



TEXAS A & M COLLEGE COMPLETING COURSE

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas will have its 6,800 yd. course, designed by Ralph Plummer, completed this fall. Plummer is supervising construction of the attractive and testing course. Par will be 71. Two winding creeks and about 50 traps are used in providing interesting hazards on the course which will serve the 3,000 Texas A&M students in the dormitories adjacent to the course and the rest of the 7,000 student body living elsewhere on the campus within easy walking distance of the new layout. Working with Plummer on the job are Dr. R. C. Potts and A. W. Crain, resident members of the Texas Turf Assn., and J. C. Fagen, mgr. of the course. Potts and Crain will conduct research on course turf. Fairways and greens are Bermuda. A fine strain to approximate bent putting conditions is being sought. The course is completely watered. In addition to the Texas A&M Open championship for the school's students, program for the course includes an intra-mural competition involving 800 team members, Southwest Conference events, Texas annual High School championship and a heavy volume of individual play and instruction. The USGA also is to be invited to play its Junior Amateur championship on the new course and it is hoped to have the National Intercollegiate played on the course.

obtain better distribution over the turfed areas. These factors all influence the cost of application.

Fertilizer solutions can be prepared so that the solution will not have any burning effect on the turf, applied with power spraying equipment and not necessarily watered in immediately after application. Fertilizer solutions can also be applied in combination with many turf fungicides and insecticides. With this method there is a great saving of labor, consequently a lower cost of application.

Fertilizer solutions may be prepared by many methods. Any water soluble fertilizer can be applied in solution, but for solutions to be applied with spray equipment we are limited to use only fertilizers that are clear and free as possible of insoluble matter that may clog strainers and spray nozzles.

Solutions supplying nitrogen alone can easily be prepared by dissolving in water proper amounts of ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate or urea. Solutions with the three primary elements will include proportionate amounts of water soluble phosphate and potash salts. The subject of preparing solutions is by itself a lengthy one. Probably the simplest method of preparing solutions is by diluting in water any prepared and commercially available concentrated fertilizer solution or by dissolving a prepared mixture of water soluble salts formulated specifically for making solutions. It is advisable to follow manufacturer's instructions on rate of dilution of these materials if one is not thoroughly acquainted with their use. Application of the dilute solutions can be made at rates recommended by the manufacturer or at rates determined by the

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