



UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION GREEN SECTION

Mid-Continent Turfletter

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YOUR WINTER READING

There are numerous books available which are interesting and informative for the person interested in the growing of turfgrasses and other jobs related to golf course management. Perhaps during a slack period of the season you could catch up on some reading. The following are among the books available:

Weed Control: As A Science - Glenn C. Klingman

Dr. Klingman says in the Preface to his new book "The Science of weed control has advanced more in the last 18 years (since 1942) than in the previous 100 centuries. This book brings the reader up to date in this fast-moving science. Old and so-called reliable methods of weed control are blended with the very newest chemical techniques. In many cases, new chemical methods are far superior to older practices in terms of control as well as reduced costs." The book is intended to present a comprehensive discussion of the field of weed control and includes a discussion of such diverse matters as weed dissemination, chemistry of herbicides, and practical weed control methods in crops, including turf and ornamentals. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. are the publishers.

Seeds - The U.S.D.A. Yearbook of Agriculture

This book was discussed in the last Turfletter and in the USGA Journal. It is available from The Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The Lawn Book - by Robert W. Schery

While this book is intended primarily for use by the lawn owner and home gardener, it will undoubtedly appeal to the professional turf grower as well. It contains illustrations of lawn grasses, lawn weeds, and lawn insects.

It is available from Seed World,
327 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 4, Illinois.

INFORMATION ON PAINTS

During the next few months, when golf is at a minimum, many superintendents will take advantage of the lull to repair and repaint maintenance equipment and structures such as bridges and shelter houses. An excellent source of information about paint and related coatings is The Paint Manual published by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. The chapter headings listed below will indicate the scope of this manual.

Chapter	I	-	Paints and Paint Materials
	II	-	Painting Woodwork
	III	-	Painting Metalwork
	IV	-	Painting Concrete, Plaster and Miscellaneous Surfaces
	V	-	Inspection and Sampling
	VI	-	Safety and Care of Materials
Appendix		-	List of Specifications for Paints and Accessory Materials

This little book contains 197 pages and it costs \$1.75. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

TURF CONFERENCES

Conferences at this season of the year are so numerous that space does not permit adequate reporting of the many worthwhile activities involved. Almost without exception, turfgrass conferences are being attended by larger numbers. Furthermore, many long time observers share the belief that the programs have been arranged to provide more information of value to golf course superintendents.

Among recent conferences and field days have been the Purdue Field Days, the St. Louis District Field Day, the Missouri Turfgrass Conference, The Rocky Mountain Turfgrass Conference and the New Mexico Turfgrass Conference.

There are more scheduled. (See Coming Events). Make plans now to attend one or more. It will be worth your time and effort.

ALGAE IN TURF - J. F. Cornman

(Reprinted from New York Turfgrass Association Bulletin No. 67)

When turf grasses become thin the surface of the soil may become covered with a thin coating of green scum. This thin layer is made up of single celled very simple green plants (algae) that are maintaining themselves where there is adequate moisture and light. These algae do not attack grass directly; they merely occupy space left vacant when grass disappears through other causes. When the algae die the layer turns black and becomes hard and rubbery, preventing new seedlings in becoming established and preventing new sprouting from older plants.

Green algae can be killed by light dusting (2 or 3 pounds to 1,000 sq. ft.) of hydrated (builder's) lime. The plants then turn black and can be raked up. Where the black scum has formed, either naturally or through treatment with lime, this rubbery mass must be broken up with a rake or other tool before new grass can become established.

There is nothing that can be done to prevent algae from occurring on a soil surface except to make the conditions better for the growth of the grass. Where the grass is dense and the ground surface not overly moist, algae do not appear. Very often areas troubled by algae are poorly drained. Frequently there is not adequate sunlight for good turf growth, and the problem is accentuated if there are many shrubs, trees, and other objects to block the movement of air and hence keep the soil surface moist over long periods. Any improvement that can be made in these fundamental factors will be beneficial. Then it is a matter of reseeding as required, adequate fertilization, and good maintenance.

CCMING EVENTS

October 18-19-20.....Central Plains Turfgrass Conference
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas

November 16-17.....Arizona Turfgrass Conference
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

November 27-30.....American Society of Agronomy Meetings
Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel
St. Louis, Missouri

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