

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

All questions sent to the Green Section will be answered in a letter to the writer as promptly as possible. The more interesting of these questions, with concise answers, will appear in this column. If your experience leads you to disagree with any answer given in this column, it is your privilege and duty to write to the Green Section.

While most of the answers are of general application, please bear in mind that each recommendation is intended specifically for the locality designated at the end of the question.

Cutting fairways when, under conditions of drought, portions of the turf, are withered.—During hot, dry weather our fairway turf in places is brown, while in other places, especially those which lie low, it is green. There is quite a difference of opinion as to the advisability of cutting grass that is withered from the summer drought, and in cutting fairways of the condition described it is almost impossible to cut simply the green spots and leave the brown untouched. (Minnesota)

ANSWER.—Our advice is to cut the fairways regularly whenever there is sufficient growth anywhere on a fairway to justify cutting even though portions of a fairway may be withered. To discontinue cutting entirely under such conditions would result in the grass on the low areas growing altogether too high and becoming objectionable from a playing standpoint. The mowers on the fairway should however be set to cut as high as the players will permit. If the grass on an entire fairway is withered, of course regular cutting should be discontinued.

Controlling clover in bent greens.—At present (June) a large quantity of clover is appearing in our creeping bent greens, which are three years old. We have used a strong application of sulphate of ammonia to rid the greens of the clover, but this has seemed to give it more vitality. Would an application of arsenate of lead be more satisfactory? (Wisconsin)

ANSWER.—We have never had proof that arsenate of lead will control clover and do not believe it has any particular value for that purpose. Late spring and summer is not the best time of the year to do much with clover. However, with the advent of early fall and its better growing conditions clover can be markedly set back by dusting the patches with sulphate of ammonia early in the morning when the dew is on the turf. This will severely burn the clover. As soon as burning of the clover is apparent the green should be watered to prevent injury to the grass roots that may be in or around the clover patches that have been treated. Clover is frequently introduced into greens through top-dressing material. Manure usually contains clover seed. We would recommend that you set out some flats of your top-dressing material to see whether or not clover germinates in it, and if so to take steps to procure top-dressing material that proves to be free from viable clover seed.



Genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains.

George Elliott

