



# UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION GREEN SECTION

## Southern Turfletter

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### GREEN SECTION EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS

Readers of the Southern Turfletter will be interested in two meetings of a series sponsored by the USGA Green Section which will deal with the subject "Traffic on the Golf Course." These meetings will be held in Dallas, Texas, on March 20 and in Tifton, Georgia, on April 9. The Tifton meeting will be a part of the 17th Annual Southeastern Turfgrass Conference.

The matters of traffic, how to control it, and how to counteract the effects of it are among the most serious problems facing golf course superintendents. The discussions at these meetings will allow you to hear what your fellow workers are doing about the problem, and you will have an opportunity to present ideas of your own. The topics to be discussed and the participants are shown in the following programs of the respective meetings.

#### TRAFFIC ON THE GOLF COURSE

March 20, 1963 - Dallas, Texas  
April 9, 1963 - Tifton, Georgia

10 A.M. - 1 P.M. in Dallas  
9 A.M. - 12 Noon in Tifton

AT THE DALLAS MEETINGS: Chairman - Mr. Les Stemmons, Jr.

The Traffic Problem - (30 minutes)

William H. Bengeyfield

Planning for Traffic-Distribution and Control - (30 minutes)

B. F. K. Mullins

Planning of Golf Course Features - (30 minutes)

Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson

AT THE TIFTON MEETING: Chairman - Mr. Henry H. Russell

Introductory Remarks - (15 minutes)

Henry H. Russell

The Traffic Problem and Thoughts About Traffic Control - (30 minutes)

W. R. Thompson, Jr.

Planning of Golf Course Features - (30 minutes)

Richard S. Tufts

Recess - 15 minutes

\*The remainder of the program will be the same at Dallas and Tifton:

Roads on the Golf Course-Panel Discussion

IN DALLAS: (45 minutes)

Moderator: Holman M. Griffin

Ross Bush  
Tom Leonard

IN TIFTON: (60 minutes)

Moderator: J. B. Moncrief

Charles Danner  
Dr. Marvin Ferguson

Discussion - (30 minutes)

LUNCH - 1 P.M. in Dallas

LUNCH - 12 Noon in Tifton

2 - 5 P.M. in Dallas

1:30 - 4:30 P.M. in Tifton

Effects of Traffic on Turf

IN DALLAS: (20 minutes)

W. Wayne Allen

IN TIFTON: (30 minutes)

Dr. Glenn W. Burton

Effects of Traffic on Soils

IN DALLAS: (25 minutes)

Dr. W. O. Trogdon

IN TIFTON: (30 minutes)

Dr. Marvin H. Ferguson

Maintenance Practices Which Will Overcome Harmful Effects of Traffic-Panel Discussion

IN DALLAS: (45 minutes)

Moderator: A. M. Radko

Grover Keeton  
James L. Jennings

IN TIFTON: (45 minutes)

Moderator: A. M. Radko

Harry Wright  
Palmer Maples

Recess - 15 minutes

Care and Handling of Golf Carts-Panel Discussion

IN DALLAS: (45 minutes)

Moderator: W. Wayne Allen

Frank Essex  
Jack Munger  
Holman M. Griffin

IN TIFTON: (60 minutes)

Moderator: Jimmy Dudley

T. M. Baumgardner  
Ted Booterbaugh

Discussion - (30 minutes in Dallas)

ADJOURN

LIME

Many soils throughout the South will support better turf if they are adequately limed. Lime affects soil both chemically and physically, and it provides some nutrients for use by the plant, depending upon the kind of lime used.

Lime is most often used for the purpose of altering the soil reaction or pH value. Soils which show a reaction of less than 6.0 on the pH scale are usually benefitted by an application of lime. A slightly acid condition of about pH 6.5 (7.0 is neutral) is considered to be the point at which most of the plant nutrients contained in the soil are available for use by the plant. Either very alkaline or very acid conditions cause some of the nutrients to be combined in insoluble or unavailable forms.

The amount of lime needed to correct an acid condition will depend upon the kind of lime used and the nature of the soil. A clay soil will require more lime for a given change in reaction than will a sandy soil. This is because of the "buffering" action of clay. State experiment stations or commercial laboratories can make tests and provide competent advice about lime requirements of your soil.

In addition to its value in the adjustment of pH, lime is a source of the nutrient calcium which is essential for plant growth. One of the important functions of calcium in the plant is that it is a constituent of the cell wall structure. Dolomitic lime is a rich source of magnesium which is another element essential to the growth of plants. Magnesium is one of the elements which constitute chlorophyll, the green pigment in plants. This is the material that forms carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water in the presence of sunlight through the process of photosynthesis. Chlorophyll has been called the basis of all life because of its role in the photosynthetic reaction.

Lime improves the soil physically as well as chemically by causing clay particles to aggregate as granules. This granulation provides better drainage and aeration with all the benefits that these conditions imply.

Sources of lime are hydrated lime, ground limestone, ground oyster shell, and dolomitic limestone. Your choice of material will likely be based upon local availability. Lime is a cheap material unless it has to be hauled a long distance.

**\*\* COMING EVENTS \*\***

- February 25-26. . . . . Southern Turfgrass Conference  
Peabody Hotel  
Memphis, Tennessee
  
- April 8-9-10. . . . . 17th Annual Southeastern  
Turfgrass Conference  
Univ. of Georgia Coastal  
Plain Experiment Station  
Tifton, Georgia

# **Southern Turfletter**

USGA GREEN SECTION

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