BOOK REVIEW

TURFGRASS SCIENCE, published by the American Society of Agronomy, 677 South Segoe Rd., Madison, Wis. 53711. Hard cover. Regular, \$12.50; ASA members, \$10.

If your responsibilities have anything to do with the management of turf, this new book should be on your shelf. Two reasons: There is a wealth of up-todate information in the book, and the list of two dozen authors is priceless when the future produces a problem on which you need an authority's advice.

Turfgrass Science is No. 14 in the Agronomy series. Twentyeight chapters total 715 pages. The editors are A. A. Hanson and F. V. Juska, Forage and Range Research Branch of USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Beltsville, Md.

"This monograph brings together the best thinking in turfgrass science," states Werner L. Nelson, president of the American Society of Agronomy, in the foreword

Chapters cover the history. climates and varieties. There is indepth discussion of soil characteristics and their effects on turfgrasses. Nutrition, moisture and the physiology of growth and development range over three chapters. Four chapters deal with weeds, diseases, insects, nematodes and other pests. Production of seed and sod is covered.

Special attention is given to turfgrass ecology as it relates to climatic regions. There is a chapter each on turfgrass under cool, humid conditions; warm, humid; and semi-arid and arid. Chapters deal specifically with major areas of turfgrass uses, such as athletic fields, putting greens, golf fairways, tees and roughs, and highway roadsides.

The final chapter on commercial turfgrass equipment, covering 20 pages, is current enough to have been written from new product releases.

of August to get whatever young weeds sprouted since the earlier spraying." McCoy figures that two years of this program will clean up enough noxious weeds so that the bermuda will come in and choke out any remaining.

"Weather plays a big part in how well your herbicide application will do," McCoy adds. "We need a day without rain after spraying, and like to have temperatures of 75 degrees or better. In fact, the hotter it is the better it works.

Checked out after the first Daconate application, the Bayou Pierre ditchbank showed ample evidence of CMI's success. Almost all of the tall, waist-high johnsongrass was gone, and bermudagrass was coming in strong. "That bermuda looks great," McCoy exulted. "Bermuda likes hot sun, light, water and nitrogen, and the johnsongrass was stealing all that until now."

Running five spray units, plus one barge to use in riverbank spraying, CMI handles something like 1,000 acres of weed-control work a year. "We usually have at least 12 men on the payroll year-round," McCoy says, "but during peak season we often go as high as 35 to 40."

It's a big job, keeping lowland Louisiana from reverting to a jungle.

Of Course. We Still Have Them!

