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proximately two inches in height and moved about every two weeks. At leaf fall in September, most of the entries under natural tree canopy were dead or severely thin.

A few experimental Kentucky Bluegrasses—the object of the trials—and several experimental fine fescue varieties were identified as being more tolerant to shade than varieties presently on the market. They provide the real hope for a turf that will be even-textured from full sunlight to shade.

One of the most outstanding finds was Nugget Kentucky Bluegrass, which is ready for commercial sale this year. Nugget has shown high resistance to leaf spot (Helminthosporium Spp.) diseases and powdery mildew. Due to the severe conditions of the trial, Nugget plants became more upright and the sod more open, but the stand was maintained to provide reasonably good grass cover.

All other Kentucky Bluegrass varieties presently available were unsatisfactory. Here are the results. Golfrood, Highlight and Ruby Creeping Red Fescue were the only named varieties which were satisfactory. Pennlawn was killed completely. Ranier thinned severely as did Jamestown and a number of lesser well-known fescue varieties. Illahee Creeping Red Fescue was a poor fourth but did produce a reasonably satisfactory turf.

In addition to this specific shade tolerance study, the company has also conducted extensive turf trials at the Eden Prairie location. Over 1800 different plots are monitored. These plots are grown under full sunlight and are mowed at three different mowing heights. Fertility and moisture levels are also varied. When superior varieties are identified, sod from these grasses is lifted and transplanted to both the screened and natural shaded areas for further evaluations.

Northrup, King & Co. is hopeful that through this research varieties can be found that will overcome many of the problems involved in managing turf under shade conditions.

Maryland Herbicide Studies Are Reported

Fair to good results with chemical control of major weed pests in special situations in southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore were reported at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Northeastern Weed Science Society in New York City.

Dr. James V. Parochetti, assistant professor of agronomy at the University of Maryland, presented a paper on his two-year study of herbicides applied to Johnsongrass in noncropland areas.

The Johnsongrass studies were conducted in Charles and Somerset counties. Ten treatments involving formulations of sodium chlorate, Hyvar X, Dowpon, Tandex and MSMA were tested.

Best control of Johnsongrass resulted from applications of herbicides containing sodium chlorate. Carryover residual control in the following year was also good. Hyvar X and Tandex were effective against established Johnsongrass stands when applied early in the season.