

teeing grounds so that the fairway units can mow them at the time the approaches and fronts of green areas are mowed.

A large teeing space is important as it saves money and trouble in the long run. Larger and flatter surfaces seem to be coming into vogue to replace the small, highly built clay platform of a decade ago.

At Albany, Ga., Roy Land uses a minimum amount of arsenate of lead twice a year for control of worms, etc. Arsenate also has to be used for control of cricket moles. We have been using regular applications of 6 lbs. diluted in water for each 1,000 sq. ft. This can be applied with sprayer or from a barrel mounted on a truck. On our greens, we pour a heavy solution of water and soap flakes into the cricket mole holes. We found that it was not necessary to use snuff and arsenate of lead with the soap flakes and water.

### Winter Green Technique

On many of the fine courses in the southern states, those having charge of the greens have discovered ways and means of planting and bringing in their winter grass without the necessity of using temporary greens. A schedule is maintained so that the rye or other grass is planted and brought in while play goes on.

Here is the schedule as used on my course in Tallahassee:

Between the 10th and 20th of October we fertilize, apply poison, seed, and topdress all at one time. In applying fertilizer we use a minimum amount at this time. We use arsenate of lead only if necessary to control certain insects or worms. We seed carefully, using a seeder, and spreading approximately 75 lbs. of rye seed to a 4,000 sq. ft. green. Our topdressing is then spread on in the usual proportions. We are careful not to bury the Bermuda grass too deep at the time of planting, because we depend on a permanent mat of Bermuda to give us a cushion during the winter months.

The next vital problem is mowing during the first 3 weeks after the planting of the rye grass seed.

1. For the first 3 days after planting leave your mowers at a low cut.

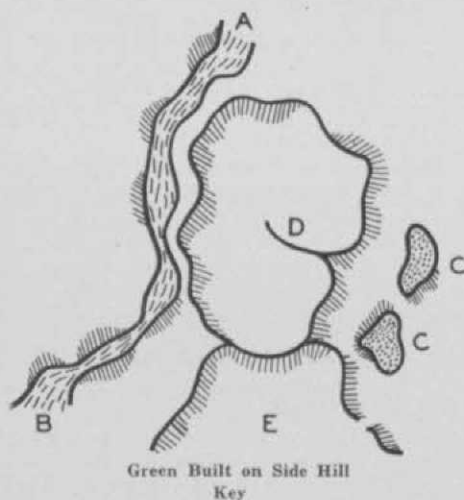
2. From the third day through the tenth day cut your greens only when they have to be cut. Set your mower to cut twice as high as your regular adjustment. During this stage be sure to cut the greens when they are absolutely dry. If they are cut when wet, much of the young and

tender grass will be pulled from the ground.

3. After the tenth day you will have to watch your greens carefully because different conditions will undoubtedly arise. We usually set a schedule of mowing regularly every other day through the twentieth day, at which time the greens should be carefully examined and if they need resewing at any point this work must be done at once. From the twentieth day to the thirtieth day bring your mowers down gradually to your regular cut. We

(Continued on Page 31)

## HOW TO BUILD A GREEN



A.B.—Protecting grassy hollow with irregular banks as shown.

C.C.—Sand pits fitting into bank at right side of green.

D.—Shallow drainage swale, terminating in deep cut in contour of green.

E.—Landing area for approach shot.

THE third and concluding diagram in a series of 'hints on better green construction', by William Watson, noted golf course architect, is presented above. Green diagrammed in June GOLDDOM was designed to be a level one, built on level ground. Green pictured in last month's issue illustrated a raised (built-up) green, constructed on level ground. Diagram above illustrates a green built on side hill sloping from the left side, suitable for a par-4 hole of medium length. The green is cut down at the left side and approach, and built up at right, to secure a playable surface.