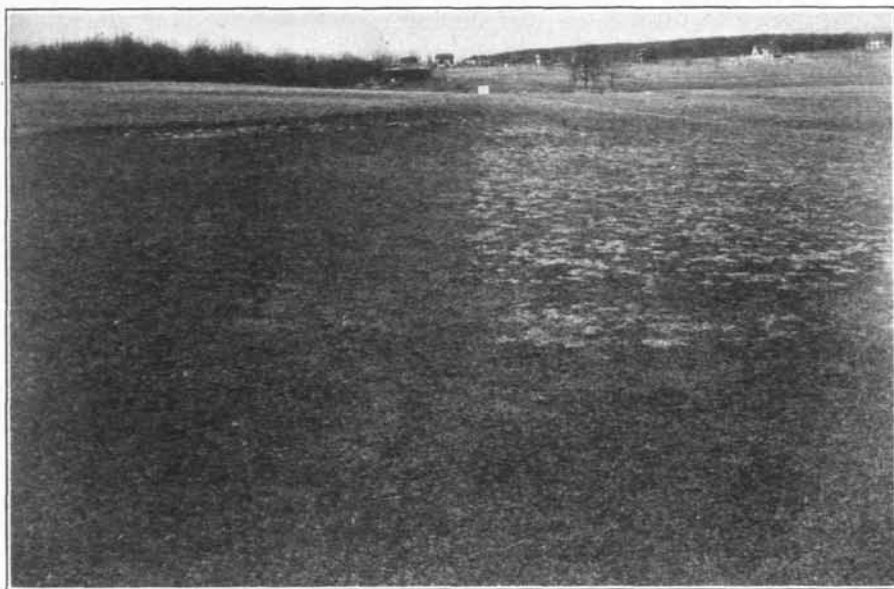


## Preventing Snow-Mold Injury on Greens

By John Monteith, Jr.

Since the publication of a discussion of winter injury of turf in the April, 1927, issue of THE BULLETIN, a number of inquiries have been received from northern clubs as to the best method for controlling snow-mold disease. No further work has been done on this problem since the article referred to above was published, so there is no additional information available. It is the purpose of this brief article simply to remind greenkeepers in the region where this type of injury is common that now is the time to apply chemicals to prevent losses next spring. As previously reported, we were able to entirely prevent snow-mold damage at Madison, Wis., by application of corrosive sublimate in October. Two and three ounces per



Control of snow-mold by corrosive sublimate. The dark healthy grass on the plats shown here illustrate the effectiveness of the two-ounce and three-ounce corrosive sublimate treatments, as contrasted with the spotted turf where the snow-mold fungus was active during the late winter and early spring. Photograph taken on the Nakoma Golf Course, Madison, Wisconsin.

1,000 square feet kept the turf free from this disease. An application of one ounce per 1,000 square feet gave entirely satisfactory control, although there were a few minor spots in the area so treated. We do not know how generally effective such applications will prove to be, but from our experience in brown-patch control we expect to find that the tests in Wisconsin will serve as a reliable guide for treating greens under a wide variety of climatic and soil conditions. Experiments have already been arranged on a number of courses to test this control method more thoroughly during the coming winter.

Many clubs wish to prevent this injury as much as possible and have asked that we recommend some treatment for them to follow this year. Based on the experience at Wisconsin last winter, we advise the use of corrosive sublimate at the rate of 2 ounces per 1,000 square feet, to be applied at any time before the ground freezes.

Many clubs use corrosive sublimate during the fall months for eradication of earthworms. Where this has been done late in October there will be no need for additional treatment for snow-mold control. Since we do not know whether the 2-ounce treatment will be sufficient under all conditions, we suggest that part of one or more greens be treated with the 1-ounce and 3-ounce rates. This will serve as a guide for future applications. The chemical may be applied in a solution by means of a sprayer or sprinkling can, or it may be distributed with small amounts of sand or compost and thoroughly watered in.

It is to be expected that calomel or the chlorophenol mercury compounds, Uspulun and Semesan, will prove equally effective against this disease, if used in equivalent amounts (10 ounces of Semesan or Uspulun is equivalent to the 2-ounce treatment of corrosive sublimate or calomel). However, since corrosive sublimate at these rates is not dangerous to use on turf during cooler weather, and since it is so generally used for earthworm eradication, there apparently is no object in using the more expensive chemicals.

In applying corrosive sublimate it should be remembered that it is for the control of snow-mold disease and not for all types of winter injury. The differences between this disease and "winter kill" have been pointed out in the April BULLETIN. For this latter type of winter injury, applications of chemicals are worthless.

---

## Golf Course Architecture and Construction

### Analysis of Layout

By William S. Flynn

While there is no rule as to the number of the various types of holes to be incorporated in an eighteen-hole layout yet there are certain customs that most architects follow.

In fact these customs have been handed down from the forefathers of golf and like many other things that have come down through the ages they have their value.

The rule most generally adhered to is to have four holes of the course one-shotters. To the majority of golfers the one-shot holes are the most interesting and there is no real reason why there should not be five one-shotters particularly when such holes provide interest in the play and are of varying character.

On the other hand a course with three outstanding one-shotters is much more desirable than one with four mediocre ones.

It was also formerly thought that each course should have a three-shotter in each nine. Today however, the thought prevails that one good three-shotter is sufficient unless some outstanding natural feature warrants putting in a second.

Good three-shotters are the exception rather than the rule and unless the player has a specific thing to do on each shot other than slug, this type of hole becomes monotonous.

The principal consideration of the architect is to design his course in such a way as to hold the interest of the player from the first tee to the last green and to present the problems of the various holes in such a way that they register in the player's mind as he stands on the tee or on the fairway for the shot to the green.