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The Author in Her Laboratory

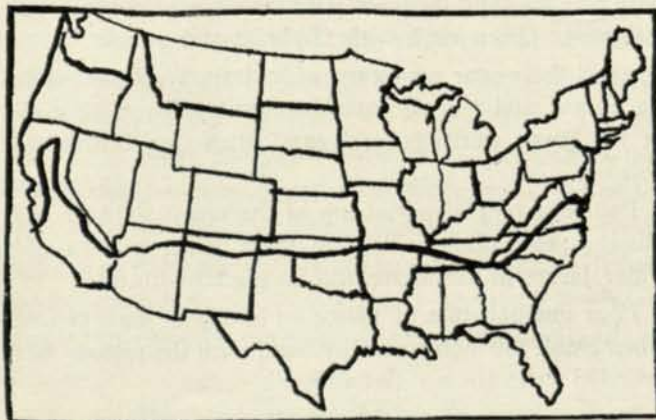
Grasses For Southern Courses

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A GROWING national interest in southern golf has brought everyone in the golf industry face to face with many complex and varied problems not found in the north. Not the least is the question of seed.

In former years more attention was given to the northern problems for various reasons, the principal one was that there are at least ten times as many courses in the north and at least ten times as many players for each course. But now we have of necessity turned their eyes southward. Even though the southern area is small compared to the northern, the southern problems at present are more difficult as well as more numerous.



**CHART SHOWING THE AREA WHERE SOUTHERN
GRASSES GROW**
Compliments of Piper and Oakley

At the present time there is no seed obtainable in commercial quantities that will give an all-year turf with the possible exception of Carpet grass. For summer turf it has been the general practice to sow Bermuda grass and Japan Clover, and for winter Italian Ryegrass, Redtop, White Clover and some Bluegrass.

BERMUDAGRASS—*Capriola dactylon*

This is by far the most important of all the southern grasses. It is used for both fairways and greens.

The principal seed producing territory is Texas and Arizona. The seed from Arizona is generally preferred. Seed of this origin is usually cleaner, better-matured, possesses a more vigorous germination and is believed to produce less runners.

Bermuda grass is a native of India, and was introduced into the United States sometime prior to 1807. It will grow in all kinds of soil provided the drainage is not poor.

With the first severe frost Bermuda grass turf turns brown. It is therefore necessary to then plant something that will insure a winter turf. For this purpose Italian Ryegrass is used. With the coming of the Spring the Bermuda grass will revive. No new sowing is necessary.

ITALIAN RYEGRASS—*Lolium multiflorum*

Next in importance to Bermuda grass is Italian Ryegrass. It is responsible for most of the winter turf. Hundreds of tons of seed of this species are sown in the south every year, from October until Christmas. It is a native of Europe, and the principal sources of supply for pure Italian Ryegrass seed are Ireland and Denmark. In late years the consumption of imported seed in the south has been curtailed due to the increasing use of Domestic Ryegrass. The Domestic Ryegrass is a mixture of Italian and English Ryegrass. One would think that yearly sowing was a rather expensive proposition, but it is not. The best imported seed should not cost more than \$15 per 100 pounds and the best domestic seed \$10.

While Italian Ryegrass is used for both fairways and greens yet its use should be generally restricted to fairways, as it is too coarse for greens. Redtop is preferable. Ryegrass is not particular as to soil.

JAPAN CLOVER—*Lespedeza striata*
and

WHITE CLOVER—*Trifolium repens*

Ordinarily Clover has no place in turf work, but these two Clovers do have their place in the southern area. Japan Clover is used for a summer turf, and White Clover for winter.

Japan Clover is a native of Asia, and was accidentally introduced about 1846. All the seed used in the United States is now produced domestically. Care should be exercised in the selection of this seed as a great deal of it contains a high weed seed content. It is used for both fairways and greens. Being satisfied with poor soils it is invaluable on golf courses that do not possess good soil.

White Clover is also an introduced species its real home being Europe. The principal sources of seed supply are:

1. Domestic—our state of Wisconsin and—
2. Foreign—Central European countries and England.

Its use should be restricted to fairways. It too is satisfied with poor soil.

There was a time when White Clover seed retailed as high as \$1 per pound, but during

the last two years the retail purchaser should not have paid more than sixty cents per pound for the best qualities. Its use has increased as its price declined.

CARPETGRASS—*Axonopus compressus*
and

KOREAN LAWN GRASS—*Zoysia japonica*

These two grasses are not as generally used but both possess great possibilities.

It has only been in late years that there has been a commercial supply of Carpetgrass seed and even now most of what is available is not of high quality. Carpetgrass prefers sandy land. It makes an excellent fairway grass but is too coarse for putting greens.

Korean Lawngrass as its name implies was introduced from Korea. Its use has been so limited that it is unsafe to advocate it except for special conditions. We are told that there is a beautiful turf of this grass at Miami, Fla.

Fall Hints for Tractor Storage

The machine should first be thoroughly washed and cleaned of all grease and dirt.

Remove the lower part of the motor crankcase and clean out all sediment and flush the pan with gasoline.

Examine all bearings thoroughly and see if any need replacing or adjusting; if so, attend to it right then and there.

Remove the cylinder head, being careful not to damage the copper gasket. Clean out all carbon. Examine the pistons, piston pins, and rings, making such replacements as necessary. Examine valves and valve seats and, if pitted, regrind them before replacing the cylinder head.

Drain all of the old oil from the crankcase and other gear housings and flush out with kerosene to clean out all sediment. Then refill with fresh oil and grease.

Refill the motor crankcase with clean, fresh oil; start the motor and run the machine until you are sure all of the gears, bearings, and parts are covered with the new oil.

Pour one pint of oil on top of the warm water in the radiator; then drain so that the inside of the radiator and water jacket in the motor will be coated with oil.

Pour one-half pint of motor oil on top of each piston. Then crank the motor over by hand until the pistons and cylinder walls are covered with oil.

Remove the magneto breaker box and fill with vaseline; then replace. This prevents rust and corroding of breaker points.