



IT'S DONE THE BIG WAY IN TEXAS

Looking up the 18th fairway at the Dallas Athletic Club's Country Club course you can see the space that golf architect Ralph Plummer used wisely in providing a night-lighted practice putting green and a practice fairway and lesson tees, in front of the clubhouse.

Inconvenient location of practice fairways and practice green is a handicap to many older clubs but modern architecture is making these valuable features handy for members' use, day and night.

ports the above theory, but it must be considered as a theory until subjected to a carefully controlled test. In July some of the worst spots on the greens were patched with sod from the bent nursery. Grass on the new sod collapsed quickly after the first rain. When a plug of soil was removed later the foul stench was unbearable. There was a peculiar black charcoal-like layer below the surface. Grass on the nursery was an over-all brown color. The imbedded layer was there also. One could distinguish the buried grass stems and leaves. Topdressing never made contact with the soil.

Bad Year in Algae

Algae was worse than in any recent year. This green, scum-like growth appeared in the wet spots of greens where the grass became thin. Algae are present in every soil. They are green plants and are held in check under the shaded cover of a dense turf. The grass deprives these minute plants of needed light. When anything happens to the grass and the soil stays wet algae go to town.

Some blame stagnant water from lakes and ponds. They see the algae in the water. The use of such water may aggravate but will not induce algae, because those already in the soil will multiply rapidly if given the chance.

The black, skin-like cover which forms as the algae die retards recovery of the grass. Its formation can be prevented by dusting the surface with a little hydrated lime. The rate need not and should not exceed 2 to 3 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. More than that might scorch the grass.

In aggravated cases Bordeaux mixture can be used at up to 2 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. An occasional application of Bordeaux is all

right, but repeated use should be avoided because of its copper content.

Iron Chlorosis Troubles

Iron chlorosis has been very bad on many greens. It is associated with overwetness, high organic matter content, alkalinity, and high phosphorus content of the soil, singly or in combination. In aggravated cases grass is chrome yellow in color. Occasionally it is a slightly yellowish color and may be mistaken for a nitrogen deficiency.

Sometimes leaf spot was blamed for loss of grass when iron chlorosis was the real culprit. Leaf spot got the blame because of its obviousness. Only too often iron chlorosis paved the way for an attack of leaf spot by weakening the grass. It could not resist that disease or anything else.

Chlorosis can be stopped quickly and effectively by using a little ferrous sulfate, or one of the chelated forms of iron. The supposed lasting effect of the chelates has not been marked on bent greens. For that reason most superintendents have returned to the use of ferrous sulfate because it is much cheaper.

Ferrous sulfate (Copperas) must be sprayed on the leaf and left there for direct absorption into the plant. If washed into the soil the iron will be transformed into forms which the grass roots cannot absorb. The secret is to deposit a minute amount on the leaf with a minimum of water. Rates over 2 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. may scorch the grass with the small amount of water which should not exceed 20 to 30 gals. for an average-sized green. The deeper green color produced by the iron will become apparent in a matter of hours.

The effect of iron was very apparent in Cleveland where one-half of a green was