



TURNING THE DESERT INTO AN OASIS AT THE DESERT INN

This will look like a great new course in a few months. Wilbur Clark looks over some of the watering equipment that's making the desert back of his Desert Inn at Las Vegas, Nev., bloom with fairways, greens, tees, trees and shrubs.

per acre rate of PC. Previous years' results showed the dust was about 50% as effective as a spray solution of PC with wetting agent. The 32 lb. rate of dust, therefore, was equivalent to about 16 lbs. of PC in solution. Experimenters were encouraged to compare the effectiveness of the dusts with equivalent solutions of PC.

Results of these studies conducted at experiment stations in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Minnesota, indicated that turf weeds could be satisfactorily controlled by dust formulations. More detailed studies at New Jersey (which included 10 and 20% blends), showed that a 10% dust was more effective when a wetting agent was added. The results showed that the 25% dust was too severe on turf grasses. The 1951 PC dust studies again indicated solutions of PC with a wetting agent superior to an equal dosage of PC dust. However, the New Jersey Station reported at the Northeastern Weed Control Conference that they thought the 10% dust used several times during a season would give adequate control of crabgrass.

Another important observation from the Georgia Coastal Plain Station at Tifton and the Green Section Trials at Beltsville, was that applications early in the morning or late in the evening gave best results with PC dusts. Pre-watering of the turf before treatment did not in-

crease the efficiency of the dust. Kentucky Bluegrass is exceptionally resistant to PC dust injury.

There is sufficient information on this method to further expand the testing program during 1952.

PC - Activated Sludge Combination

Some preliminary experiments with potassium cyanate in combination with one of the commercial activated sludges, indicated the possibility of applying PC mixed with such materials. Several late season applications of PC dust mixed with an activated sludge were made at the Winged Foot GC, Mamaroneck, N.Y. for crabgrass and knotweed control during the Fall season of 1949. One pound of 2,4-D was added to the first mixture of 16 pounds of PC and 600 pounds of activated sludge, per acre. Second and third applications of PC and activated sludge without 2,4-D were applied 10 to 14 days apart on a selected fairway. The area was heavily infested with clover, crabgrass and knotweed. Warren Lafkin, White Plains, New York and Harold LeFurgey, G. Supt. at Winged Foot, cooperated with American Cyanamid Co. in this study.

These trials showed promise for fairway renovation and turf weed control. In 1951 tests were made in cooperation with the Milwaukee Sewerage Commission. 16 different lawns, parks, turf plots, golf courses and cemeteries were treated with