Herbicides were applied with a four-nozzle plot boom sprayer at 45 gal./A. with pressure at 35 lbs. per square inch. The single pass technique used was assumed the best to approximate a tractor-drawn spray rig. All treatments were applied on April 28 and 29 when clover and Poa annua were actively growing and knotweed was in the post-cotyledon stage. One golf course area was irrigated and supported 80% Poa annua and 20% bent-grass; the other, irrigated only during the test period, was composed of 50% bluegrass and 50% weeds rather uniformly distributed, Duich outlined.

Control in Established and Putting Turf Studied

Continuing with the Thursday afternoon session on weed control in turfgrass, Dr. Elwyn E. Deal, from the University of Maryland agronomy department, discussed control of crabgrass, goosegrass, and annual bluegrass with preemergence herbicides. Connecticut Agriculture Experiment Station researcher, Dr. John F. Ahrens described studies on chemical control of Poa annua in putting green turf.

"DMPA granules and bensulide granules provided 90% to 100% late-season crabgrass control at rates recommended by manufacturers. Granular siduron, test material D-263, Bandane, and wettable powder DCPA gave 80% to 90% control," Deal announced.

"Goosegrass," Deal added, "was particularly controlled by recommended rates of granular D-263, H-9573, FW-925, and wettable powder siduron. Higher rates of these and DCPA, Bandane, DMPA, and bensulide gave best goosegrass control. Annual bluegrass plants were injured by all DMPA and FW-925 treatments. High rates of benefin, DCPA, siduron, and bensulide also injured bluegrass plants. None of the herbicides tested affected fall germination of annual bluegrass when applied at rates recommended by manufacturers."

Reporting results of his tests on Poa annua control in putting green turf, John Ahrens said, "DMPA applied at 15 to 20 lbs./A. in September, or in April and September, greatly reduced Poa annua infestations in putting green turf. Slight injury to bentgrass turf resulted from the second application of DMPA at 15 lbs./A. one year after initial treatment.


Ilnicki: 1966 President

Dr. Richard D. Ilnicki, Rutgers State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, was elected 1966 President of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference. Dr. Gideon D. Hill, of duPont, 1965 President, announced that other new officers will be Cornell’s Arthur Bing, Secretary-Treasurer, and John Gallagher, of Amchem, is Vice President.

A conference wide vote elected Homer LeBaron of Geigy Chemical Co., Ardsley, N. Y., representative to the Weed Society of America. Mr. LeBaron will act as liaison between the NEWCC and WSA and will attend their committee and business meetings during his four-year term.

Next year’s Northeastern Weed Control Conference meeting place and date was not announced, but will appear in a coming issue of Weeds Trees and Turf.

Iowa Park Personnel Meet

Park and recreation personnel from Iowa and bordering states meet at the University of Iowa March 18-19 for a Conference on Community Development for Parks and Recreation. The expansion-directed conclave features a session on “Grass, Turf, and Groundcover for Park and Recreation Areas.” Edward Cott, Iowa State University extension horticulturist and turfgrass specialist, will explore this problem.

Registration fee of $10 includes a banquet and a luncheon. Additional information and reservations for the two-day meeting are available from Prof. E. A. Scholer, The University of Iowa, Department of Physical Education for Men, Iowa City, Iowa 52241.

Connelley Advances at NMSU

Hoy C. Connelley, former soil conservationist with the Cooperative Extension Service, New Mexico State University, was recently appointed research technician in the university’s Agronomy Department, Agricultural Experiment Station.