Root Systems

Tight Turf Treated at Ozaukee

Windburn damage was bad on high spots in the greens at Ozaukee CC, Milwaukee, Wis., in the spring of 1948. The weather was dry and windy. The grass started to turn green, then it withered and turned brown on the elevated parts of the greens. Examinations showed a matted condition at the surface and very shallow roots.

It was decided to drill the greens with a Turferator. Two men were used, one to operate the Turferator and the other to remove the loose soil around the holes with a home-made dandelion-type rake. The men exchanged places every half hour. With the large size greens on this course, from 1½ to 2 greens were drilled each day.

There was good recovery in the wind-burned spots by mid-June without any reseeding. The holes were left open and greens were not top-dressed. Examination showed deep roots four to five inches long in each hole. They started to develop within a week after drilling.

The Turferator was used periodically during the summer along the outside edge of the green to offset the compacting effect of power mowing.

The turf went through the summer in fine shape and maintenance was easier than the year before, according to Arno Weasel, the man in charge. This seemed like an unusual statement since others found 1948 a bad and trying year.

Hill Tells NY-Conn. Supts. of Oregon Seed

Twenty-five years ago Highland, Astoria and Seaside bents started the grass seed industry of Oregon—so Dr. D. D. Hill, Agronomist of Oregon State College told greenkeepers at the N.Y.-Conn. turf meeting in March. Dr. Hill is at Rutgers University as an exchange professor until June 1951. He and Dr. Gil Ahigren of Rutgers have switched jobs for the past year.

A. H. Maslin, Treas. the N.Y.-Conn. Assn. presided at the meeting attended by 53 members and guests. Maslin was ably assisted by Doug L. Ranklin, Westchester CC, and Edward P. Brady, N. Y. City Park Department. President A. R.