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.

Stop 5 continued

The safest way to ensure adequate supply and the correct balance of the various nutrients elements is to have the soil tested and then apply what is needed.

We must remember that soil tests can be no better than the samples tested. It is imperative, therefore, that a sample for testing should be as representative as possible for the area.

## STOP 6

Dr. Bill Meggitt

Effect of Pre-emergence Herbicides on Desirable Turfgrass Species - Ten pre-emergence herbicides were applied to two year old sods of Merion Kentucky bluegrass, common Kentucky bluegrass and Pennlawn creeping red fescue in May, 1964. The objective of this study is to evaluate the effects of these herbicides on desirable grasses.

These studies will include treatments made in a single year as well as repeated applications in subsequent years. Of concern is the immediate effects of these materials, and the ultimate effect on density of desirable species.

## STOP 7

Dr. Jim Beard

Bentgrass Variety and Strain Evaluations - Fourteen varieties in 10' x 16' plots maintained under putting green management. North 1/2 of each plot receives 4# of nitrogen per 1,000 sq. ft. per year and south 1/2 receives 7#. Note the continued persistence of "yellow tufts" three years after establishment.