

Classifieds

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HELP WANTED

FIELD SUPERVISOR Industrial Weed Control firm in eastern Pennsylvania is looking for a field supervisor. Degree in one of the agricultural sciences is desirable but not necessary. Write Box 30, Weeds, Trees and Turf, 9800 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44102.

IMMEDIATE OPENING FOR ASSISTANT PRODUCTION MANAGER. Being the largest Landscape Company in N.E. Ohio and due to an increasing volume of business we are in need of a man with experience in landscape plants, construction, equipment and management. Some knowledge of Spanish helpful. Standard benefits and paid vacation up to 4 weeks. Transportation provided. This is not a 9 to 5 desk job, it's a job for a man who likes the outdoors and to visit various jobs daily. Send resume to P.O. Box 300, Bath, Ohio 44210. Salary open as to qualifications.

FOR SALE

SPRAYERS, USED, all sizes and makes, at large savings. Send your requirements. Equipment Sales Co., 4742 Sunrise Highway, Massapequa Park, N. Y. 11762.

Turf Enemy No. 1

(from page 16)

weeks apart. His first application was made August 19, 1966. He mixed 300 pounds of material in 300 gallons of water. He washed the material off the grass blades with irrigation sprinklers for about 45 minute settings. He sprayed the tri-calcium arsenate with a boom nozzle (Spraying Systems KLC 108). This nozzle requires a 25 gallon per minute pump.

The second seeding was made Sept. 12, 1966, after fairways were aerobladed and dragged.

The original bluegrass seeding didn't do well because of the thick matted thatch in which it was seeded. The bent, which was estimated at the beginning of the program as 5%, was filling in the voids left by weak *Poa An-*

nua, Woehrle estimates that his bent is approximately 80%, and the bluegrass 5%, with the *Poa Annua* occupying about 15%. Ted states, "This isn't bad, considering that we were in the program less than a year."

Ted noticed more kill both to the *Poa Annua* and the permanent grasses in low poorly drained areas. Ted believes that the grass dies because of lack of oxygen. Drainage has been improved with the installation of slit trenches filled with pea gravel.

During the summer months the *Poa* kept fading and the desirable grasses continued to fill in the voids. After a time it became apparent that Ted might have to control the loss of *Poa* in order to have turf cover for the Western Open in August. He sprayed on a soluble product 12-48-6 and was able to save his *Poa* through tournament time in August. On Sept. 11, 1967, Ted applied 2 pounds of 85% tri-calcium arsenate per 1000 sq. ft. This last application provided a noticeable reduction in the vigor of the *Poa Annua*. Woehrle suggests that you never attempt to seed grass into a heavy thatch condition with a drill seeder. He believes that the aero blade is better because it brings up some soil for a suitable seedbed.

The rate of kill can be controlled with the use of liquid soluble phosphates. Good drainage is a must! Good public relations are a must. The members must be told that the course is going to look bad for a year or two. Aerification and thatch reduction are necessary.

Case History Analysis:

1. The granular form of tri-calcium arsenate, because of safety and ease of application is suggested.
2. Good management practices should be followed, such as surface drainage, aerification, thatch removal and repeated overseeding.

Advertisers

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

AG-King, Subsidiary of Tidewater AG Systems	4th Cover
Arps Corporation	35
Brillion Iron Works, Inc.	42
Chevron Chemical Co.	39
Colloidal Products Corp.	9
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.	17
Elanco Products Co.	11, 12
Geigy Agricultural Chemicals	23
Hercules, Inc.	3, 21
International Harvester Co.	24, 25
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works	5, 29
Merion Sodas Farms, Inc.	36
Minn Turf Equipment Designs	3rd Cover
Mobile Aerial Towers, Inc.	19
John Nunes Mechanical Harvesting Co.	2nd Cover
Oregon Fine Leaf Fescue Commission	37
Rhodia, Inc., Chipman Div.	6, 3rd Cover
Stull Chemical Co.	27
Velsicol Chemical Corp.	41

Avoid applications on frozen ground.

3. Plugging, sodding or vegetative improvement may be needed. Emergency use of liquid soluble phosphates may be used to control the rate of *Poa Annua* kill.
4. Low or no phosphate fertilization should be followed prior to and while controlling *Poa Annua*.
5. Light split applications should be followed to avoid objectionable dead spots and retarded overseeding.
6. Suggest start applying 6 to 10 pounds of 48% tri-calcium arsenate granular spring and fall applications until toxicity is achieved. This will vary between 24 and 32 pounds per 1000 sq. ft. depending upon the soil type, soil pH, and soil phosphate level. This program should then be maintained annually with 2 to 4 pounds applied either spring or fall.

Editor's Note: Dr. William H. Daniel, Turf Specialist, Purdue University, has worked closely with Mr. Kerr in assessing the problems which beset turf areas containing POA ANNUA. Dr. Daniel assisted Mr. Kerr in editing the material presented here.