

Turfgrass Questions Answered

By FRED V. GRAU

Dr. Grau will welcome questions on course maintenance subjects from superintendents, green chairmen, club and public course officials. There is no charge or obligation attached to this service. Address Queries—Grau, Golfdom, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

GOLF course superintendents can be optimistic because they have at their command today a more imposing array of improved grasses, equipment, chemicals, technics and information than ever before experienced.

The intelligent application of the "tools" at his command places the superintendent in a very favorable position to provide greatly improved playing surfaces and thus to command a better relationship with the members and players. Time was when the "greenkeeper" had no readily available source of information when trouble hit. He lived with his problems until he (and Nature) licked them.

Today there is a wealth of good information easily available from several sources including state experiment stations and the extension service which includes the county agents; books, bulletins, turfgrass conference proceedings, journals and magazines; consulting and advisory services and the superintendents' own "self-help" committees. The superintendent, out of the advice and information which he can solicit, has only to make his own decision as to what is best for his conditions.

One of the logical developments has been the recognition of the salesman's place in the turfgrass picture. From obscurity he has become a leading figure in the educational field and has attained membership in the superintendents' organizations. This is as it should be. Because he has been recognized as an equal the salesman is by honor and good business obligated to assist the superintendent in every way possible in addition to supplying needed tools and accurate information as to their best use.

Virtually every golf course is visited several times a year by salesmen who are the manufacturers' representatives. Coverage of this kind cannot be duplicated by

any other agency. It is hopeful and encouraging, then, to see these salesmen eagerly attending the educational conferences. Most of them take careful notes in order better to prepare themselves to be most useful to the superintendents, particularly from the standpoint of helping them to understand and to use their products to best advantage.

Q—We are resodding a number of our tees from our Merion sod nursery. In the process we are bringing in some soil and doing some regrading. How much and what kind of fertilizer would you think we should work into the sodbed? (N. Y.)

A—We are great believers in being generous in the use of fertilizer in the sodbed, especially when the sod is Merion bluegrass which requires large amounts of plant food. We would recommend at least 1000 lbs. to the acre of 8-8-8 or 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Where lime is needed and will be beneficial this is the time to incorporate ground limestone at the rate of at least one ton to the acre or more if required. The limestone and the complete fertilizer may be applied simultaneously. By incorporating the lime and fertilizer in the top 2 to 3 inches the newly laid Merion sod will be stimulated into quick rooting and rapid growth which will permit the tee to be used more quickly.

Regular maintenance applications of fertilizer should begin within 4-6 weeks following laying of the sod.

Q—It would seem to us that frequent aerifying of greens would cause them to become uneven. The topdressing soil applied following aerifying would be loose in the holes in comparison with the soil around the cavities. Then rain or irrigation water would pack down the soil in the holes and an uneven surface would result. Would you discuss this? (Ill.)

A—By using an aerating machine only once or twice in a season the thinking expressed in the question might have some validity, however slight. The more frequently the machine would be used (within limits) the less valid would be the argument about uneven greens.

Very quickly after aerifying and top-dressing we find new roots beginning to fill the holes, binding and weaving the new soil together like the warp and woof in a rug.

New stem and leaf growth occurs also, stimulated by the aeration and cultivation. The new growth quickly forms a cushion like a woven rug which covers and masks any slight irregularities in the soil.

The soil might be uneven but the creeping grasses tend to minimize this by filling in the low spots with firm growth and by producing a level or smooth uniform surface. Then, by using the "planing action" of vertical mowing equipment, all irregularities are eliminated for smooth accurate roll of the ball. In short, there is good reason to aerify more frequently to minimize uneven soils.

Q—If we change our greens to an improved Bermuda, are they likely to be more difficult or more expensive to maintain? (Va.)

A—I think not. You will have fewer disease problems since the improved grasses are more disease-resistant.

The improved Bermudagrasses actually require less water to live and stay healthy. One of the things we have observed is that good Bermuda greens with deep roots, frequently aerified and adequately fertilized, need not receive water more often than about once or twice a week.

If greens are deeply soaked once a week, it will help to develop the very deep roots which produce that "cushiony" feeling when you play the ball to the green. There is one thing that is absolutely necessary and that is to watch the insects closely and to apply Chlordane whenever there is any insect apparent. Sod webworms and cutworms like the improved Bermudagrasses particularly and have caused severe damage which easily can be confused with disease symptoms.

Q—I planted 4 in. plugs of Bermuda into one of my poa annua tees last spring and now I can hardly find them. I'm rather discouraged with my attempt to produce a Bermuda tee by this method. Do you have any suggestions? (O.)

A—I believe you would be far better off to strip the tee and solid sod it with Bermuda turf from your nursery. I would assume that in order to hold the poa annua through the season you watered rather frequently to keep the Poa from dying. Frequent watering is not good for Bermuda. I doubt also whether you were able to fertilize the Bermuda through the heat of summer as it needed it, as this would not be feasible for holding the poa annua. It is pretty difficult to manage properly for Bermuda when you have to try to hold poa annua.

