

# Green's Green with

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The only algaecide known that will eliminate ALL forms of algae at safe limits to other living things when used as directed. AND, it has no harmful effect on turf grass.



An area at the bottom of the picture, including both fringe and green surface, was treated with at least 100 times more CUTRINE than it would take for normal algae control in a body of water.

The picture, taken 5 days after spraying, shows the treated area is just as green as the rest of the grass—no browning, no kill.

(By the way, algae in a lake on the course was treated with the normal amount of CUTRINE. It was GONE in five days.)

**Get rid of algae  
and use the same  
water on your  
course safely.**

APPLIED BIOCHEMISTS, INC. (414) 271-5870  
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53202

Gentlemen: Please send complete information on CUTRINE to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

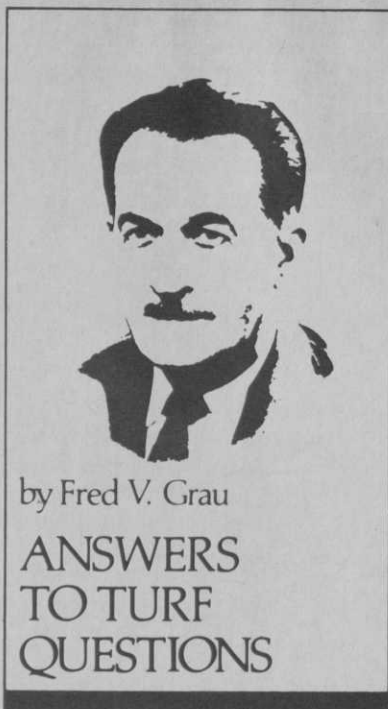
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Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

NA-7-70



by Fred V. Grau

## ANSWERS TO TURF QUESTIONS

### Uncertified seed: just as good?

The June 24th dedication of the Joseph Valentine Memorial at the Joseph Valentine Turfgrass Research Center, University Park, Pa., was a fitting climax to his long and distinguished career. This man brought recognition and distinction to the profession of golf course superintendent.

The memorial's location at Penn State recognizes Valentine's half century of service at Merion GC, his part in stimulating the turfgrass program in Pennsylvania and his untiring efforts to upgrade his fellow workers. His efforts in making Merion Kentucky bluegrass available to the public now is a part of turfgrass history.

This writer is grateful to Joseph Valentine for directing me toward turfgrass as a career. He was one, along with others, who urged the university to hire an extension agronomist in turf. It was my good fortune to have been chosen for that position in February, 1935. It was a genuine pleasure to work with Joe Valentine until his death.

Come to the Joseph Valentine Turfgrass Research Center and visit the Valentine Memorial.

**Q—Just what is "certified seed"?  
We are urged to buy certified seed**

*when available. Why should we insist on it? Isn't uncertified seed just as good?* (Indiana)

**A—**Certification of seeds assures the buyer of genetic integrity. It is the only way to be sure of getting the variety that you want. Uncertified seeds are not regulated by certification agencies so that the buyer has no protection as to quality and impurities.

In each state there is a certification agency that officially keeps tabs on every lot of seed that is approved for certification. The grower must have complied with all requirements such as 1) planting foundation seed that has been approved by the certification agency, 2) maintaining varietal purity by not permitting other varieties to contaminate the lot, 3) processing to a high degree of purity in accordance with regulations.

Because of these precautions certified seed costs more to grow and process and, therefore, costs the consumer more.

When certified seed is available it is false economy to save a few pennies by using uncertified seed that could cost far more in weeds and varietal contamination.

**Q—***Along many highways in the East there is one grass that seems to be used more than any other. The blades are fairly coarse and, unmowed, it grows to a height of two to three feet. It seems to grow under a wide range of conditions of soils and climates. What can you tell us about this grass?* (Ohio)

**A—**The grass that is widely used on highways is Kentucky 31 fescue. In the West Alta fescue, a grass very similar to Kentucky 31, is used. Both grasses are tall fescue, a rugged hardy grass extremely tolerant to chemicals and road salt. To be kept in the best condition these grasses must be fertilized annually with a high nitrogen fertilizer. They seldom receive ideal management, however. Then the turf thins and erosion sets in. It is becoming standard practice to include a rugged perennial legume in tall fescue seedings to furnish nitrogen to the grass at no extra cost and to reduce or eliminate mowing.

*(Continued on page 28)*

## PUT WINTER TRENDS ON YOUR GREENS

Highland Colonial Bentgrass—one of the most economical of the fine-bladed varieties—offers a distinct advantage in an overseeding program. It shows uncommon strength during that crucial spring transitional period when your dormant grasses are coming on. While many of the cool-season grasses in your mixture may fold sooner than you like, you can count on Highland to hang in there until the native grasses recover.

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## The only machine that tills sub-soil seven inches deep without punching

The results of the Sub-Aire Aerator are amazing on a compacted green. Deep "hard pan" compaction is broken up well below the root system. Permits moisture, oxygen and fertilizer to penetrate really deep, promoting a deeper root system, thicker growth and restoring natural resiliency. No holes are punched into the surface, which means there's no debris to clean up and no "pegboard" putting surface on the greens.

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### JACOBSEN®

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## Grau

(Continued from page 26)

**Q**—We have been looking for a reliable publication on "Ground Covers." Can you help us?

(Pennsylvania)

**A**—A good circular came to my desk recently. It is Special Circular 108, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. 16802. Craig Oliver, Horticulture Extension, is the author.

**Q**—Is there a possibility of controlling mosquitoes by the sterile-male technique, which was successfully used on the screw-worm?

(Florida)

**A**—Yes, success by this method has recently been reported in Science, Vol. 168, 12 June 1970, pp. 1368-69, by R. S. Patterson, et al, USDA, ARS, Entomology Research Division, Gainesville, Fla. The mosquito involved is *Culex pipiens quinquefasciatus*, a vector of human diseases, particularly filariasis. The sterilizing agent is thiotepa. □

If you have questions to submit to Dr. Grau, write him c/o GOLFDOM, 235 East 45 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

## Emerson

(Continued from page 8)

came a membership corporation

- Whether there are any documented articles or bylaws
- Whether the corporation has a civic, fraternal or social purpose
- Whether there are any formalized procedures for becoming a member or for being expelled from membership
- Whether there are membership cards, a membership roster or established procedures for admitting guests of members.

Judging by these standards the essential factors which determine whether an establishment is a private club or serves the public are the extent to which the membership is genuinely selective on some reasonable basis; a fair start on an important question. □