

PROJECT: Poa annua Control Study

Duration: 2 years (1955-56) This was period covered by
USGA grant but studies have been continued.

Station: University of Rhode Island

Total of USGA Support: \$3,400

Specific Accomplishments:

1. Preliminary results indicate that neburon and disodium methyl arsonate were 50 to 60 per cent effective in preventing Poa annua re-establishment. Lead arsonate, chloro 1 PC, and alanap 1F were less effective.
2. In a 1958 Progress Report, Dr. DeFrance stated that further data would "be published early in 1959."