

ened turf is less able to withstand attack by the disease producing organism. Greens should be limed in fall when soil reaction is below pH 6.0.

Snow mold can be prevented by late fall applications of fungicide, provided the conditions mentioned above have been met. To date the mercurial materials have been most effective. The cadmium complexes have not performed as well. Most clubs use a two-to-one mixture of calomel and corrosive sublimate, but some apply semesan and have had good results. Calomel-corrosive mixture or semesan are applied in late fall, after the last heavy rain, and before the greens are permanently covered with snow. Selecting the time is not an easy matter. Water systems have been drained by that time, so dry sand, compost, etc. are used to provide the bulk needed to insure uniform distribution. Another treatment, but at half rate is made should snow disappear during a midwinter thaw, or when it melts in the spring. Slopes and banks that drain onto the putting green are treated as well as the putting surface proper. Even though the fungicide does not always prevent the disease, it usually reduces its severity so the injury is superficial. Then recovery occurs quickly after growth starts in the spring.

Some clubs remove snow in spring at the time it disappears normally by melting. This is good practice, especially when the snow covering is deep. Otherwise the water from the melting snow washes the fungicide away and keeps the grass wet for a week or more. Then snow mold damage occurs.

There were two reasons why snow mold was bad in 1947-1948. Summer weather continued right up to the first snow in mid-November. Grass was green and in active growth when snow came and stayed all winter. As a result few clubs applied any fungicide. The greenkeeper at one club made treatments on top of the snow right after the first snowfall. His greens came through the winter exceptionally well.

on the untreated check. Turf got no nitrogen all season. 5. Fungicide failed to prevent snow mold on the PK-ammonium sulphate plots. Fertilizer consisted of phosphate and potash spring and fall, and ammonium sulphate at 5 pounds per 1,000 square feet each month. Treatments stopped in late September. Even 4 ounce rate of calomel-corrosive did not prevent snow mold. 6. Snow removal in early spring from a green in New England. Removal is customary practice at this club, although it makes no difference some years. Benefits in odd years more than offset labor cost in other years.

