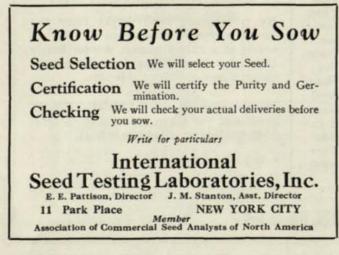


to bring back a fine color in the grass.

With continuous hot humid weather he finds about two weeks later that the grass again begins to get off color. so he gives the putting greens another dose. By the time the greens get the second dressing of fertilizer he discovers that the first five pounds of phosphorus and the two pounds of potash, together with eighty-four pounds of organic matter (or filler which a hundred pounds of fertilizer contains), has commenced to work. The nine pounds of nitrogen, five of phosphorus and two pounds of potash is the food that the plant uses. One for the blades of grass, one for the roots and one that furnishes sugar and starch. The other eighty-four pounds which the plants cannot use gradually will ferment. The double dose of nitrogen has had a tendency to make the grass tender and fluffy.

A short time later when the humidity was high and remained so for a few days and nights he soon observed that his putting greens appeared to be affected with brown patch, both large and small and he often treats it for this disease.



He soon observed that instead of getting better the turf had commenced to disappear and no matter what treatment he may give it, it seems to be of no avail. It was not brown patch. The second application, especially the excess of phosphorous and potash and a double dose of eighty-four pounds of organic matter caused fermentation which had scalded the roots of the grass. We often blame this on to sun scalds after a heavy storm.

The above demonstrates that over-feeding during extreme hot humid weather will often give the greenkeeper no end of trouble.

This short article is not given in the sense of giving information, but to endeavor to bring forth through the columns of the National Greenkeeper constructive criticism, so that eventually we may come closer to understand what is right or wrong to do. I hope other greenkeepers will write short articles giving their ideas with the same objects in mind as I have stated above.

Pittsburgh Turf Gardens

By JOHN PRESSLER, Greenkeeper Allegheny Country Club, Sewickly, Pa.

T HE experimental turf gardens planted at Oakmont and Allegheny Clubs a year ago are beginning to show results which immediately justify their existence. Member clubs are supporting the maintenance of the gardens by each contributing an annual fee of \$25.00 and member clubs should visit the gardens as often as possible to inspect them and report observations which will ultimately benefit the turf situation in this locality.

At present the different grasses planted for putting green experiments are very nearly in shape for putting. The chewings fescue grass has been particularly thick and is just now beginning to turn brown; the poa annua has had the quickest and thickest growth of all the grasses; but superior to these plots are the bents, namely, Rhode Island, Seaside, German Mixed, Washington and Metropolitan Stolons, which are all fine and vigorous grasses. The velvet bent stolons have been rather slow in growth and the velvet bent seed was not available until this spring.

In the fertilizer experiment on both green and fairway grasses, outstanding results were observed where complete fertilizers (analyzing 6-12-4 and 12-6-4) were used. To further prove the effects of various fertilizer ingredients an extra row of grass will be added to the garden on which to test combinations of nitrogen and phosphorous, of nitrogen and potash, and of phosphorous and potash used alone.

PAGE TWENTY-FOUR

SAY YOU SAW THE AD IN THE NATIONAL GREENKEEPER