



Here is something the greenkeepers may see during their convention at Louisville. It's a winter view from the tenth tee of the Louisville C. C.

to each green. The Paris green effectively eradicated grub worms, commonly known as the Army worm, and various other forms of insect life. Bermuda stolons were then planted and rye grass seed was worked into the soil with a gang of spiked rollers. The cottonseed meal and lime stopped the sand from blowing away and gave a firmness to the soil, if you could call it soil, because it is practically all clear white sand.

Having learned that other Florida greenkeepers were using tankage and black swamp muck, the writer decided to use a fertilizer which had given good results in the north, so we applied one hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of this fertilizer on each green and kept these greens wet for the following two weeks, after which they were sprinkled each night.

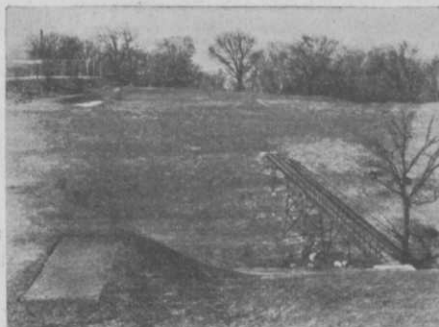
The reader will understand that a new green in Florida, unless it has a foundation of clay, dries out within five hours from the time the sprinklers stop, so we kept the sprinklers working day and night for the first two weeks. The same fertilizer was used on the tees and approximately 750 pounds were spread on each 70 linear yards of fairway.

My experience on this job, which had to be done in a hurry, convinced me if I should ever build a new course in Florida,

I would find some clay before building the greens and if possible secure clay to mix with the sand on the fairways. If one should be able to secure clay for the base of the greens, that is about 12 inches below the surface, 75 per cent of the moisture would be retained instead of passing through the sand as it does and leaving the young grass roots without very much nourishment. Lacking this clay, it is necessary to use as much cottonseed meal, lime and such fertilizer that we could obtain, to make the grains of sand stick together and hold some of the water,

Protect Against Souring

Due to the fact that so much water is necessary to keep the roots damp, the surface of the ground is inclined to become sour from this constant sprinkling but the moisture of cottonseed meal and lime corrected this condition through applications made every two weeks. We always included the Paris green in this mixture to keep out the grubs and bugs.



Another Louisville C. C. winter view. Looking from the tenth tee.

The sand seems to have a lot of food required for turf life, but it is so porous that grass cannot live until it has rooted itself six or eight inches below the surface and it cannot root itself unless the sand is kept moist. Chemical fertilizers are of some value because they seem to make the sand pack about the grass root, however black dirt,