Continued from page 35

soluble N to achieve early green, but then you may have much more grass than you want a little later. With a good bluegrass turf it is best to work along with nature and not force this "early green" at the expense of quality turf the rest of the season.

Q.—When you first came to California we showed you kikuyugrass and asked, "How can we get rid of this pest?" You asked a few questions about its ability to stand drought, its fertilizer and water requirements. Then you asked, "Why would you want to get rid of it?" Now, with good management, kikuyugrass is one of our best fairway turfs, needing no irri-

gation and no fertilization. My question is, "Do you still feel that we can live with this grass when it is managed?"

(California)

A.—Yes, especially now that we have heavy power equipment to keep the turf eminently playable. We do need to know how to control its spread into bunkers and greens.

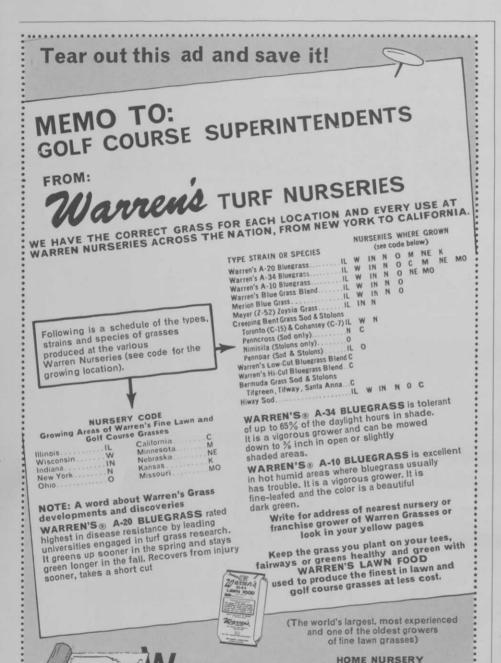
Q.—We have been told that we are foolish to buy organic fertilizers (ureaform and natural organics) when the soluble nitrogen materials cost so much less per unit of plant food. We like the organics but we also are concerned with economics. Can you give us a guide?

(North Carolina)

A.—Inorganic (soluble) forms of nitrogen are more easily misused and, when improperly understood and applied, they are capable of causing considerable damage. I've seen so much evidence of ignorance concerning soluble forms of N that I've swung heavily toward the side of the safer fertilizers. A good UF, for example, can be misused rather badly and still will not markedly upset the equilibrium. True, the organics cost more per unit. The safety, the reduction in numbers of applications, the more uniform growth-all help to compensate for the differential. One bit of evidence of the value of the slow-release materials in spite of the cost is in the home-owner fertilizers. Nearly all of them now contain significant amounts of the safer materials that last longer.

Q.—I have been asked to use certain growth regulators along ditch banks and around trees on our golf course. Materials suggested are Maleic hydrazide, Gibberellic acid, Cycocel, B-Nine and Phosphon. Should these be applied in spring before growth is over 2 1/2 inches? Do you consider them economical?

(Canada) (Continued on page 42)



SAVE this ad TODAY as it will run a few times only

AND RESEARCH FACILITY

8400 West 111th St., Palos Park, Illinois PHONE: (312) 974-3000



10 BLADE HIGH SPEED REEL: For the finer groomed creeping Bent in the North and the new improved fairway Bents and Bermudas in warmer climates.

EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF CLIPPINGS: With new scraperdeflector, grass clippings are evenly distributed, eliminating bunching, dropping and windrowing.

AVAILABLE in Hollow Roller or Rear Wheel Drive. 3, 5, 7 and 9 gangs.

PREVENTATIVE MATTING AND THATCH CONTROL: Presents a preventative control of thatch and matting by cutting as low as % inch with a 1/2 inch frequency of cut.

**ELIMINATES SCALPING ON** MOUNDS: The 26 inch cutting swath of each unit gives greater flexibility. No "ribbed appearance." Smoother, more uniform cut.

Gives Putting Green Appearance to Fairways, Aprons and Tees!



CORP.

2300 W. LAKE AVE. • GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS



FIRST IN MOWING PERFECTION

For more information circle number 201 on card

# **GOLF BAG** STORAGE RACKS



37 YEARS IN BUSINESS Call Collect 301-322-3900 Or Write For Free Literature

## INSTALLATIONS INCLUDE:

Chevy Chase C.C., Chevy Chase, Md. Congressional C.C., Bethesda, Md. Garden City G.C., Garden City, N.Y. Dunbar C.C., Lake Arrowhead, Calif. Scarsdale G.C., Hartsdale, N.Y. Royal Poinciana G.C., Naples, Fla. Longboat Key C.C., Sarasota, Fla. Woodbridge C.C., Woodbridge, Conn.

## IMPROVE BAG STORAGE SAVE TIME AND SPACE

WE DESIGN YOUR LAYOUT **ECONOMICAL - EASY TO** ASSEMBLE HEAVY DUTY **FURNITURE STEEL** 



4900 Frolich Lane, Kenilworth Ind. Park Tuxedo, Md. 20781

For more information circle number 256 on card

### GRAU

Continued from page 38

A.—Maleic hydrazide is the only one that I would consider economical the way you intend to use it. The last three are strictly for floral and horticultural use and are not useful for grass and weeds.

Yes, MH will be more effective on new, young growth, but to save mowing it may be applied just after an area has been mowed. MH will not control all vegetation equally. There will be some types that will be affected very little, which will require a certain amount of mowing.

O.-We have Pythium and it is severe. We have used all of the newest fungicides that are claimed to "knock the fungus cold." Right after we spray-we get a hot shower (95°F.) and the Pythium keeps right on rampaging. We are way over our chemical budget now. Is there any relief?

(Indiana-Maryland)

A.—At the risk of upsetting a dozen or so pathologists I am suggesting a spray (or dust) of hydrated lime in between applications of chemicals. Rate: one-half pound to 1,000 square feet. Apply in evening, rinse it off next morning. The instant change in pH in the micro climate (to as high as 9.5) can subdue the fungus. Hydrated lime is a temporary expedient-no more permanent than the fungicides. Many superintendents have said that, "the only cure for Pythium is a change in the weather." This fungus works only at high temperatures and when moisture is in abundance.

O .- Where can we get some literature on Penncross bent? We would like to know more about how it is produced.

(California)

A.-Drop a line to Penncross Bentgrass Growers Assn., 4491 Liberty Road, South, Salem, Ore. 97302. Ask for their flyer on Penncross bentgrass.