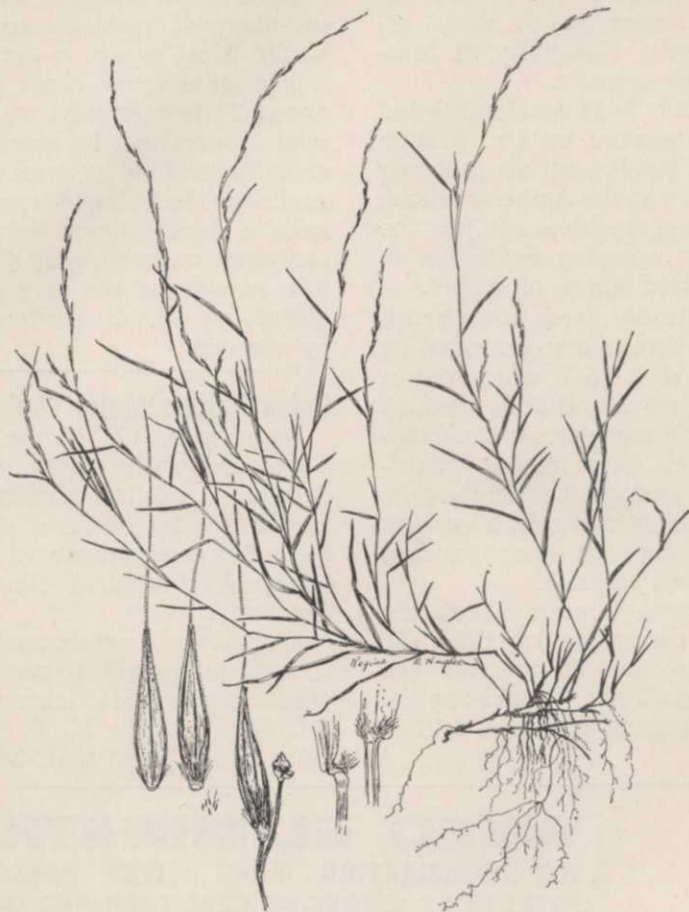


**NIMBLEWILL**  
(*Muhlenbergia schreberi*)



Nimblewill, a perennial grass that reproduces both by seeds and underground stems, is generally found in lawns, fence rows, and non-cultivated areas. It is often confused with crabgrass and Bermuda grass in lawns. However, both crabgrass and Bermuda grass are prostrate in habit of growth and crabgrass is only an annual. Growth of nimblewill that develops from rooting stems forms dense patches 10 inches or more in diameter.

Stems are slender, branched, and spread along or near the ground's surface. Lower part of these stems is prostrate; upper parts curve upward.

Tiny, inconspicuous flowers and seeds are arranged loosely on nodding or ascending branches along the upper part of the stem. Leaf blades are usually about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide and not more than 2 inches long. Stems that bear seeds are from 2 to 6 inches long. These seeds are very fine and are borne singly. Nimblewill leaves are not hairy, except for occasional marginal hairs at the base.

New growth of nimblewill starts from the underground stems in early spring and continues to grow throughout the summer and early autumn. Roots remain alive all year, but the tops die in autumn, leaving dense brown, stubbled mats in lawns during winter.

Nimblewill is grayish-green and contrasts with the darker green of such turf plantings as bluegrass.

Research in Indiana and Kentucky indicates that nimblewill is controlled with repeated treatments of Zytron. Applications of 30 lbs./acre were made in early June and repeated about a month later.

*Prepared in cooperation with Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland.*

DRAWING BY REGINA HUGHES, USDA, BELTSVILLE

**New Section Needed**

(from page W-1)

provide a continuing source of practical information on how, where and when to apply herbicides and turf pesticides. It can aid in the interpretation and dissemination of the excellent research findings of both public and private agencies. It will be an important news source for new products and uses and for news of industry activities in general.

It is estimated that some \$90,000,000 was spent on herbicides in 1961. Use in agriculture is extensive and there are increasing needs for herbicides along highways, railroads, and other service rights-of-way as well as in multitudinous other industrial type areas. The list of potential markets for herbicides and for custom applicator services continues to grow. Also, it is said that there are some 33 million single family homes in this country of which a majority probably can utilize some form of turf pest control or chemical weed-grass control around the premises.

Truly here is a burgeoning market for qualified energetic, informed operators and this new section of *Pest Control* magazine should provide a valuable assist.

**Bartlett Appoints E. J. Duda**

Dr. Edward J. Duda has been named Director of the Bartlett Tree Research Laboratories. He has been acting director since 1960, and joined the organization in 1951.

Bartlett's laboratories are devoted to research into fundamental problems of entomology, pathology, and physiology that affect shade and ornamental trees and shrubs.

**New Soil Fumigant Book from MC**

Instructions for using Michigan Chemical's Pestmaster Soil Fumigant-1 are contained in a new brochure now available from the firm.

Included are discussions on using the chemical on seed beds, plant beds, golf greens, and lawns.

Copies of the illustrated brochure are available to contract applicators who write the company at St. Louis, Mich.