



NEWS LETTER



If all the year were playing holidays,
to sport would be as tedious as to work.

— *Shakespeare*



AUGUST • 1941

MILARSENITE

PROVES ITS WORTH

KILLS WEEDS . SAVES GRASS

A considerable quantity of Milarsenite Mixture has been used this fall throughout the country for clover and weed control.

Some golf clubs treated all fairways two and three times. Others experimented on one or several fairways, or treated smaller trial plots.

Knotweed usually disappears after the first application.

Two treatments have wiped out mouse-ear chickweed, and practically all plantain and buckhorn. Clover fared badly, also. Scattered plants disappeared and in localized patches of solid clover the few remaining stems were weakened so they will not survive the rigors of winter.

With three applications clover-kill has been practically complete, and the smaller dandelions disappeared. Others were weakened so they will winter-kill before spring.

Repeated defoliation is the secret of dandelion control. That they can be eliminated was proved on several courses. Three to four treatments are needed to obtain satisfactory kill. Then any scattered plants remaining can be spotted with a weed stinger.

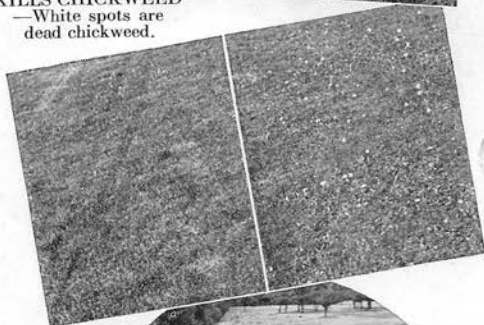
When tried, the mixture killed crab grass and goose grass, too. For these annuals once or twice is enough, but applications should be made before seed heads form to reduce infestation the next year.

The mixture did not kill the desirable grasses. Temporary discoloration occurred during the warm weather of early September, but after that discoloration was hardly noticeable.

If you have a weed problem it will pay you to try Milarsenite this fall. The cost is nominal, because only 200 to 300 pounds per acre are needed each time.



KILLS CHICKWEED
—White spots are dead chickweed.



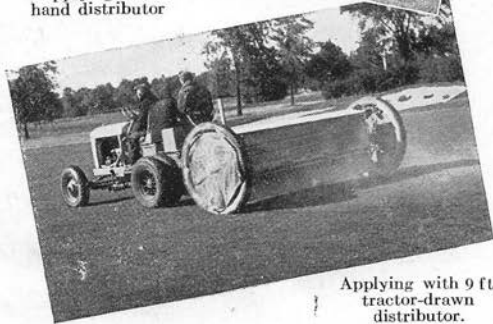
Above
MILARSENITE
transforms dandelion and plantain infested fairway into weed-free turf.



At Right
Eliminates White Clover—Clean area indicates bluegrass after 2 treatments with Milarsenite



Applying with hand distributor



Applying with 9 ft. tractor-drawn distributor.

New England Toro Co.

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NEWSLETTER

This NEWSLETTER is published by the Greenkeepers Club of New England, and sent free to its members and their Green's Chairmen. Subscription price ten cents a copy, or a dollar for ten copies.

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The ideas and opinions expressed in the subject matter of this NEWSLETTER are not necessarily those of the Editor or the members of the club as a whole.

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WEED CONTROL ON CLOSELY CUT TURF

J. A. DEFRA^NCE

(Continued from July)

General Discussion

While the above treatments were concerned primarily with the control of crabgrass, dandelion, and clover, previous experiments have shown certain results that are an aid in the control of weeds and are as follows:

Clover may be largely eliminated by the use of fertilizers carrying more nitrogen than phosphorus and potash and by applying adequate amounts of nitrogen. Sulphate of ammonia has been found very effective in the control of clover, possibly as a result of the acidity produced as well as by burning the clover foliage and also supplying nitrogen for grass growth necessary to compete with the clover. In general, weeds were found to be more readily controlled by the use of sulphate of ammonia than by the use of other common nitrogenous fertilizer.

