

fore be equally helpful to all those concerned with the raising of turf.

"The USGA feels therefore that by the establishment of this publication, Turf Culture, it offers an authoritative organ created to serve the best interests of the golfing public, the professional greenkeepers, and that large group of individuals who are interested in improving turf for many purposes."

"The Green Section's action of stimulating and guiding a number of experiment station workers to develop a turf research program was a great contribution for the development of a better turf. The encouraging and supporting financially of those who carried on their advanced studies and at the same time brought forth new facts about turf management, has been an advancement for turf.

"There are numerous incidents where the Director of the Green Section of the USGA acted as a clearing house concerning both practical and impractical ideas.

"There are scores of reasons why members of our Association believe it is im-

portant that a turf research and coordinated program be conducted nationally. The entire turf industry is constantly looking for national leadership.

"Our Association recommends that the Golf Course Superintendents Assn. of America and other allied turf groups work toward this end. We suggest all our golf clubs be solicited to support a national turf research organization."

At the July meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Assn. of Golf Course Superintendents, Robt. Shields, sec. of the association's Education and Policy committee, reported it was the feeling of the committee that the Mid-Atlantic should not condemn or criticize the Direct Service policy of the USGA Green Section until a thorough study of the many ramifications involved was made. Shields further commented that the Green Section is offering an intensive program of research and extension to USGA member clubs and suggested that the Mid-Atlantic await further developments and study carefully the benefits the program offers to superintendents and their clubs.

Tips on Application of Fungicides

By H. L. LANTZ

THERE are a number of methods of applying needed fungicides to bent grass greens for disease prevention but no method can equal the power sprayer in efficiency in getting the job done rapidly and comfortably and the fungicide spread evenly. For example, one 150 gal. load of fungicide solution is sufficient to do a thorough job of coverage on 40,000 sq. ft. of turf. This figures about 3½ gal. of solution per thousand sq. ft. The measurement of soluble fungicide material such as Calo-Clor, Cadminate, or other fungicide of your choice is very simple. If 40,000 sq. ft. of area is to be covered, then 5 pounds of Calo-Clor (2x40 - 80 oz.) is dumped into the spray tank. The tank should be nearly full of water and the agitator going when the fungicide is dumped into the tank. A two nozzle gun provides good distribution, and with a little practice the operator soon learns how to proceed over the green in order to cover the entire 40,000 sq. ft. A suitable pressure is from 300 to 400 lbs.

The thing to remember in mixing sprays is that the key to successful control of diseases or insects is to apply the correct amount of chemical per thousand sq. ft. The gallonage is not very important. Three gals. per thousand sq. ft. will give excellent coverage. To apply more costs money in terms of labor and in wear and tear on the spray machine.

Example: 150 gal. tank, to cover 40,000 sq. ft. (See table below.)

Other fungicides — add the required amount of the material as recommended by the manufacturer to cover 40,000 sq. ft.

It is a common practice for superintendents to add soluble fertilizers to the fungicide, provided that the chemicals involved are compatible. Caution: do not add soluble fertilizers to the cadmium sprays.

A program of disease prevention may cost a little more than to wait on disease to develop before spraying but successful superintendents apply fungicides once a week throughout the growing season. Disease just doesn't have a chance where a prevention program is carefully followed.

Material	Rate per 1000 sq. ft.	Amount needed for 40,000 sq. ft.
Calo-Clor	2 oz.	80 oz. or 5 lbs.
Calo-Clor (Summer Concentration)	1 oz.	40 oz. or 2½ lbs.
Cadminate	½ oz.	20 oz. or 1¼ lbs.