Q—We are building a new golf course and we have been discussing the use of a mixture of Colonial bent and chewings fescue for greens. Will you please comment? (Wash.)

A—Evidence from many experiment stations clearly indicates that this mixture will produce putting greens that are considerably inferior to those produced from the improved bentgrasses.

At best the chewings fescue is only a nurse crop and most of the permanent turf will develop from the Colonial bent, probably it will be from the creeping strains that are included as impurities. If the greens must be seeded I would greatly prefer Penncross creeping bent seed which will be available in limited quantities in another year. Meanwhile the only logical seed is Seaside.

The new Pennlu creeping bent is one of the better ones where vegetative planting is considered. Pennlu has out-performed Seaside consistently over a period of several years in Pennsylvania.

Q—Our greens have had spots that turn reddish and are almost impossible to wet. Even after prolonged watering or heavy rain the soil in those spots is dust dry. What is your explanation and suggestion? (Ore.)

A—These localized dry spots occur on almost any type of soil, even on sandy soils. They are particularly troublesome where the soil contains an abundance of fine sand, silt or clay particles. They occur also where matted turf prevents the ready movement of water into the soil. Once the soil becomes thoroughly dry, it is difficult to wet.

Most superintendents have found that the regular and frequent use of aerating tools almost completely eliminates the problem. Removal of surface thatch also will help to alleviate the condition. There seems to be no clear and logical explanation of why these spots occur when a few

inches away the soil takes water normally.

Q—Ours is a sand green course and we have trouble in holding back the growth of grass into the outer edges of the greens. What can you recommend to apply in order that we can keep all vegetation killed? (N. Dak.)

A—On your sand greens you can discourage the unwanted growth of vegetation into the sand by applying sodium arsenite at intervals. This material is inexpensive and can be used with considerable effectiveness.

I would suggest that you purchase the dry sodium arsenite powder, mix it with sand and scatter it along the edges of the sand green where it will stop the growth of vegetation. You could figure on about 2 lbs. of the dry sodium arsenite to a 1000 sq. ft. as an initial application and repeat the dose as often as necessary to accomplish the purpose.

Q—I would like to know all I can about pearlwort and jewelbell—what causes them and how to get rid of them. I have been plugging out most of it but I know removing it is not the right answer if there is a way to stop it from coming in the first place. (Calif.)

A—Plugging is one of the ways to remove these things physically, but the important thing is to insert in its place a plug of the kind of grass that can resist the invasion of these weeds.

Turf experiments the country over have shown that the adapted, vigorous, disease-resistant turfgrasses, especially the creeping bents, are almost essential in order to reduce to a minimum the invasion of all unwanted weeds in the putting greens.

Results over a period of years have shown that the Arlington-Congressional combination of creeping bents in California has been superior to Seaside. There are other bents that are coming into the picture including Pennlu, a vegetative strain developed in Pennsylvania.

I would suggest that you investigate starting a nursery of the better creeping bents and continue to plug these weeds and insert in their place plugs of the new grasses.

Weeds come into bent greens when the grass is weakened by some means or other. It may be diseases—it may be insects. The control of all diseases, all insects, is essential to keeping the grass healthy so that weeds cannot invade.

Another possible source of infestation of these weeds is your topdressing.

PREPARE HIGH LIFE FOR PROS



L to R: Norman R. Klug, pres., Miller Brewing Co.; Bernard Brady, director, Blue Mound CC; and Fred Oeflein, Blue Mound pres., sign the papers for putting on the Miller High Life \$35,000 invitation open at Blue Mound in suburban Milwaukee, July 14-17.

Atlanta PGA Honors Jones at Award Dinner

ATLANTA PGA presented its great pal, Bob Jones, an award for having done the most for golf generally in 1954, and gave other plaques to Mrs. L. L. Hamilton, president of the Atlanta Women's Golf Assn. and to City junior champion Bobby Pierce for their top performances for Atlanta golf last year.

The awards were made at a large and merry dinner party attended by professionals and their amateur friends. It was a co-educational affair, with the wives having fun, too.

Jones was thanked by Ewing Pomroy, APGA pres., Harold Sargent, national PGA sec., and other professionals, particularly for the great help he'd given the PGA on the "Keep 'Em in the Fairway" film, and in general for cheerfully and helpfully stepping up and working every time he could help the professionals.

Atlanta golf writers, Ed Miles and Bert Prather, and sports editors Ed Danforth and Furman Bischer, made neat and fluent talks paying sincere tribute to the Atlanta pros' service. The veteran Danforth said that in covering all sports over the years he'd never met any in professional sports having a higher standard of integrity than the golf pros.

Herb Graffis, GOLFDOM editor, was imported for making the formal presentations informally.