

# WIPE OUT SOD WEB- WORMS



\*DYLOX insecticide provides excellent control of ravenous insects that destroy fine turf.

Easy-to-use formulation mixes with water; doesn't corrode sprayers.

Three applications, one month apart are recommended for best control. Start in May or June.



**RESPONSEability  
to you and nature**

Division of Baychem Corporation  
Box 4913, Kansas City, Missouri 64120

73107-4

For More Details Circle (135) on Reply Card

## Golf Green Construction Investigated By Two Texans

It costs more to construct, maintain and eventually replace good golf greens these days. This simple economic fact of life has led two Texas A & M University agronomists, K. W. Brown and R. W. Duble, to investigate and reevaluate the characteristics of golf green construction with an eye to making it better, but less expensive. Brown described the investigation and its results at the annual meetings of the American Society of Agronomy in Miami Beach.

Ideally, greens should have the contrasting properties of having high infiltration rates to prevent ponding, and have sufficient moisture storage capacity to supply the turf for a day or two without reirrigation. The green surface must also be firm even when wet, but may not be too hard.

Brown and Duble found that such properties could be obtained by construction a green of a 4-inch layer of pea gravel topped with a 12-inch layer of a mixture of 85% sand, 10% peat moss and 5% soil.

The gravel layer is used to allow

rapid drainage when water must be removed, but it also acts to slow drainage after the initial free water has been removed. Such greens would also have a significant capacity to store fertilizer nutrients, thus decreasing the requirement for expensive fertilizers.

As a result of their research Brown and Duble have rewritten the golf green construction specifications used by the United States Golf Association.

## River Bed Sediments Hold Mercury Pollution Key

Mercury pollution has played a major role in creating public concern for the pollution of streams and lakes in the U.S. The real danger, of course, occurs when toxic mercury compounds such as methyl mercury enter into the food chain and are ultimately consumed by people.

Since methyl mercury is not the form of mercury normally discharged by industry, but is the form found in fish and is highly toxic to humans, studies have been made by soil scientist Lee W. Jacobs of the University of Wisconsin to determine the possibility of mercury methylation by organisms present in sediment.

An experiment was established in each of two Wisconsin rivers of different water quality and sediment, but with similar histories of discharges from paper mills and a chlor-alkali plant. Preliminary results show that some mercury is lost from sediments and that methyl mercury is produced in sediments containing high concentrations of mercury salts.

Once researchers know to what extent methyl mercury is formed in sediments and what factors favor this formation, they will be better able to determine ways of preventing the production of methyl mercury from the storehouse of mercury compounds already present in U. S. waterways. The final result should be the elimination of methyl mercury from the food chain.

## Sprinkler Irrigation Conf. Slated Feb. 18-20 In Dallas

The role of the sprinkler irrigation industry in the next twenty years will serve as the focal point for the 1973 Sprinkler Irrigation Technical Conference.

The meeting, to be held on Feb-

ruary 18-20 at the Fairmont Hotel in Dallas, Texas, will deal heavily with the opportunities, problems and challenges in the field of waste products control through sprinkler irrigation as well as with subjects of a more general nature in both agriculture and turf.

The program, developed under the chairmanship of Tom Lyndon, Jr., contains an impressive list of speakers from government agencies, universities and the sprinkler irrigation industry. Keynote addresses will be delivered on successive days by Belford Seabrook of the Environmental Protection Agency and Jack Thompson of the U.S. Corps of Engineers. Other speakers will come from nine states and one foreign country.

For the first time in history, the meeting will be co-sponsored by another group, the Texas Turf Irrigation Association. The TTIA has met with members of the SIA in planning the conference and will serve an integral role at the meeting, acting as hosts at the conference.

The Dallas meeting is also the first time in many years that the Conference has been moved out of the western area and is the first trial effort by the SIA to bring its meetings to different areas of the country, thus promoting attendance on the part of those unable to travel long distances to attend.

## Poa Annua In Bermudagrass? Try Kerb Herbicide

Rohm and Haas Company has announced that Kerb 50W herbicide is now recommended for the control of annual bluegrass (poa annua) in bermudagrass turf in the southern tier of states from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Throughout the years poa annual has been a constant threat to golf courses by impairing the attractiveness and efficiency of the widely used bermudagrass turf. Kerb is effective either as a preemergence or post emergence spray. Its preemergence activity will control poa annua germinating after the initial post-emergence application.

Kerb also offers wide latitude as to timing of application. On bermudagrass it can be used safely on dormant or growing grass. It can be applied at any growing stage from germination through seed maturity.

Golf superintendents and grounds keepers who have tested Kerb on numerous golf courses report good control of poa annual.