

THE ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CHALLENGE

Annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*), commonly known as Poa, is found on many golf courses and has a number of attributes that make it unappealing to turf managers. There are many ecotypes of annual bluegrass that each grow at different rates and when mixed with creeping bentgrass can contribute to uneven playing surfaces, create management challenges and increase overwintering risks. Transitioning annual bluegrass out of fairways and tees can be a tough task.

NUFARM SOLUTION

Velocity® SP herbicide is the best way to convert Poa-infested turf back to creeping bentgrass. A post-emergent herbicide, Velocity gives golf course superintendents an effective way to make a gradual transition from annual bluegrass infested turf to pure stands of creeping bentgrass. In addition, Velocity provides secondary benefits by suppressing dollar spot and controlling other pesky broadleaf weeds.



REGISTERED USES*

- Creeping bentgrass
- Kentucky bluegrass
- Perennial ryegrass
- Tall fescue
- * Golf course and sod farms only

CONTROLS

- Annual bluegrass (Poa annua)
- Dollar spot (suppression)
- Dandelion (suppression)
- White clover (suppression)

BENEFITS

- The only option available in Canada for golf courses and sod farms to remove annual bluegrass
- Selectively reduces the presence of Poa with certain species of turf including creeping bentgrass, perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass and tall fescue
- Part of a programmed approach to gradually transition Poa-infested turf back to pure stands

ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONVERSION PROGRAMS

Velocity can be applied at regular intervals, to turf of any age, to gradually transition annual bluegrass from the desired turf species. Determine the program for Velocity based on the severity of the Poa infestation and desired transitioning timing. With Velocity, application timing is crucial. We recommend a gradual transition and have found the scenarios below provide transition at comfortable rates.

CONVERTING TO BENTGRASS AND PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

| CONTROL PROGRAMS | APPLICATION RATE g/100m² (g/ha) | APPLICATION REMARKS |
|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Program 1 Long term, slow removal | .16*31 (16*-31) | Apply on a 21 to 28-day interval when turfgrass is actively growing. Use lower rate and wider application interval for the slowest conversion. |
| Program 2 Gradual decrease over multiple years | .16*31 (16*-31) | Apply two applications in late spring or early summer on a 14 day interval after annual bluegrass germination has begun. Apply two additional applications in the late summer or early fall (October 15th) on a 14 day interval when turf is aggressively growing. |
| Program 3 Consider where complete removal of Poa is acceptable | 0.31 (31) | Apply on a 5 to 10-day interval. Continue until the desired level of control of annual bluegrass is achieved. |
| Program 4 Poa decreases in one season | .93 (93) | Apply up to four times on a 14-day interval. Consider for turf with light infestations of Poa, where removal of these weeds would NOT result in an unacceptable stand of turf. |

CONVERTING TO KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS AND TALL FESCUE

| Kentucky bluegrass and tall fescue scenario Kentucky bluegrass can be sensitive to Velocity | 0.1631 (16*-31) | Apply on 7- to 14-day intervals – begin early in the season and continue until the desired level of annual bluegrass control is reached |
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Common use scenarios, refer to label for specifics.

^{*}The lower rate of 16 g/ha is designed for annual bluegrass reduction only.



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VELOCITY

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

> Group 2 (bispyribac sodium 76.1%) soluble dispersible granule

RAINFAST

> 12 hours

TIMING

> Apply May 15 to October 15 once daily temperatures reach 21°C. Do not apply if freezing air temperatures are predicted within 3 days of the application.

PACKAGING

- > 1 case = 1134 g $(5 - 4 \times 56.7 \text{ g soluble})$ packets)
- > One case treats 36.5 ha at the 31 g/ha rate