UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION GREEN SECTION WESTERN OFFICE

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Notable Quotes -- Quotable Notes from

THE WESTERN TURF CONFERENCES

Trying to tie Turf Conference notes into a "neat package" is a challenging task. Especially if you don't know a Clove Hitch from a Bowline on a Bight. But regardless of the knot used in packaging, it's the value of the contents that count and the following bundle may prove helpful to you.

More on Soil Conditioners and Amendments:

"What we need is more knowledge -- less faith in materials." So spoke Dr. Roy L. Branson of the California Extension Service. For again this year small fortunes were made by salesman of soil additives that were supposed to "cure soil compaction, encourage deeper rooting, open up the soil" - in fact, cure everything that went wrong.

According to Dr. Branson, "The physical or chemical properties of soils may be altered by some materials. For example, manures or Krilium can cause greater aggregation while peat, sawdust, vermiculite, etc., will "fluff" the soil and increase pore space. Thus, the physical properties are changed."

There are only two conditions where chemical amendments will help soils: When they are too acid or when they contain too much sodium. A competent soils laboratory can test for either condition and the use of calcium compounds will furnish the only practical answer in either case. -- There are no magic formulas, no cure-alls - except perhaps "Good Management."

2,4,5-T Propionic Is New Member of Family:

John Gallagher of Amchem Products, Inc., reported on the newest addition to our weed control arsenal. 2,4,5-TP (Propionic) now makes it possible to effectively check common and mouse-ear chickweed clover, oxalis, spotted spurge and henbit in fairway turf. These formerly "hard to get" weeds easily fall to 1½ lbs. of active ingredient in 25 gals. of water per acre.

During the cooler months, one application of 2,4,5-TP should control common chickweed. Mr. Sidney White, Superintendent at The Dallas Country Club in Oregon received excellent chickweed control on fairways last spring. Mouse-ear chickweed may require 2 or 3 treatments at 2 to 3 week intervals. Since Mouse-ear grows in clumps, spot treatment may prove most practical.

Clover control should be possible with one application of 2,4,5-TP. For best results, spray in the spring or fall when clover is most active.

Thirty Years of Turf Grass Soil Testing:

"Soil testing becomes a useful tool in turf production when properly done" atates O. J. Noer, Milwaukee Sewerage Commission. "Soil tests serve as an inventory of soil fertility levels. When used in this way they can be useful guides in devising an effective fertilizer program.

"Our laboratory tests for soil reaction (pH), amounts of readily available phosphorus, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Soluble salts are also determined on samples from arid or semi-arid regions. <u>Nitrogen is not determined</u> because existing quick tests are not satisfactory for grassland areas.

"Samples must be collected carefully, to a uniform depth of 2-inches. The testing method must employ a satisfactory extracting solution and interpretation of results should be made by someone who is familiar with quick testing methods and well versed in turf management.

"Grass tissue testing for on the spot diagnosis may come when methods are perfected."

New Help For Fusarium Patch and Moss Control:

Dr. C. J. Gould, Plant Pathologist at Western Washington Experiment Station presented his preliminary recommendations for turf disease control in 1960.

Recent work shows that cadmium chloride (1 oz. of Caddy) as well as PMA materials (3/4 oz. of 10% type) have given good control of Fusarium Patch. They should be applied in 10 gallons of water per 1,000 sq. ft. and at 2 week intervals during the 'Patch' season.

Dr. Roy Goss, Extension Specialist in Washington State reports that moss and algae outbreaks on turf areas has been checked with 4 pounds of iron sulfate per 1,000 sq. ft. This is a rather heavy rate of iron sulfate but certainly worth trying under severe conditions.

Cup Changes and Turf Wear:

Under direction of Dr. Marvin Ferguson, U.S.G.A. Research Co-ordinator, the study of turf damage from various type golf shoes continues. Conventional spikes have caused greater turf wear than any other type shoe.

In measuring the rate of turf recovery from plots receiving heavy traffic from various type golf shoes, Dr. Ferguson found that "all plots almost completely recovered six weeks after termination of the experiment; all plots <u>except</u> those on which conventional spikes were used. These were still partially bare and seriously infested with algae.

"Thus, it appears that the effects on soil are perhaps more serious than the effects on grass. Or, to put it another way, injury to the grass will be healed quite rapidly but injury to the soil condition is quite lasting. This would appear to have significance with regard to cup changing. If the cup remains in one place until visible injury appears, it is quite likely that the injury to the soil condition (which is invisible) may be quite serious."

ADDITIONAL NOTES WILL APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF 'WESTERN TURFLETTER'. LOOK FOR IT IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

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	SNOW MOLD (Typhula itoana)	PHYTHIUM	FAIRY RING (Marasmius oreades)	FADING-OUT MELTING-OUT (Helminthos- porium and <u>Curvularia</u> complex)	FUSARIUM PATCH (<u>Fusarium</u> <u>nivale</u>)	DOLLAR SPOT (Schlerotinia homeocarpa)	BROWN PATCH (Rhizoctonia solani)	Disease
	Irregular, dead bleached areas, 2" - 2' with a dirty white mold.	Water soaked, smoky appearing grass blades, White or black mycelium sometimes visible, streaks usually develop along surface water runoff.	Rings of dark green grass, sometimes dead toward center with or without mushrooms.	Decline of turf in irre- gular patterns. Some- times smoky-blue cast, frequently orange to yellow blades as plants die.	Spots brown, round, 1" - 2".	Bleached or grey colored spots, $1^m - 2^m$.	Smoky Colored rings, rapidly spreading 1" - 36"	Symp toms
	Cold and Wet (Presence of actual snow not necessary)	Hot, humid	Cool, moist	Warm to Hot humid,	Cool, moist	Cool to warm moist.	Hot Humid	Type of Weather
and the second se	Avoid late feed- ing.	Sometimes light dusting of lime. Avoid excessive watering.	Adequate fertili- zation. Adequate water.	Watch irrigation closely, avoid excess, run greens 'as dry as possible. Syringing usually necessary. Reduce traffic, increase height of cut.	Avoid high nitro- gen. Promote air drainage.	Nitrogen levels should be optimum.	Avoid high nitro- gen and frequent watering (soft grass)	Recommendations for Cultural
	PMA materials or Calo-Clor (4 oz.) before snowfall.	Phygon at ½ 1b. per 1,000 sq. ft.	Suppress with drenches of PMAS (1½ oz. in 10 gals. water). Eliminate with methyl bromide sterilization.	PMA (3/4 oz.) plus Tersan (1 oz.), or Tersan O.M., or Actidione Ferrated Copperas - 2 oz. in 5 gals. per 1,000 sq. ft. Do Not Water In.	PMA Materials (3/4 oz.) or Cadmium chloride (Caddy = 1 oz.) in 10 gals, water per 1,000 sq. ft., every 2 weeks during Patch season.	Cadmium fungicides, or Calo-Clor on preventative schedule thru-out "spot" season.	Tersan, Tersan OM, Thimer, Actidione RZ.	Control Fungicidal

* Based in part on the work of Dr. C. J. Gould, Plant Pathologist, Washington State University.

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