Treatment List: Annual Bluegrass Control in Athletic Fields Trial

Treatment	Rate	Interval	# of apps
Velocity 17.6 WG	4 oz/A	Every 2 weeks	4 of 6
PoaCure	0.45 lbs ai/A	Every 2 weeks	4 of 6
PoaCure	0.45 lbs ai/A	3 apps in fall	0 of 3
PoaCure	0.45 lbs ai/A	1 app in late fall	0 of 1
Xonerate 70 WG	2 oz/A	Every 2 weeks	4 of 6
Trimmit 2 SC	0.5 lbs ai/A	Every 2 weeks	4 of 4
Xonerate + Trimmit	2 oz/A + 0.5 lbs ai/A	Every 2 weeks	4 of 4
Tenacity 4 SC	4 fl oz/A	Every 2 weeks	4 of 4
Untreated			

Stop 15. Ground Cover Sediment Movement Study

Dr. Thomas A. Nikolai, Jeff Bryan, Joe Fabbo, and Aaron Hathaway

In 2010 a sediment/fertilizer study was initiated in Flint, Michigan as an environmental portion of a social study gauging the impact of turfgrass on an urban environment. After three-years that study indicated, among other things, that well maintained lawns increase neighborhood interaction and increases feelings of security and trust. Additionally, turfgrass lots that were fertilized in Flint reduced sediment run-off compared to lots that were not fertilized.

The ground cover/sediment movement study at the Hancock Turfgrass Research center was also initiated in 2010. The objective of the study was to identify which turfgrass ground cover and fertility practices, if any, reduced the amount of sediment run-off while maintaining good turfgrass quality.

Ground cover treatments include perennial ryegrass, fine fescue, tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, a Scott's sun/shade grass seed mixture, and a wild flower prairie mix. All six ground covers received no nitrogen or approximately 4 lbs. of nitrogen per year in four applications. Additionally, since establishment the plots have had no pesticides or irrigation applied. Please stop in and see the site and discuss possible impacts for your business.