

determine this limit. It is possible that some of the seedlings may possess qualities that make them more cold resistant than the ordinary Centipede grass.

Centipede grass makes a very desirable turf on poor, sandy, acid soils. It is tough, forms a dense turf, is low growing, has a pleasing color, withstands close cutting and heavy use, and the fertility requirements are low. The low-growing habit of Centipede grass contributes to its desirability for roadsides, airfields and similar areas. It is being used as a desirable grass in golf course roughs as far north as Greensboro, N. C.

### PEST CONTROL SUPPLIES

Attention is invited to the Seventh Edition of "Entoma," a directory of insect and plant pest control, published by the Eastern Branch of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. This directory will be extremely valuable as a guide to sources of pest control materials and as an informational handbook. "Entoma" can be procured from Dr. G. S. Langford, Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md., at a cost of \$1.

### RESULTS OF LEAD ARSENATE SURVEY

The November, 1947, number of *TIMELY TURF TOPICS* contained a questionnaire relative to the use of lead arsenate. This survey was made for the purpose of procuring information regarding the effectiveness of lead arsenate in the control of insect pests and turf weeds.

The response was disappointing. It is felt, however, that the information derived from the returned questionnaires is indicative of the results usually obtained from the use of lead arsenate.

In general, good results have been obtained in controlling insects with lead arsenate. Some of the data are obscured because other materials were used for control or because of a lack of infestation of various insects.

Of the reports received, 44 per cent indicated that crabgrass had been controlled by lead arsenate; 35 per cent reported that it had controlled chickweed; 17 per cent

reported that it had controlled *Poa annua*. Few reported control of pearlwort, clover, and other weeds. Only 22 per cent stated definitely that lead arsenate had not controlled weeds. Fifteen per cent stated that they were unable to determine whether lead arsenate had contributed to the control of weeds. There was no correlation between the soil type and the extent of weed control accomplished by the use of lead arsenate.

Amounts of lead arsenate applied were variable and many clubs did not have figures available regarding the amount or rate of application. It is felt that much of the success in weed control effected by the use of lead arsenate may be ascribed to controlling the insects that would weaken turf and allow weeds to come into the plant population. Weeds are inhibited by a vigorous turf but when the turf is weakened they are quick to take over.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LEAD ARSENATE LITERATURE

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- WELTON, F. A., AND CARROLL, J. C.—Crabgrass in Relation to Arsenicals—*Journal American Society of Agronomy*, Vol. 30, No. 10:816-826. 1938.
- VANDECAVEYE, S. C., HORNER, G. M., AND KEATON, C. M.—Unproductiveness of Certain Orchard Soils as Related to Lead Arsenate Spray Accumulations. *Soil Sci.*, Vol. 42, No. 3:203-213. 1936.
- WELTON, F. A., AND CARROLL, J. C.—Lead Arsenate for the Control of Crabgrass. *Journ. American Society of Agronomy*. Vol. 39, No. 6:513-521. 1947.

### CONFERENCE DATES

February 21-24, 1949      Pennsylvania  
H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State  
College, State College, Pa.

### TURF FIELD DAYS

September 20-21, 1948      Pennsylvania  
H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State  
College, State College, Pa.