks of life reflect some on the year past...superintendents too have good opportunity (like all who work with nature) to reminisce...to think of friends gained and lost...of things learned and of perhaps a few things that had to be "unlearned"...of things accomplished and things left to do...and not least to reflect some on this ever quickening pace of golf, and wonder a little about where we are going...and what it takes to keep pace... problems concerned with the heavier use of the golf courses ...and the necessary sure-handedness of those responsible for their care...day to day decisions that call for every ounce of "know-how" from practical experience together with the technical advances picked up from many sources including the turf meetings, field days, refresher courses, and conferences.

January through March are months for the conference phase of "technical" learning in the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern Regions. Several important conferences are now firmly scheduled.

Jan. 9-10	Mid-Atlantic Turfgrass Conference	Lord Baltimore Hotel Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16-19	Rutgers Four Day Turfgrass Conference	Rutgers University New Brunswick, N.J.
Jan. 27	USGA Green Section Educational Program -- The Golf Course Worker, His Training and Direction	Biltmore Hotel New York, N. Y.
Jan. 29- Feb. 3	32nd Annual GCSA Turfgrass Conference and Show	Royal York Hotel Toronto, Canada

Feb. 14-15	Virginia's First Turf Conference	Jefferson Hotel Richmond, Va.
Feb. 20-23	Penn State Turfgrass Conference	Penn State Univ. University Park, Pa.
Feb. 27- Mar. 2	Cornell Turfgrass Conference	Cornell University Ithaca, N. Y.

Some Suggested Reading

The months of January through March are also good months for catching up on the turf reading and re-reading that we didn't always have time for in the growing season...and recommended high on the list is the article "Specifications for a Method of Putting Green Construction" which appeared in the September, 1960 issue of the USGA JOURNAL and TURF MANAGEMENT. If you happened to miss this article, reprints will be available soon at either office listed on the letterhead. This is another Green Section "bonus"...along with the many other activities which makes your Green Section support a valuable asset to your club, your superintendent, your members, and to golf in general. We welcome your participation and if you wish Green Section Visiting Service particulars, please send us a note along with your request for the reprint mentioned.

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Some Ways to Prevent Wintertime Damage to Trees and Shrubs

Here are a few suggestions that specialists in ornamental horticulture at the New York State College of Agriculture recommend you follow: (Reprinted from Westchester County Farm and Home News, by Arthur S. Lieberman, N.Y.S. College of Agriculture at Cornell Univ.)

1. "Harden off" the plants (allow their tissue to become less succulent) in late summer and early fall.

One way to do this is to avoid pruning trees and shrubs from July 15 on. This helps to prevent late tender growth being forced out. Also, remember that it is advisable to prune plants in the spring because wounds heal most rapidly at that time.

2. Maintain plants in a healthy state during the growing season so food production is at a maximum.

It has been found that plants going into the winter with a good reserve of carbohydrates will generally be better able to resist winter damage. Therefore, keep the leaves (which produce the food for the plant) free from disease and insect problems in the growing season.

3. Allow the root systems of plants to get well established before winter sets in.

In upstate New York, it is safer to transplant most trees and shrubs in the spring than in fall. This is especially true for

those trees which are known to be difficult to transplant, as birch, beech, hawthorn, and white oak. The same is true for cotoneaster and pyracantha shrubs as well as roses and broadleaved evergreens (such as rhododendron, mountain laurel, holly, and others). There are some exceptions to the above rule, but in general spring is the recommended planting season.

4. In the fall, mulch and water all evergreens once leaves from non-evergreen trees have fallen. Put on 2 to 3 inches of peat moss or similar material and water it in well before the ground freezes. Water thoroughly to moisten soil to a depth of 8 inches or more. This will help to prevent leaves on the evergreens from scorching (turning brown in winter-time).
5. In future plantings, choose plants hardy enough for the location in which you intend to plant them. Remember to go by the temperature that actually occurs at the location rather than in general weather bureau temperature listed for the vicinity. There is frequently a considerable variation between the officially recorded temperature and the temperature in your garden where the plants are located.

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Some Thing to Remember

A limited number of turfgrass students of Penn State and the University of Massachusetts will be seeking placement training for the summer months of '61...however, arrangements should be made well in advance... for information on student placement contact...

Dr. Joseph Troll
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dr. Joseph Duich
Penn State University
University Park, Pennsylvania

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Holiday Greetings To All Our Readers

From the Green Section Staff

Eastern Turfletter

USGA GREEN SECTION

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