Leading Greenkeepers report

No Trouble with Brown Patch when Semesan or Nu-Green is used

For hundreds of greenkeepers, the problem of brown patch control is no problem at all. The November National Greenkeeper gave the experiences of a number of greenkeepers in combating brown patch, among them John M. Coutre, Indian Hills Country Club, Winnetka, Ill. He reported:

"This was the most successful season I have had in the control of brown patch. In all our nineteen greens there has not been a single spot of brown patch. I have tried various ways of controlling the disease and my only and most successful method is to soak my greens good once a week, preferably at night, and on the following day I give the greens a shot of Semesan. I was not bothered with any other diseases at all."

In the same issue, Otto Schael, greenkeeper Wausau Country Club, Schofield, Wis., said: "We had considerable brown patch, but treated it immediately with Nu-Green, which gave favorable results."

Brown patch doesn't wait for the warm, humid weather of midsummer to make its appearance. Small brown patch is prevalent throughout the country and may occur at any time during the growing season. It may appear under conditions favoring large brown patch, and also earlier and later in the season.

Both Semesan and Nu-Green are soluble organic mercury compounds. Neither will burn nor injure the finest turf when properly applied.

For the control of large and small brown patch, one pound of Semesan or Nu-Green to 50 gallons of water will treat 1000 square feet of turf by sprinkling. When applied with a power sprayer, 50 gallons of Semesan solution is sufficient for from 2000 to 3000 square feet of turf; 50 gallons of Nu-Green solution for from 1500 to 2000 square feet.

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the charm that those natural features have for the other ten per cent will, in time, spread until many others have caught the spirit of the great out-of-doors.

In Wisconsin and other central states, in some places in the rough, huge patches of pasque flowers might be naturalized. In early spring their blue haze on a hillside may prove to be a real attraction to the course. In summer, the hazel, the witch-hazel, and the hawthorn will add splashes of unusual shades and tints. For fall color, also, there are the sumach and the American high bush cranberry, which is more free from aphis than the European variety often sold by nurserymen. For spring, summer and autumn beauty there are the nannyberry, the Indian raisin, and the gray dogwood. Lilac borders are beautiful for their springtime bloom, but native shrubs should be used whenever possible. Lilacs are for sentiment, but native shrubs are for American spirit. For a low-growing shrub that thrives in sandy areas, New Jersey tea is a desirable choice. Prairie rose is often found satisfactory as a border planting between the roadway and the fence enclosing the course. It can be cut back to within six or eight inches of the ground in late fall to avoid its being the cause of snow drifting in the roadway.

**Clubhouse Plantings**

Around the clubhouse the chief aim should be to keep away from the city aspect so often seen in such surroundings. The appearance of the open country, desirable in the course itself, should be carried to the very doors of the clubhouse. In order to do this, the shapes of trees and shrub plantings should be kept natural, and their habits should be studied that they may be placed in the best locations. If the clubhouse has foundation walls, a few well-chosen shrubs should be used around them to tie the building to its setting, always keeping them low in front of windows. If there are no foundation walls above the ground, as in the case of many modern clubhouses, a vine or two is all that is necessary.

An important item in planting both on the course and around a clubhouse is to make the most of every possible vista. In fact, a clubhouse should be designed to make the most of the vistas. Then, plantings should be arranged so that they will frame the wonderful pictures that are sure to be there as one looks from the windows toward the course, or from the course toward the clubhouse. A view of a lake, a distant church spire, are some of the points of interest that should be capitalized.

If there are water features on the course or near the clubhouse, they should be kept as natural as possible. Sometimes it may seem advisable to build rustic bridges, but they should always have tree or shrub plantings about them to take away the look of bareness.

A parking area should seldom be visible from the clubhouse. This can be avoided by using the right kind of tall shrub plantings and trees for screening purposes.

**“Dont’s” in Planting**

There are many “don’ts” in the landscaping of golf grounds and in the landscaping problems which a greenkeeper has to meet. In the first place, fast-growing trees should seldom be planted unless slower-growing, more permanent ones are to take their places after a time. The main objection to a quick-growing tree, like the soft maple or a willow, on a golf course, is that most trees of this type have whitish undersurfaces on their leaves. When the leaves drop in autumn they are a great obstacle to the finding of a lost ball. The silver poplar is one of the greatest offenders in this regard.

A tree should never bring the element of chance to a golf course. That is, it should never be planted in such a position that it will be likely to penalize a good player. Tree plantings, however, can be placed around one tee out of three without being a detriment to a good player. Therefore, if a poor player is penalized because of such plantings, it can probably be regarded as part of his education.

Deep-rooted trees, like the oak and the elm, the hickory, the basswood, the beech, are safest and best for golf ground use. Foreign trees, no matter how magnificent they may be in their own native haunts, have no place on an American golf course. Even the Norway maple should be omitted, usually, because the length of its life is uncertain, and one cannot tell whether its shape will be picturesque when it is grown. This tree may likewise be a menace by being subject to pests and diseases. And like the sparrow and the starling in relation to American birds, those foreign trees may drive out native plantings.
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