

4. Size: (a) Type of tee shot; (b) Shape; (c) Multiple distance.

Fairways—

1. Length: (a) Character of hole; (b) Par value.

2. Width: (a) Topography; (b) Expense of clearing; (c) Nature of Hazards; (d) cost of upkeep.

3. Outline: (a) Regular; (b) Irregular and in relation to topography and natural hazards.

4. Bunkers: (a) Tightening the play; (b) Protecting boundaries.

5. Natural hazards: (a) Those that should influence the play; (b) Those that should not influence play.

Greens—

1. Size: (a) Large, over 6,500 square feet; (b) Small, from 2,500 to 5,000 square feet.

2. Shape: (a) Regular; (b) Irregular.

3. Contour: (a) Flat; (b) Sloping; (c) Undulating.

4. Bunkering: (a) Close; (b) Open.

Rough—

1. Location: (a) Open Country; (b) Woods; (c) From tee to fairway; (d) Behind and around greens.

Turf—

1. For Greens: (a) Seeding; (b) Sodding; (c) Vegetating.

2. For Tees: (a) Seeding; (b) Sodding; (c) Vegetating.

3. For Fairways: (a) Seeding; (b) Developing established sod.

4. For Rough: (a) Seeding open ground; (b) Seeding woods and shady places; (c) Natural herbage.

Brown Patch No Danger to Healthy Greens

By C. M. MELVILLE

Supt. of Grounds, Southmoor Country Club

IN the past few years many chemical preparations have been used by greenskeepers throughout the country for the prevention and control of brown patch.

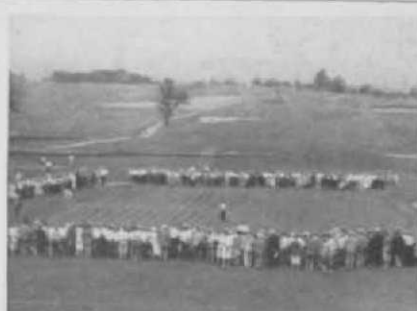
Chemicals have their place on the golf course and play just as important a part as any implement used in the maintenance of a course, so of course the competent greenskeeper will be familiar with their use.

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One of the first remedies for the prevention of brown patch was corrosive sublimate. Its use still gives wonderful results, but like all mercurial products it is a dangerous chemical in the hands of inexperienced men. The chemical action that takes place in the soil from the use of corrosive sublimate robs the soil of the nitrogen and nitrogen is the most essential element of plant life. I have seen corrosive sublimate produce wonderful results on greens that appeared to be practically ruined by the small brown patch.

There is a chemical on the market at the present time that is a great help to the greenskeeper, but any chemical strong enough to kill the spawn and prevent the germination and development of rhizoctonia will rob the soil—of the treated area—of its nitrogen element and the vitality of the plant will be weakened to such an extent that the plant will be unable to withstand the shock of losing the food in the soil. The cure will be almost as bad as the disease. The new material used the past two years with success, unlike some chemicals, does not rob the soil of the nitrogen.

My experience has taught me the safest and best method of staving off brown patch is to maintain the greens in a high state of fertility. A high state of fertility may be maintained by top dressing the greens at shorter intervals and applying fertilizers with a high percentage of nitrogen. The greens at my club have never contracted brown patch regardless of weather conditions sooner than the fifteenth day after fertilization.

As a rule if we take care of our bodies and keep ourselves in a healthy condition we are able to stave off disease and if good common sense is practiced on the greens, I believe we will be able to combat brown patch much more successfully and maintain—on our putting areas—the nice shade of green so pleasing to the members. If we neglect fertilization and let our greens degenerate they will be subject to various diseases.

Water them and feed them at the proper intervals and watch the pleasing results.

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