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CORRECTION

On page 77 of the October/November, 1972, issue the wrong picture was inadvertently shown with the write up on Century Engineering Corp.'s new high-low pressure water (model HPW-3D). The correct picture is shown at right.

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BEARD from page 18

chemical and physical properties that influence arsenic availability and control of annual bluegrass. As a result, no techniques have been developed whereby an accurate recommendation can be given about the quantity of arsenic required to obtain annual bluegrass control without detrimental effects to the desirable turfgrass species. The general procedure has been to slowly increase the soil arsenic level until annual bluegrass control is observed. When following this procedure, it should be remembered that the quantity of arsenic required to control annual bluegrass will be lower during the midsummer stress period than the spring or fall when growth conditions are more favorable. Thus, the turf should be allowed to pass through at least one summer stress period between each arsenic application in order to assess the amount of effective phytotoxicity present in the soil.

Because of the uncertainties associated with the use of arsenics for the control of annual bluegrass, there is one further consideration that should be stressed. This program should not be initiated until it has been tried on a small plot on one or more selected fairway locations that are representative of the conditions existing on the golf course. A 50 to 100 foot width across the fairway would serve this purpose nicely. The limited trial program should be initiated (a) to give the golf course superintendents the opportunity of learning how to properly use the material and (b) to obtain information concerning the quantity of arsenic that will be required to achieve effective control of annual bluegrass without injury to the desirable species. Conversely, the tests may indicate that the soil moisture and drainage conditions are such that arsenics cannot be utilized effectively without damage to the desirable turfgrass species. Thus, on-site experimentation concerning the use of this material should always be practiced before any decision is made to proceed with a long-term program on the golf course.