Woehrle estimates that his bent is approximately 80%, and the bluegrass 5%, with the Poa Annua occupying about 15%. Ted states, "This isn't bad, considering that we were in the program less than a year."

Ted noticed more kill both to the Poa Annua and the permanent grasses in low poorly drained areas. Ted believes that the grass dies because of lack of oxygen. Drainage has been improved with the installation of slit trenches filled with pea gravel.

During the summer months the Poa kept fading and the desirable grasses continued to fill in the voids. After a time it became apparent that Ted might have to control the loss of Poa in order to have turf cover for the Western Open in August. He sprayed on a soluble product 12-48-6 and was able to save his Poa through tournament time in August. On Sept. 11, 1967, Ted applied 2 pounds of 85% tricalcium arsenate per 1000 sq. ft. This last application provided a noticeable reduction in the vigor of the Poa Annua. Woehrle suggests that you never attempt to seed grass into a heavy thatch condition with a drill seeder. He believes that the aero blade is better because it brings up some soil for a suitable seedbed.

The rate of kill can be controlled with the use of liquid soluble phosphates. Good drainage is a must! Good public relations are a must. The members must be told that the course is going to look bad for a year or two. Aerification and thatch reduction are necessary.

Case History Analysis:

1. The granular form of tricalcium arsenate, because of safety and ease of application is suggested.

2. Good management practices should be followed, such as surface drainage, aerification, thatch removal and repeated overseeding.

Avoid applications on frozen ground.

3. Plugging, sodding or vegetative improvement may be needed. Emergency use of liquid soluble phosphates may be used to control the rate of Poa Annua kill.

4. Low or no phosphate fertilization should be followed prior to and while controlling Poa Annua.

5. Light split applications should be followed to avoid objectionable dead spots and retarded overseeding.

6. Suggest start applying 6 to 10 pounds of 48% tricalcium arsenate granular spring and fall applications until toxicity is achieved. This will vary between 24 and 32 pounds per 1000 sq. ft. depending upon the soil type, soil pH, and soil phosphate level. This program should then be maintained annually with 2 to 4 pounds applied either spring or fall.

Editor's Note: Dr. William H. Daniel, Turf Specialist, Purdue University, has worked closely with Mr. Kerr in assessing the problems which beset turf areas containing POA ANNUA. Dr. Daniel assisted Mr. Kerr in editing the material presented here.