

salt). Ammonia gas is highly caustic. I've seen putting greens destroyed when hydrated lime and sulfate of ammonia were applied simultaneously. Hydrated lime may be used safely with ureaform nitrogen. Only ground limestone, however, may be used safely with inorganic nitrogen fertilizers.

Q—When a fungicide is applied where is the contact with the pathogen—in the leaves, roots or in the soil? Will a dry application, lightly watered in, have the same effect as a spray? After mercury, what is the most effective fungicide for snowmold, dollarspot and brownpatch?

(Ontario, Canada)

A—Fungicides attack pathogens by: 1) direct contact whether on leaves, roots or in the soil and 2) fumigation wherein the material "gasifies" and penetrates in all directions. Another word is sublimate whereby a solid moves into gaseous state without becoming liquid.

Long before sprayers were used, fungicides were doing their job by dry applications. In 1931 at The Green Section lab at Arlington Turf

Gardens I used to help Dr. Arnold Dahl crush lumps of Calomel and bichloride of mercury and blend the powder with sand. The big problem of dry applications is obtaining uniform distribution. This is a big plus for sprayers. Both work equally well if coverage is the same.

With mercury bearing chemicals "under a cloud" we must look to dyrene, tersan, OM, daconil, actidione, thiram and dithane M-45 for dollarspot and for brownpatch control. There may be others. At the present I cannot come up with alternative materials for snowmold.

Q—We live in a small town in western Kansas where the golf course has sand greens because there is not enough water for grass greens. Can you give us information relative to synthetic turf for greens and name the companies that produce it?

(Kansas)

A—In the mail you will receive a booklet that points out the pros and cons of both natural and artificial turf. Two companies that produce synthetic turf are Monsanto in St. Louis and the 3-M Company in Minneapolis. When you investigate

costs, include base preparation and subsequent maintenance. Then take a look at drought tolerant grasses, consult with Dr. Ray Keen at Manhattan and compare costs.

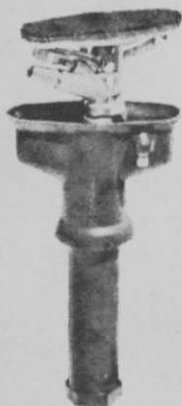
Q—At times you have referred to "wildflowers" in relation to highway plantings. Should our club be concerned with wildflowers on the grounds? (Massachusetts)

A—Why not? We try to please the members by having flowers near the clubhouse, neat shrubbery and handsome trees. On the course there are many spots where native wildflowers would thrive if we could just get over the idea that every square foot of property has to be mowed or sprayed. I believe that many golfers would enjoy seeing clumps of natural beauty out on the course. □

CORRECTION

A word was inadvertently omitted in the last sentence of Dr. Grau's answer to the question entitled "Grass on a Pinch-Penny Budget" on page 26 of the October/November issue. The corrected sentence should read: "I've never seen crabgrass choke a good turf of tall fescue."

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