

# UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION GREEN SECTION

SOUTHWESTERN DISTRICT  
TEXAS A&M COLLEGE  
COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT  
PLANT INDUSTRY STATION  
BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND



## SOUTHERN TURFLETTER

MARVIN H. FERGUSON  
MID-CONTINENT DIRECTOR  
NATIONAL RESEARCH COORDINATOR

JAMES B. MONCRIEF  
SOUTHWESTERN AGRONOMIST

JAMES M. LATHAM, JR.  
SOUTHEASTERN AGRONOMIST

Vol. I No. 2

June 1957

### DALLISGRASS CONTROL

Dallisgrass is still a major weed problem in turfgrass throughout the South. With good growing conditions it will reproduce and spread rapidly.

Considerable work has been done on the control of Dallisgrass. Recently results of work by Eugene R. Bockholt, of the Texas A. & M. College, were published in the USGA Journal (February 1957). His conclusions were as follows:

1. Disodium methyl arsonate will give selective control of Dallisgrass in Bermudagrass turf. Apparently under some soil moisture and plant development conditions a complete kill may not be obtained with a single application.
2. The addition of 2,4-D or ammonium nitrate to disodium methyl arsonate may increase its effectiveness.
3. Disodium methyl arsonate, when used at rates necessary to control Dallisgrass, will severely harm and possibly kill St. Augustine.
4. Present data indicate that 10 pounds of disodium methyl arsonate per acre in 87 to 174 gallons of water per acre in one application will give good control of Dallisgrass. Research is needed on the use of lower rates in several applications.
5. A wetting agent will increase the effectiveness of disodium methyl arsonate.

Joe Wildman, Superintendent of the Country Club of Birmingham, obtained good Dallisgrass control with a mixture of 3 pounds of 100%

disodium methyl arsonate and 1 pound of 100% 2,4-D per acre, applied in 40 to 50 gallons of water. A household detergent was added as a wetting agent to obtain better coverage. This mixture was applied twice with an interval of 7 days between applications. Joe warns that a rain soon after an application ruins its effectiveness and a repeat treatment will be necessary.

#### PLANTING NEW GREENS

Quite a number of Southern golf courses are beginning to change their common Bermudagrass putting greens to Tifgreen. Many different planting methods are being used with good results. The following points should be considered in planning the change-over procedures:

1. All planting areas as well as topdressing soil should be sterilized carefully. Thorough aeration is necessary if the existing green surface is to be used. This will help the sterilant to penetrate the soil better.
2. If the soil is to be disturbed by discing, etc., the required lime and fertilizer should be applied and mixed into the soil before planting. If the planting is to be made into the existing surface the green should be aerated heavily and fertilized and watered prior to planting.
3. Any planting method can be used -- sprigging, broadcasting, plugging or sodding. The first two methods are the most popular. When broadcasting, about 5 bushels of chopped planting material per 1,000 square feet is required. Chopping can be done in a vertical mower, a large chopper or hammermill. After topdressing, the surface must be kept moist to prevent the sprigs from drying. Light watering will be necessary several times a day. Sprigs can be planted into slits, grooves or aerator holes, with equal ease. This method does not require strict water management or as much planting material as is indicated above, but more labor is needed.
4. To achieve maximum growth, new plantings should receive about 1 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet at intervals of 2 weeks during the establishment period.
5. Young, tender grasses are damaged easily by insects, especially sod webworms. Newly-planted areas should be sprayed periodically by insecticide to prevent such damage.

## LOUISIANA TURFGRASS ASSOCIATION

Bulletin No. I of the Louisiana Turfgrass Association is indeed a credit to this Association. The officers are as follows:

President	Lou G. Vickers Metairie Country Club
Vice Presidents	B. F. Carroll Sherwood Forest Country Club Baton Rouge, La.  C. D. Smith Barksdale Golf Association
Secretary-Treasurer and Research Director	J. M. Peek Southwestern Louisiana Institute

### What It Is

The Louisiana Turfgrass Association is a non-profit organization dedicated, as stated in the Constitution, to the gathering, preserving and dispensing of technical and practical information pertinent to the propagation, maintenance and improvement of turfgrasses in Louisiana.

### Membership

Anyone who is in any way interested in turfgrass, whether professionally with the responsibility for the care of many acres of turf or as an amateur with a few hundred square feet of lawn, is eligible in one of the several categories. It is a declared policy of the Association to devote a proportional amount of time and energy to all turfgrass interests.

There are plans for a July Field Day for the Louisiana Turfgrass Association. The date has not been set at this time.

## CLOVER CONTROL

This past full month has been ideal for clover growth. Recent results have shown excellent control by the use of Endothal. Use 3 pounds of acid or 1 1/2 gallons of commercial material in 80 gallons of water per acre. It is suggested that spraying be done 1 or 2 days after the fairways have been mowed. Do not spray shrubs, trees or flowers.

# Southern Turfletter

USGA GREEN SECTION

Sec. 34.66, P.L.&R.  
U. S. POSTAGE  
1½¢ PAID  
Beltsville, Maryland  
Permit No. 4