

(Vargas cont'd.)

**PGR**

Embark applied at low rates between 70 and 90 degrees F, using a base 50 degrees F will prevent seedhead production and allow the annual bluegrass to continue good root development in the spring and to store energy needed to survive the summer stress period.

**Vertical Mowing**

Vertical mowing should be done deeply in the spring to promote juvenile plants, which should be better suited to survive the summer stress period. This will also supply aeration for better root growth.

**Collectin Clippings**

For the reason mentioned under creeping bentgrass, and as stated before, this is the single greatest discovery for fairway quality. This has been demonstrated over the past twenty years, since we started spraying fairways with fungicides.

**Fertility**

Annual bluegrass is a nitrogen lover. It requires nitrogen to survive and to help it fight off diseases like anthracnose and summer patch (See Figure 2).

(lbs/1000 sq. ft.)	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct.	Nov. 15
Option I	1/2	1/2	1/2	1		1
Option II (Slow release)	1-1/2			1		1

(Anthracnose)  
(Dollar spot)  
Brown patch)

Fusarium Patch  
Typhula Blight

Figure 2. Nitrogen fertility schedule for annual bluegrass

**Conclusions:**

The grass plant won't grow to your needs. You must supply it with its needs. The grass plant lives in a dynamic system and whatever you do with your management practices will favor one over the other. You can have creeping bentgrass or annual bluegrass, the choice is yours; it all depends on your management regime.

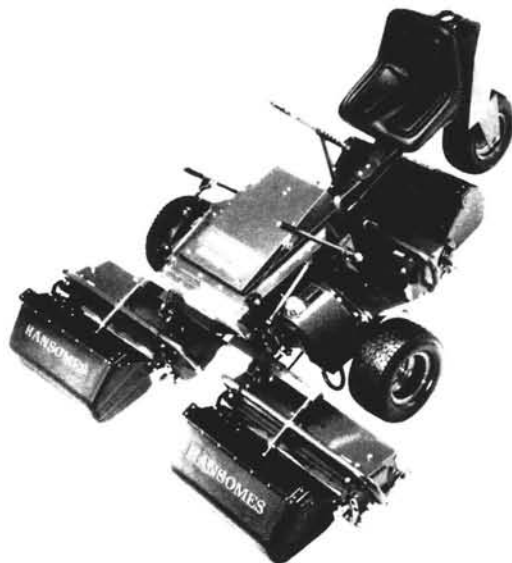
**Credit: Greenmaster, Sept./Oct. 1988**

Figure 1. Nitrogen schedule for creeping bentgrass

**Influence of Prestress Environment on Annual Bluegrass Heat Tolerance**

**D. L. Martin and D. J. Wehner**  
**Crop Science, Volume 27, Number 3**  
**Pages 579-585, 1987**

Annual bluegrass characteristically has reduced quality during periods of high temperature. In order to improve summer quality of annual bluegrass, heat tolerance of selections has been evaluated along with cultural practices that may promote stress tolerance. Variability in stress tolerance of annual bluegrass does not appear to be very predictable. Of the other factors known to influence heat tolerance, the turfgrass manager has control over cultural practices, such as irrigation, fertilization and mowing.



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