

PRACTICAL RESEARCH (Question Box)

- Q. Has anyone had any experience (favorable or unfavorable) in treating --- greens with chlordane for the control of cutworms and ant infestation?
- A. Very favorable results have been noted to date. A 50% wettable mixture under the trade name "RIVICOL" has been used at rates of from two ounces per green to one pound per green with the optimum being one-half pound. This material has been applied with fungicides in solution without watering in, and has also been used with liquid fertilizers with watering after applications. The only ill effects were noted when the powder material was used dry for the ant hills; in this case a slight discoloration of the turf occurred. The cost of the material is approximately \$1.50 per pound.
- Q. Has anyone had large brown patch on putting greens after aerifying or drilling?
- A. No particular decrease has been noted. It has been observed that aerifying has produced healthier plants that should be more resistant to fungi.
- Q. Are all fungicides compatible with insecticides?
- A. Many combinations have been used with success. Some are untried. One report noted that Auragreen and Special Semesan do not mix together. Crag fungicide directions state not to mix with fertilizers. The reason for this is being investigated.
- Q. On fairways that have some poa annua, does aerifying help to spread it to other areas?
- A. This problem brought quite a discussion. The general opinion was that poa annua is spread by the use of mechanical means of aeration, although the more desirable grasses are benefited by aerifying practices and more able to crowd the poa annua during the growing season.
- Q. What chemical provides a satisfactory control of "copper spot" on greens?
- A. Best results have been obtained with liquid Pura-Turf. Copper sulphate dusted on spots lightly was reported to have given control.

Editor's note:

The question box information is compiled for the benefit of our members and is the result of practical and research experience by the members of this association. The questions and the answers are

PRACTICAL RESEARCH, Editor's Note Cont.

not to be construed as a recommendation by this association for any given problem, therefore, it is hoped that whatever applications are accomplished thru the information of this bulletin, will be performed in a sensible and flexible manner.

FIRE BLIGHT

This tree ailment is caused, not by fire as one might reasonably suppose, but by a bacterium with the euphonic name Erwinia amylovora. The term fire blight however, is aptly descriptive of the effect of this disease upon its host plants for it causes the leaves near the branch tips and the flowers to suddenly wilt, - turn brown and black, as though they actually had been scorched by fire. The infection may spread downward through the more succulent twigs and into the main branches where discolored cankers, water soaked in appearance, may develop. Affected branches may die. The disease may be carried by flies, bees and other insects.

Apple, pear, quince, juneberry, hawthorne, mountain ash, flowering plum cotoneaster, spirea and rose are common host plants. Control measures include the pruning and burning of all infected twigs, one or more applications of fungicide at blossom time, and removal or chemical treatment of cankers.

(Shade Tree Digest)

G. S. A. TOURNAMENT

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MEDINAH COUNTRY CLUB

OCTOBER 4th and 5th, 1948

36 HOLE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT

and

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