crabgrass herbicides presents problems. These materials should be in the ground *before* crabgrass germinates, which means late March or early April in most cases.

In general, postemergence treatments are more successful when the plant is very young.

## Rutgers Releases '66 Turf Research Report

Results of studies conducted at Rutgers University on various phases of turfgrass breeding and management have just been published. The 110-page report covers research in soils, fertilizers, weed control, turf diseases, nematodes, and insect problems.

Information was compiled by Rutgers' sizeable staff of research and extension personnel devoted to turfgrass studies. Sample titles: "Performance of Kentucky Bluegrass Varieties as Influenced by Fertility Level and Cutting Height"; "Response of Bentgrass Turf to Dicamba, Mecoprop, and Silvex Herbicides"; "1966 Recommendations for Insect Control on Turfgrass."

Liberally complimented with charts and tables, this reference report, Bulletin 816, is available from the College of Agriculture and Environmental Science, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

Perennial grasses become more resistant as they approach the heading stage.

In the broadleaf group, almost without exception there is a period early in the life of a plant when it is quite susceptible, but as the plant grows, forms cuticle on the leaves, and developes a strong root system, it becomes more difficult and more expensive to control.

Knotweed is an excellent example: In the early stage, 2,4-D does an excellent job of killing it, but within two to three weeks it becomes resistant to 2,4-D and silvex is needed. If application is put off, dicamba becomes necessary and with each step the cost goes up.

Keep in mind that weed seeds will stay viable in soils for long periods of time, and if weed problems arise in a customer's turf, be prepared to discuss this fact as well as advise him on weed control methods. Don't hesitate to call on your local county or state extension service representative for publications and assistance.

You have a veritable arsenal of compounds available and I am sure you can find one to fit your program. Remember: Read the label. Observe all precautions and use herbicides wisely.

## Panels Planned For WSA's Feb. Washington Conclave

Panels on Weed Control in Turf, Techniques and Equipment for Aquatic Weed Control, and Research Needs for Industrial and Right-of-Way Vegetation Control are planned for the Feb. 14-17 Annual Meeting of the Weed Society of America, at Washington D.C.'s Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Other sectional panels proposed include Herbicide Registration, and Progress in Absorption and Translocation Research and Practical Implications for Perennial and Woody Plant Control. Sectional meetings, covering all aspects of weed control in agronomic crops, horticultural crops, and noncrop situations, will also present data on latest developments in equipment and new herbicides, and will cover ecological and physiological aspects of weed control.

Program begins Tuesday morning with a general session to be opened by Society president, Dr. William R. Furtick of Oregon State University, Corvallis. Sectional meetings will continue through Thursday morning. A tour of USDA's Plant Industry Section at Beltsville, Md., is scheduled for Thursday afternoon. Delegates will visit Beltsville's ornamentals, light, and weed research facilities.



- Colorado Pesticide Applicators' Short Course, Western Motor Inn, Denver, Feb. 7-8.
- Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Assn., Annual Convention, Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Feb. 7-9.
- Midwestern Chapter, International Shade Tree Conference, Annual Meeting, Pick-Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 8-10.
- National Arborist Assn., Midwinter Meeting. International Inn, Tampa, Fla., Feb. 12-15.
- Weed Society of America, Annual Meeting, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 14-17.

Southern Turfgrass Conference, Sheraton-Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 27-28.