

use the combination of the lighter rates. We also use Basagran for our yellow nutsedge areas.

For our other grassy weeds we spot spray with MSMA at a rate of 2 pounds of active ingredient per acre. A second application two weeks later is usually necessary, but is also usually effective. We apply MSMA only from June to September to avoid affecting the vitality of the bermudagrass in the spring and fall.

At Isleworth we overseed our fairways so we make a preemergent application of Barricade to our slopes and roughs. This prevents germination of Poa annua and any ryegrass seed that may be scattered by carts or equipment. We make three half-pound per acre applications of Barricade: October, Mid-January, and June or July.

Buck Buckner, CGCS
Isleworth C.C.
Winderemere, Fla.

Planning, Patience, and Prudence

Weed control has been a tough proposition this year because the constant rainfall either prevented initial spraying or necessary scheduled follow up treatments. Sedge, our biggest weed problem, loves moist conditions so it flourished. We have populations of the traditional yellow and purple nutsedge and some kyllinga. A tank mix of Basagran at (2 qt/A), with MSMA at (1 qt/A), and Horticulture Oil at (1 Qt/A) to be effective when conditions permit us to spray. A new product called "Manage" is due out next month for use in Florida and is reportedly dynamite on sedge!

I like to stop all contact herbicide spraying by October if possible to avoid damage to the bermuda in the cool season since it will not recover rapidly.

However, in the warm season we do battle with crabgrass, paspalum, and doveweed on the driving range. We use MSMA on the crabgrass, DMC on the paspalum., and 2+2 on the doveweed.

In the fall, we apply pendimethalin to our green and tee slopes to control stray overseed material and Poa annua. It is not very mobile so I have been happy

with the results. We use Kerb 50W at the 1 pound per acre rate on about 20-25 acres of fairways that have recurring Poa annua infestations. If we do get Poa germination later in the season, I take it out with Simazine.

If we spot goosegrass emerging, either my assistant or myself will spot spray with Sencor in a one quart spray bottle. We do not apply pre-emergents for crabgrass or goosegrass. If we do find a goosegrass area too large for the spray

bottle, we will spot spray with the boom sprayer and we will use Illoxan.

Stuart Leventhal, CGCS
Interlachen C.C.
Winter Park, Fla.

Responding to Changing Conditions

For eight years our greens did not have Poa annua, now we have seven greens with a noticeable infestation. We are us-



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ing the Rubigan program to prevent germination. On the rest of the course, we make a fall application of Barricade sparged on fertilizer around November 1st. I have eliminated the Spring preemergent application because the turf just didn't seem to be responding as well coming out of winter.

Now, instead of coring the turf stressed by much winter play, we spike two ways with a 6 inch deep spiker and fertilize to promote a healthy turf. The open coring holes in the spring were providing too many opportunities for weed invasion. We have a lot of localized wear areas caused by our walking golfers. We fertilize these areas monthly with high Potassium formulations to keep the turf roots healthy.

Like many of my peers, yellow nutsedge has been my biggest headache. One application of Basagran at 2 Quarts/Acre is usually sufficient unless it is a really thick patch. In that case, we re-treat at the prescribed interval. On some of our heavily infested ditch banks, we use a

tank mix of Image (1 Qt/A) and MSMA (1 Qt/A).

We spot treat goosegrass plants located through the green with Sencor. If we find unacceptable populations of goosegrass on the greens or tees, they are treated with Illoxan.

*Joe Ondo, CGCS
Winter Pines G.C.
Winter Park, Fla.*

Managing Weeds in Different Turf Types, Ornamental Grasses

We have two distinctly different golf courses here at Bonnet Creek which gives us different challenges in weed control. One element they share along with the clubhouse grounds is an extensive use of ornamental grasses like cordgrass and Gulf Muhly. Weed seeds sprout along the bed borders and in the grass clumps themselves. We use a tank mix of Basagran

and Pre-M or Round Up along the bed edges and we spray over the top with light rates of Southern Formula Trimec for broadleaf weeds.

The target golf concept on the Eagle Pines course means that there are large areas of bare ground or pine straw that offer potential breeding ground for weeds. A regular preemergent program is necessary to keep the weed populations down. We use Gallery and Snapshot in these areas as well as the sparse "natural" tee slopes that are planted in Gulf Muhly.

Part of the design concept of Eagle Pines was to use different grasses for textural contrasts. Delmar St. Augustine was used around all the bunker complexes in the fairways and around the greens. The St. Augustine requires different chemicals than the neighboring bermudagrass. Great care must be taken not to overspray one or the other turf types with the other's chemical. This can prove to be labor intensive. When we get bermudagrass invading the St. Augustine, there is not too much available that will take it out safely.



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