Stop 14 continued

1964 RYEGRASS AND TALL FESCUE VARIETY PERFORMANCE

Variety	Quality Rating** (1-best; 9-poorest)	Density Counts 9/10/64 (Shoots per square inch)	Percent Winterhill
	Perennial Ryegrass		
MSU-15 Lp*	1.4	5.9	15
MSU-8-Lp*	1.4	6.9	40
Norlea	1.7	6.7	8
S-23*	2.4	8.7	45
Pelo*	2.9	7.4	32
Common	5.2	5.0	35
	Tall Fescue		
MSU-3-Fe*	1.3	6.5	16
MSU-5-Fe*	1.4	5.3	16
Syn A*	1.4	4.8	
Kentucky 31	2.3	3.4	16
Alta	2.5	2.8	15

* Experimental selections
** Average of monthly seasonal ratings

Kentucky 31 tall fescue continues to rank slightly better than Alta in turf quality and density. Several Michigan State selections plus Syn A from Canada are ranking much higher than the commercially available varieties.

STOP 15

Dr. Paul Rieke

Selecting a Fertilization Program - Soil fertility level is one aspect of a turf management program which can be controlled. There are many factors, however, which should be considered in selecting a fertilization program to supplement the natural soil fertility. These include:

1. Soil test - pH, phosphorus, potassium.

2. Season of year - Soil temperature, state of growth of grass.

Stop 15 continued

3. **Irrigation level - add 20 - 30%, especially on sandy soils.**

4. **Clipping removal - add 20 - 40%.**

5. **Species of grass - management level desired.**

6. **Form of nitrogen desired and cost per pound of nitrogen.**

7. **Cost and number of applications.**

8. **Ease of application.**

9. **Texture of soil.**

Phopshorus and potassium applications may be made in fall, spring, or split applications in fall and spring. During actual growth periods "salt-type" fertilizers should be washed into the soil.

STOP 16

Dr. William 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. In 1965 a second treatment was applied to those treated in 1964 and additional plots were established to provide single treatments in 1965. 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.

In 1964 initial injury to the turf was noted from Zytron, Bandane and Trifluralin. None of the other materials produced observable injury. The injury was manifested as a browning or yellowing of the turf. Pennlawn creeping red fescue was most susceptible to those herbicides producing injury. Some injury was noted on the Kentucky bluegrass while Merion bluegrass did not show injury from any of the herbicides used. Density counts taken in the fall of 1964 did not show any appreciable differences in turf density. Trifluralin was dropped from this study in 1965.