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Q. Is the best time for replacing sand in traps during the winter period?

A. Generally speaking, yes. Some sand will be lost by wind erosion but this loss will be overcome by the saving in having the sand delivered direct to each trap over frozen ground.

Q. What wages will seasonal golf course employees receive in the Chicago area this year? Yearly employees?

A. This is an individual problem with district wages ranging from 85c to \$1.25 per hour. Yearly employees will receive from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per hour.

Q. How much arsenate of lead should be applied on fairways for the control of angle-worms and grubs?

A. 200 pounds per acre. However, chlordane is proving to be more economical. Lead is used mainly where crab-grass is also one of the important problems in addition to the worms.

Q. Has there been any indication of turf winter-kill damage this spring?

A. Very little damage reported. There were some slight attacks of snow-mold.

Q. Is chlordane effective in killing earthworms?

A. Several district greenkeeping-superintendents report they are getting satisfactory control by the repeated use of chlordane in small dosage at the following rates: 20 pounds per acre on fairway turf, and ¼ pounds per 5000 square feet on putting greens. 50% wettable material was used.

Q. When installing irrigation valves in the center of putting green, would it be advisable to use copper pipe within the putting surface area in preference to other types of metal pipe?

A. This decision can only be determined after considering the following factors. Cost, soil conditions, obstructions, life expectancy, expansion, and knowledge of installation.

Q. What procedure shall we take to have Dr. O. J. Noer visit our golf course?

A. By a request to the George A. Davis, Inc., and/or by calling direct to the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Q. What are the best practices to hold poa annua through the months of July and August in the Chicago area?

A. Opinion is varied by local experiences, however, the general consensus is the light and frequent fertilization—with watering.

Q. What type of grass is advisable for fairway planting on irrigated areas of a private club?

A. Bentgrass—with preference towards Seaside bent.

Q. How can poa annua be eliminated from the banks of greens?

A. Replacement by solid sodding, and/or killing with chemicals and re-seeding at the proper time.

Q. Does a Quonset-hut make a satisfactory course maintenance building?

A. It does very well. It affords adequate floor space, ceiling clearance, and quite adaptable to all needs. It should be painted a light color, possibly aluminum, to assist insulation in both summer and winter.

Q. Should we roll our turf areas in the spring? If so, why and when?

A. Yes. To re-unite the surface roots of the grass plants with the soil. Roll lightly, and when slightly moist—but not wet.

Q. How can crabgrass be eliminated?

A. New special chemicals have been successful to a variable degree. The various schools differ on opinion of results. Arsenate of lead is still the old standby with many greenkeeping-superintendents. (See Midwest Chemical Application Guide for rates).

Q. I would like to hear a discussion of factors to consider concerning the fertilizing of greens, tees and fairways? Time to start in the spring, types of fertilizers and rates?

A. Check Chemical Application Guide for rates and methods. Start fertilizing after soil is warm and drainage is active. It is generally conceded to be best to wait until the plant can use fertilizer before application is made. A fertilizer should be balanced to the needs of the soil and plants as determined by soil tests. Tees should be included in the early application as they take a terrific amount of wear. Two general methods are usually employed; frequent light application, and/or heavier less frequent applications.

Q. What precaution is being taken now in the event of another year such as 1949 was with reference to heat and humidity in resultant turf losses?

A. More aeration, less water, more vigilance, less brushing during hot weather, changeover to more resistant grass types, improved drainage of soil and surface, and a concentrated effort to attend greenkeeping-superintendent meetings, and share the knowledge of our profession with my neighbor superintendent.

COMMON ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

DECAY—The chemical decomposition of wood by fungi.

Incipient. The initial stage of decay usually associated with a color change of the wood.

Advanced. A late stage of decay usually associated with a distinct change in texture of the wood, such as softening or brashiness.

ELEMENTS—Essential or critical. Those chemical elements essential to the good health of plants.

Minor, micro, trace. Those essential elements necessary to plants only in very small amounts.

FERTILIZER. A mixture of organic and/or inorganic substances added to soil for the purpose of stimulating plant growth. A complete fertilizer contains all of the chemical elements essential for the good health of plants.

FROST CRACK. A longitudinal split in a tree trunk resulting from unequal stresses during freezing temperatures. The outer layers of wood may shrink more rapidly than the inner layers at freezing temperatures. If the shrinkage is too unequal frost cracks develop.