



## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

At the last monthly meeting the Educational Committee presented us with one of our more popular programs. They appointed John Ebel as moderator of a "Question Box" panel, consisting of the following members: Bob Williams, Roy Nelson, Dr. Klomparens, Ed Wollenberg and the absent Joe Dinelli. Here are some of the questions and the answers given:

1. Q. Will the amount of Lead-Build-Up in the soil affect the efficiency of Zineb?

A. Very unlikely.

2. Q. What information is available on PennCross Blight?

A. In the Omaha, Nebr. area Leaf Blight seems worse on PennCross. It has a purple cast as its initial symptom. Don't water it or you may aggravate it. It seems to be moving across the Mississippi. We can expect it in our area soon. Start a preventative program early and avoid any man made damage during times of natural stress.

3. Q. Any advantages of Acti-Dione Ferrated over Acti-Dione RZ?

A. Acti-Dione RZ seems superior for Pythium Control. Basically it depends on what you are trying to control. Also the per pound cost is greater for the RZ but it goes much farther so the price for an application is about the same.

4. Q. What will kill Duck Weed?

A. Keep the water moving will help. Aquathol Plus and Sodium Arsenite are good controls. You must be careful with Sodium Arsenite if you use the water for irrigation.

5. Q. If the temperatures are in the 90 degree range, how heavy can you apply Hydrated Lime?

A. Some have used it on tees and greens as high as 2½ lbs. per 1000 sq. ft. with some burning where overlapping occurred. The standard recommendation is around ½ - 1 pound per 100 sq. ft. on greens and tees. You probably could go to two lbs. on fairways without much trouble. We must remember that Hydrated Lime is not a Fungicide. Always keep in mind where you are in your fertilizer program. Lime and fertilizer applied too close to each other is dangerous. It is used primarily to dry out the surface moisture and change the media in which Pythium thrives.

6. Q. Does the pH have any bearing on Pythium activity and does 7.5 cause more than say 6.5?

A. If you can change the Micro-environment and

its pH either up or down you should be able to slow up the spread of Pythium until a Fungicide can be applied or the weather changes. Most diseases thrive on acid conditions. A high pH should be desirable to help control Pythium.

7. Q. When are we going to learn how to control **Poa annua**?

A. Do we want to? This year we will be happy to have it come back.

8. Q. What disease causes leaves to roll up and give a grayish cast? It looks like a white leaf blight.

A. This evidently is a new disease and needs to be identified. Some person in the audience offered this information: it looks like damage from a dull mower. The tips appear white.

9. Q. Who says that our problem is Pythium? Who identified it?

A. Pythium in the active stage is hard to identify under the microscope but its symptoms are easy to diagnose when you see the cottony mycelium.

10. Q. Why aren't we doing more with Zoysia for tees?

A. It hasn't survived too well during certain years. The public has been sold a bill-of-goods.

11. Q. Should our fertilizer programs be reevaluated after this year? In regards to organic vs. inorganic.

A. Our whole maintenance procedures should be evaluated by an outsider—hired by the Association. Maybe there is an answer to what might have caused some of our problems. There are so many pieces to this puzzle that need to be placed together by someone that will not be prejudiced by our theories. (This is where the original idea of our special meeting on August 21 was born.)

12. Q. Is there any harmless chemical that can be sprayed on turf that will lower the temperature for several hours?

A. Nothing except possibly ice.

A note here might be of some interest. Purdue is doing some work on heating coils under turf for the athletic fields. Perhaps these same coils could be used for cooling. Just a thought.

13. Q. Why wasn't the Bent in the roughs attacked by Pythium?

A. Possibly the height of cut was responsible or the watering and fertilizer practices for that area. Generally it was felt that Bent, both in the fairways as well as in the rough, wasn't hit too bad by Pythium. It was mostly **Poa annua**.

14. Q. Why is there so much clover this year?

A. There shouldn't be, with the advent of Banvil-D and like chemicals.

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15. Q. Are fully automatic irrigation systems fool proof?

A. No. All factors must be just right before it will work. There are two kinds of fully automatic systems; Hydraulic and electric activating. The electric type requires about 100 miles of wire for the average 18-hole golf course. The water must be absolutely clean. Plastic or transite is best or a lined cast iron. Surge pressures or water hammer are important in the success of these systems. A fully automatic system is costly. Perhaps too expensive to justify, for the short time each year that we use our systems in the North.

16. Q. What has been the spray program on fairways here at Olympia Fields?

A. Three applications of PMA at one quart per acre mixed with iron at the rate of two lbs. per acre. Two applications of Cadminate at the rate of one lb. per acre.

17. Q. Why doesn't each club have its own private agriculture station and microscope for easy and quick identification of disease?

A. Too expensive. Most Superintendents wouldn't recognize what they were looking at anyway. The University of Illinois is offering, for sale, a series of slides that were taken through microscopes that can be used to identify various diseases. They also have slides of diseases as you see them with your naked eye. These may be helpful.

18. Q. Can I mix 2, 4-D; 2, 4, 5-T and PMA in the same tank for spraying fairways?

A. It wouldn't be worth the gamble.

19. Q. Has Zineb been found to be a good control for Helminthosporium, Melting Out, Fading Out and Pythium?

A. Not this year. At least not under abnormal conditions unless used at very high rates. Eight ozs. one day followed by 8 ozs. the next day and 4 ozs. the following day seemed to give control of diseases. Dithane M45 looks good. It has some Zineb in it.

20. Q. How many Superintendents present in the room remove the dew from their fairways every morning?

A. Only three held their hands up. Several more remove the dew before scheduled mowing. — You might try wetting agents for dew prevention.

21. Q. Has anyone hired the services of a weather man this year after the fine talk last fall at our clinic, and was it successful?

A. Yes. It was very successful with a great degree of accuracy. However, it was felt it might be a little too expensive at present.

22. Q. Has anyone used Stoma-Seal or a similar product and with what results?

A. Some results have been obtained in controlling wilt on tees and greens. No results were reported on fairways.

23. Q. Should we topdress greens during severe weather such as we experienced this year?

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