

MORNING PROGRAM

9:30 A.M.

Crop Science Field Lab, Beaumont Rd.

STOP 1

Dr. Carter Harrison

Grass Identification - Familiarization with a few grass plants and how to identify them by different characters.

STOP 2

Prof. Leyton Nelson

Mower Investigations - Reel and rotary mowers are being compared under four heights of cut: 1/2", 1", 1 1/2" and 2". The study was initiated in the fall of 1962. In 1963 visual differences could be observed with the rotary treatments having a browned cast for 3 to 4 days after mowing. However, no density differences were found in the fall of 1963.

Evaluation of Tee Grasses - Six grasses in 5' x 9' plots under 5/8" mowing. A divot-making machine has been developed to evaluate a grass species ability and mechanism of recovery from divots.

STOP 3

Dr. Milt Erdmann

Bluegrass Blends - Nine entries in 5' x 9" plots. Long-term study to determine the possible advantages of blending to reduce disease problems. As little as 10% Merion in the blend has greatly reduced the leafspot incidence.

Prof. Stuart Hildebrand

Ryegrass and Tall Fescue Variety Evaluations - Fifteen entries in 5' x 9' plots. Norlea, a dark green selection from Canada, has out-performed common perennial ryegrass both in seasonal quality, density and winter survival. Common perennial exhibited 98% winterkill while Norlea had only 30% winterkill. Norlea retains the difficult mowing characteristics of common perennial and is susceptible to rust.

Stop 3 Continued

## 1963 Ryegrass and Tall Fescue Variety Evaluations

Entry	Variety	Quality Rating (1-best; 9-poorest)	Density (Shoots per 12.5 sq. in.) 10/10/64	Percent Winter Survival 4/16/64
Perennial Ryegrass				
1	Norlea	1.60	103	70
2	Pelo	4.25	119	8
3	S-23	4.30	96	2
4	Common	6.35	78	2
Tall Fescue				
1	Syn A	1.50	80	96
2	Kent. 31	2.25	68	85
3	Alta	2.75	59	80

Of the tall fescue selections, Syn A, has ranked highest with good winter survival and quality. Kent. 31 has performed better than Alta.

STOP 4

Dr. Nicky Smith

Diseases of Bluegrass and Red Fescue; Identification and Control - The incidence of leafspot and powdery mildew in bluegrass and red fescue can be of serious proportions. Usually identification can be readily made.

STOP 5

Dr. John Shickluna

Sampling and Testing Soils - Soil testing is widely accepted as a diagnostic tool for both the identification and prevention of plant nutrient deficiencies. A deficiency of one or more of the nutrients essential for plant growth may be the result of an inherently low supply in the soil or due to an unbalanced fertility condition arising from the indiscreet application of fertilizer that may promote the uptake of excessive amounts of some elements and too little of others that are equally important for plant growth.