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soluble and SRN as compared to just soluble or SRN. I've examined this from a theoretical basis and have concluded that in many instances uniformity of turfgrass response is not improved by blending the two together. Hence, the practice seems to be based more on unproven assumptions than actual research.

I have an exchange student from the Netherlands working with me this summer. He's conducting a field trial in which bentgrass responds to urea and IBDU alone and in combination are being recorded. While its too early to present the results of his research, the data do clearly show there are overlapping periods of response to the two N sources and responses to each source are additive. We have just made the third application for the season and are now sorting out the responses to this application from residual responses to the two previous applications. We'll be reporting the results of the study at a later date and will then be in a good position to answer your question.

Regardless of which fertilizer materials are in a blend, there is something that has to be kept in mind when using any blended fertilizer. If the fertilizer materials in the blend are not closely matched with regard to particle size and density there is no way you can achieve uniform application of each of the materials in the blend. Uneven distribution of the various N sources means loss of much of the advantages of the blend. It's quite possible you've seen the consequences of this without realizing it. It takes the form of uneven turfgrass color as you near the time for another application. Areas that were fertilized with primarily soluble N have begun to yellow while areas that received mainly SRN still have good color.

Q: We built a number of new features a few years ago —greens and tees. The surfaces were seeded to Penncross creeping bentgrass and all the surrounds sodded to Kentucky bluegrass. Those surrounds, in many areas, have almost entirely been taken over by the bentgrass. It's a miserable situation—disease, thatch and fluffiness. They are about impossible to mow at 1.5 inches.

Any suggestions? Is there a selective herbicide that will remove bentgrass from other perennial grasses? I cannot bear the thought (or expense) of resodding. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

A. Let's hope someone comes up with that herbicide soon. Until they do, we're going to have to live with the fact that creeping bentgrass becomes very aggressive when mown at the height of other turfgrasses. In my research plots at the Cherokee Country Club creeping bentgrass has almost completely taken over 10 to 12 feet of adjacent Kentucky bluegrass in just four years. In talking with Dr. J.B. Beard last fall about some of the pitfalls to avoid at the O.J. Noer Turfgrass Research and Education Facility, he recommended that all creeping bentgrass plots be separated from other grasses by gravel or paved roads and mowers never be allowed to travel from the bentgrass to other areas without being thoroughly hosed off first.

Thus, the answer to your question is not a pleasant one. In lieu of the magic herbicide, you're going to have to live with the aggressiveness of the creeping bentgrass as long as you can, then resod.

Q: There is a lot of excitement around Wisconsin about the Noer Facility finally coming on line. Are the industry's expectations too high or do you and your faculty colleagues share the same excitement and anticipation? FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

A: If you'd asked this question two months ago my answer would have been very different from today. Completion of the building had been on hold for nearly 8 weeks while the demise of the now infamous barn on the site was resolved. Thanks to some very adroit maneuvering on the part of Tom Harrison, the last two months have seen a flurry of activity at the Noer Facility. All of the farmstead buildings are nowhere to be seen, the entire building site is graded pavement installed, the building landscaped, sub- and topsoil replaced on experimental areas and the demonstration and research areas seeded and mulched. Are we excited and full of enthusiasm? You bet!

There is, however, a deep concern on our part that we will find it difficult to live up to industry expectations. We hope you will be patient. As of this moment, replacements for Gayle Worf and Bob Newman have not been hired. Even when these people do come on board, they'll need time to map out a research program, find financial support for their research and locate topnotch graduate students. I'm just hoping that when they are ready to roll the irrigation system will be installed and operating.

We have taken the opportunity of soil movement to establish plots where we can study the effects of compaction during construction on nutrient and pesticide runoff and leaching losses from turf. Blocks of Kentucky bluegrass, turf-type tall fescue, creeping red fescue and perennial ryegrass have been seeded for testing of new mowing equipment being developed by Prof. Frank Fronzak in the Mechanical Engineering Department here at the UW-Madison. Tom Salaiz and I plan to get started on putting in various demonstrations later on and will be participating in the National Tall Fescue Trials.

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