Green Section Pointers on Summer Greens Care

With the hot humid days of summer upon us extra care and planned maintenance practices are extremely important. The following partial checklist of important maintenance practices is submitted for the aid of all superintendents.

WATERING: There are many different opinions on this particular phase of maintenance. The time of day during which watering should be accomplished always has been a subject of much discussion. The Green Section has determined that, for maximum freedom from brownpatch, watering should be accomplished during the early hours of the morning prior to mowing. A watering of this type has many advantages over night watering. Not only is the grass supplied with the necessary moisture for growth but early morning watering will break up the mycelium of brownpatch and also remove the dew, which, in itself is a perfect medium for the growth of the disease organism.

Another advantage of early morning watering is that the grass dries more quickly so that mowing can be started sooner. By avoiding evening watering the grass goes into the night dry and is in
a more favorable condition for resistance to brownpatch.

Watering when accomplished, whether in the morning or at night, should be thorough in order to promote deep root growth.

One exception to the above is during the period following a prolonged rainy season. Extreme care will have to be observed at a time like this to prevent "scald." Even though the soil may be saturated, several light sprinklings a day may be beneficial in order to reduce high evaporation rates and to keep the top layer of the soil moist. This procedure has been tried and has proved to be successful on many courses throughout the country.

MOWING: It is recommended that the mowers not be raised during the summer. If the grass becomes tender during these hot days, it has been proved that by skipping a mowing and keeping a constant mowing height, excellent results can be obtained.

One disadvantage of raising mowers during the summer is that a "nap" tends to develop which increases the watering problem and disease incidence. Where such a "nap" exists the control of diseases becomes more difficult.

Applications of chemicals to the surface of the grass will stop the immediate

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growth of the disease organisms, but with a heavy mat the organism lives below the surface and quickly reappears as soon as ideal weather conditions for the disease recur.

DISEASE CONTROL — BROWN-PATCH: Application of an inorganic mercury fungicide, applied at the rate of 1 to 2 ounces to 1,000 square feet at each application; or Tersan, applied at the manufacturer's recommendation, should give adequate control. The use of mercury compounds during hot weather may discolor the grass slightly and it definitely has a retarding effect on the growth rate. Tersan has been proved to be perfectly safe to use in hot weather.

COPPERSPOT: The chemicals best suited for the control of this disease are Puraturf and Puratized 177. Other commonly-used available fungicides have been unsuccessful in its control.

ALGAE CONTROL: Hydrated lime, applied at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds to 1,000 square feet, distributed as a spray or dust, has given rapid and satisfactory control of algae.

FERTILIZATION AND TOPDRESSING: No application of fertilizer or topdressing should be made during hot wea-
ther except where abnormal conditions prevail.

HEAVY SOILS: Poor water percolation into the soils can be attributed to heavy soils and matted greens. Shallow rooting is also prevalent in heavily-compacted soils. Plans should be formulated for aerating such soils in early fall when the grass is in an actively growing stage.

Winter School for Greenkeepers Opens Jan. 3, at Univ. of Mass.

The 19th annual ten week Winter School for Greenkeepers under the direction of Professors L. S. Dickinson and Geoffrey Cornish will open January 3, 1949 at the Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst.

Courses will be given in Grasses, Costs, Equipment, Soils, Fertilizers, Water Systems, Drainage, Botany and Entomology. A series of lectures will also be given on construction of fine turf areas.

A number of noted greenkeepers and golf course construction men are being invited to conduct discussions in the evening periods. In addition, part of the research work now being carried on at the University is located in greenhouses and will be available for the Winter School.

Attendance will be limited to 25 qualified men. Write direct to Prof. Dickinson for application blanks.