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The British Golf Greenkeeper

Trials and findings

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leatherjacket control resulted in the production of a preparation which became known as St. Ives leatherjacket exterminator. Later trials showed the value of lead arsenate and, immediately postwar, successful trials with D.D.T. and B.H.C. were reported.

(b) Earthworms have their pros and cons but it is generally accepted that on balance they are not advantageous. There have been successful trials with mowrah meal, derris, potassium permanganate, calcium and lead arsenate, chlordane and more recently sevin (carbaryl), the latter being of low mammalian toxicity but not long lasting. Arising out of investigations at the Institute and using the Institute's turf plots. Peter Jefferson, who transferred to Nottingham University, carried out research into the various species of earthworm found in turf under different conditions of pH etc.

Weed Control and Grass Growth Control

Trial materials have ranged from lawn sands to selective weedkillers of various types—more recently to selectives suitable for new turf.

Moss control has received a great deal of attention, emphasis being laid on management. Lawn sands containing sulphate of iron and/or mercurous chloride have been fully tested and trials with newer chemicals are in progress.

Annual meadow-grass is something we could do without but despite numerous field trials a really good solution has not yet been found. A very good base for annual meadowgrass work was provided by a research student from the U.S.A. Victor Gibeault, who did a year's research with us in 1965/66, his salary being covered by a special grant from Messrs. Fisons. We are still actively engaged on the problem, a solution to which is being sought by many people in other countries. There seems to be more hope of a solution being found for eliminating annual meadow grass from seed beds than there is for dealing with it in existing turf.

Keeping swards tidy without mowing has also received attention, numerous trials having been carried out. The most promising product has been maleic hydrazide—which proved only a qualified success. It is, however, commercially available and used to some extent on turf where quality and appearance standards are not too high.

Disease Identification and Control

This is a field that has received attention from the Institute practically continuously. Excellent work by J. Drew Smith and Noel Jackson culminated in the useful book "Fungal Diseases of Turf". Not only has the Institute carried out numerous trials on control of the common turf diseases but it has also been instrumental in identifying diseases not previously reported or identified on turf in Britain, e.g., Ophiobolus graminis on Agrostis and Poa turf (1952), Helminthosporium sativum on perennial ryegrass (1953), Colletotrichum on annual meadow-grass (1954). At the present time there is a good range of fungicides available, most of which have been tested at Bingley. New materials are tested as conditions allow.

Soil Physics and Related Subjects

Over the last ten years or so there has been a very large amount of research internationally (again especial-

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