



Photo by R. Calhoun

Predicting application timing of PGRs to suppress *Poa annua* seedheads

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) is a component of many greens in the transition and cool-season zones, and its seedheads are troublesome for golfers. Embark (mefluidide) or Proxy (ethephon) plus Primo (trinexapac-ethyl) can be very effective at limiting the formation of seedheads, but proper application timing can be difficult. Calendar-based application timings are often not reliable. Linking applications to growing degree-day models may provide more consistent results. This five-year study tracked growing degree-day accumulation for 12 different application timings each year. Embark provided the highest level of seedhead suppression with the lowest turfgrass injury when applications were made between 300 GDD₃₂ and 500 GDD₃₂. (GDD₃₂ refers to a base temperature of 32 degrees F, which was used to calculate growing degree days in this research.) Proxy or Proxy plus Primo did not cause unacceptable turfgrass injury in any year, and both treatments were less affected by application timing than Embark but provided a lower level of seedhead suppression than Embark in four of five years.

— Ron Calhoun, Ph.D. (Calhoun@msu.edu), Michigan State University

Identifying turf and weedy grasses of the northern United States

Dianne Pedersen and Tom Voigt, Ph.D., have published a pocket guide titled, "Identifying turf and weedy grasses of the northern United States." The guide includes an explanation and color photographs of morphological characteristics used to identify grasses, a grass identification key, and descriptions and color photos of 23 turf and weedy grass species commonly found in the northern United States. The guide can be ordered

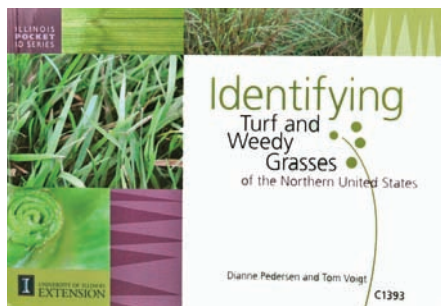


Photo by D. Pedersen



Photo by G. Henry

at <https://pubsplus.uiuc.edu/C1393.html>.
— Dianne Pedersen and Tom Voigt, Ph.D. (tvoigt@uiuc.edu), University of Illinois

Chemical control of dallisgrass in bermudagrass

Currently, chemical control of dallisgrass in bermudagrass is neither efficient nor cost-effective. Preliminary studies suggested that Revolver (foramsulfuron) might control dallisgrass. Field studies were conducted in 2004 and 2005 to determine the efficacy of Revolver, MSMA and herbicide programs using both Revolver and MSMA to control dallisgrass in bermudagrass. Although initial injury was observed for all treatments, effective long-term control of dallisgrass was difficult to achieve. Only MSMA (1 fluid ounce/1,000 square feet [0.32 milliliter/square meter]) followed by Revolver (2 fluid ounces/1,000 square feet [0.64 milliliter/square meter]) two weeks after initial treatment followed by MSMA (1 fluid ounce/1,000 square feet [0.32 milliliter/square meter]) three weeks after initial MSMA treatment provided 85% control of dallisgrass one year later. Revolver application timing and a second MSMA application were identified as important components to a dallisgrass control program. Waiting two weeks after treatment with MSMA, rather than one week, before applying Revolver increased control by 20% three months after treatment. The addition of a second application of MSMA following the application of Revolver two weeks after initial treatment of MSMA further increased control by 37% three months after treatment.

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