

STOP 10

P. L. Sprankle, A. J. Turgeon and W. F. Meggitt

Herbicide Application: Spray Adjuvants and Drift.

The problems associated with wind drift of herbicide sprays are readily apparent to anyone who has applied herbicides in other than granular formulations. The 2,4-D, silvex, mecoprop and dicamba herbicides, used for broadleaved weed control in turf can cause extensive injury to adjacent broadleaved crops and ornamental vegetation. Herbicide recommendations invariably caution against spraying on windy days when the drift potential is high. Various precautions such as (a) employing a large spray volume (40 gallons per acre or greater) through proper nozzle selection, (b) low operating pressures (30 psi maximum) help to reduce drift by producing relatively large spray droplets.

In addition, various commercial materials such as foaming agents and specialized nozzles are available as aids in reducing spray drift. The turf manager is advised to use caution in purchasing agents to reduce spray drift unless their effectiveness can be satisfactorily demonstrated.

STOP 11

R. N. Carrow and P. E. Rieke

Nitrogen-Cutting Height Interrelationships on Several Turfgrasses.

These studies were initiated in 1967. Data in Tables 11, 12 and 13 are averages for the 1969-70 growing seasons. In April, 1971, two heights of mowing, 0.75 and 1.5 inches were begun. Note the differential response to the mowing heights.

Visual turfgrass quality ratings for Pennlawn red and Wintergreen chewings fescues are compared in Table 11. Wintergreen appears to favor lower nitrogen rates. In addition, late fall applications of nitrogen should be avoided on Wintergreen.

Nitrogen rates on four Kentucky bluegrasses are compared in Table 12. Delta and Kenblue Kentucky bluegrass quality ratings do not improve above 6 pounds nitrogen per 1000 square feet per year while Windsor and Newport show higher quality up to 8 pounds. Note the effect of higher nitrogen on the increase in a broader-leaved type of bluegrass in the Delta plots.

Seeded and sodded Merion Kentucky bluegrasses are compared in Table 13. The sodded Merion apparently needs slightly less nitrogen than seeded Merion to achieve the same level of turfgrass quality.