Chickweed and practically all the weeds except crabgrass have been controlled by the soluble and toxic aluminum of the soil in highly acid plots. However, it is more desirable to kill weeds without resorting to highly acid soil conditions especially on a Kentucky bluegrass turf. Fall dandelion and crabgrass were shown to be capable of growth in medium-acid to highly-acid soil in which soluble aluminum is usually present. Most of the other weeds are less tolerant of aluminum than is Colonial bent. Chickweed has been controlled with arsenate of lead at the rate of ten pounds mixed with three (12-quart) pails of sand or soil for a spreader per 1000 square feet. The continued use of arsenate of lead at the five and ten-pound rates over a period of eight years caused considerable damage to turf. Four

ounces of sodium arsenite in ten gallons of water injured turf cut at lawn length ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches) temporarily but give good control of chickweed. Application of iron and aluminum sulphate at the three-pound rate in spring and fall did not give as good control of weeds as did arsenate of lead or sodium arsenite.

Crabgrass has been a difficult weed to combat. Arsenate of lead has given some good results but it appears that such large quantities are necessary that the use of arsenate of lead is questionable in view of the fact that such chemicals as sodium arsenite, sodium chlorate and Sinox are giving good results when supplied at suitable times.

Preventive measures: A good program of turf management is the best security from the invasion of weeds. (1) Clean cultivation of the seed bed area before planting; (2) seeding in autumn or early fall; (a lawn properly planted in autumn usually remains relatively free of weeds if well maintained). (3) The use of pure seed; (4) the use of clean topdressing which is free of weed seeds and rootstocks (this may be accomplished by sterilizing the soil with heat such as steam or electricity or certain chemicals). (5) Proper and ample fertilization, all tend to prevent the entrance of weeds. It is surprising how few common weeds can compete with grass when properly fertilized. If any of these measures are neglected, the weed problem is quite apt to become serious. Occasionally, annual and biennial weeds occur in a fall seeded lawn, however, most of these will be killed by frost or under close cutting in the spring. It is much easier to prevent weeds than to drive them out.

Caution: Sodium arsenite and arsenate of lead are extremely poisonous and must be handled carefully. Of sodium chlorate, the U. S. D. A., Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, says,

"Wetting clothes and boots with sodium chlorate should be very carefully avoided since these will be rendered highly inflammable when they become dry. Should any clothing, sacking, or the like become wet with chlorate solution, it should be rinsed thoroughly with clean water, otherwise danger of fire may arise after the moisture dries out. . . . In spraying keep on the windward side." This is also suggested when sodium arsenite or arsenate of lead are used.

There are many commercial weed destroying materials on the market. Directions for their use are usually given on the container.

The rates of application of the different chemicals for weed control will vary with the different kinds of grass on which it is used and also whether the grass is cut at putting green height ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) or lawn length (1 inch or more). Certain tests have indicated that shortly cut turf is injured more by the chemicals than where the turf is not cut as short, hence a lighter dose is suggested on putting greens.

The time-of-day of application of weed control chemicals, temperature, and soil moisture conditions are factors that should be considered in chemical methods of weed control on closely cut turf. Applications made after the sun goes down and the temperature is below 75° seem effective on the weeds and do not injure the turf so much. More turf injury from chemicals is noted when the soil is dry. To get a 100% control of weeds it may be necessary to give a second and perhaps a third, application of chemicals. This will depend on the age and condition of the weeds. If a first dosage does not completely kill the weeds, apply another a week to ten days later and before the weeds have a chance to recover. So far, we do not know of any chemical that will

control weeds 100% without some injury or browning of the turf.

The May meeting of North Eastern New York Greenkeepers' Association was held at the Taconic C. C., Williamstown, Mass. O. J. Noer was the speaker.

The June meeting was held at Edison Club, Rexford, N. Y. Dr. Monteth was the speaker. An experimental green similar to the one at Ponkapoag was inspected and scored.

Among the many slang and colloquial words and phrases that originated in England and were in common use long before the birth of the United States are: Beat it, booze, frisk, grub, gyp, hick, kid, lousy, mammy, mob, mooch and racket.

MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING July 1, 1941

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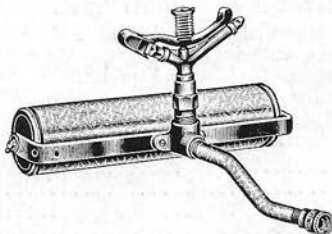
Small Red

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ASK FOR PRICES

NOTE:—Due to error in printing, in the July Bulletin, Super Mineralite should have read \$110.00 instead of \$100.00 for 100 lbs.

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