



EMERGENCY FAIRWAY WATERING

Basil Brooks of Temple Terrace GC, Tampa, Fla., has been using a 1942 auxiliary fire truck, a pump powered by a six-cylinder engine, and a citrus grove irrigation sprinkler as a portable outfit which has proved effective emergency equipment for fairway watering.

Temple Terrace is in a Tampa suburb. Fairways are rather rolling and soil is sandy. Although the Hillsborough river winds around the course only a few holes can be watered by pumping from the river.

The portable equipment is connected by fire hose, up to a 2000 ft. length, to fire hydrants in watering fairways that can't be irrigated by water pumped from the river. During the hot dry summer the fairways of the 18-hole, 6300 yd. Temple Terrace course get about three heavy waterings a month.

Pipe scarcity and high cost prevented installation of the fairway watering the club wanted so Basil Brooks adapted the portable idea from an orange grove outfit he saw at work during a drought when he was visiting his brother Victor Brook, pro at Winter Haven. —Byron Hollingsworth

courses and in moist locations, or during wet seasons on unwatered ones. Surfaces may become so bad that walking becomes arduous and fatiguing. Sometimes clover or crab grass becomes dominant in the trough between the ridges. Reducing the speed of mowing is the first step in eliminating corrugations. Operational speed ought not exceed 4 to 6 miles per hour. Anyone walking at a comfortable gait should have no trouble following the tractor and mowers. Cross-mowing or cutting on the diagonal is necessary also. It should be done every other time, or once in the middle of the week where the fairways are cut three times a week. Cross-mowing every other time gives the turf a neat, trim appearance.

Spraying With 2, 4-D

Broad-leaf weeds can be killed by spraying with 2, 4-D. Weeds should be in active growth and temperatures should be in the range of 65° F or above. Plantain and buckhorn start growth in the spring after dandelion. Where they are present it is wise to wait for their appearance before starting to spray.

Spring or fall are the two best seasons to use 2, 4-D. Weeds may not be in active growth during midsummer, due to a limited supply of moisture in the soil. Spraying in late spring stops dandelion and clover bloom and kills the old established plants. By fall there is apt to be a new crop of weeds from seeds. That is why some advocate fall as the best time to spray. By waiting until then the old and the new plants are killed. Where weeds are especially bad, it may be necessary to spray in spring for the first time and do it in the fall after that, provided blue grass or fescue are the main grasses in the turf.

Bent grasses are less tolerant of 2, 4-D than most others. The creeping bents are more easily damaged than the colonial types. Injury is less apt to occur in spring or early summer than in the fall. Before July seems to be the safest time to spray fairways containing a high percentage of bent grass. The amount of 2, 4-D used per acre should not exceed one-half to three-quarter pounds of actual 2, 4-D. The amine and salt formulations seem to cause less discoloration than the ester types. There