



The secret of good Bermuda tees is close cutting with heavy duty mower with grass catcher as at Thunderbird in Palm Springs.



Yarrow control after one application of 2,4,5-TP on plot in rough at Milwaukee CC.

Pregerminated seed has been used in Iowa, Philadelphia, and at West Point. The method is simple. The seed is mixed with two to three times its volume of Vermiculite and kept moist for from four to five days at a constant room temperature of 70 deg. F. The test area should be aerified and cross-disc'd often enough to prepare a good seedbed. The moist seed mixture should be dried by mixing with an equal volume of Vermiculite or sewage sludge. The seeding rate of 80 lbs. per acre (2 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft.) may seem liberal. Carl Bloomfield uses 100 lbs. per acre of Bermuda seed in the Rose Bowl every year. The Bowl is used fourteen to sixteen times every fall. There is a month after that to prepare for the New Year Day Game. Turf on the field has been good all fall and perfect always on New Years Day.

Liberal Fertilization

Liberal fertilization before seeding and afterwards is important. A ton per acre (50 lbs. per 1,000) of dried activated sludge or other good organic fertilizer along with 400 lbs. (10 lbs. per 1,000) of

10-10-10 is not too much before seeding. Matting and slight rolling immediately after seeding is desirable. Bermuda does best when planted at a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The surface soil should be watered lightly several times daily when necessary to keep it damp. This can be stopped after the seedling Bermuda becomes well rooted.

Another ton of sludge in July and again in early Sept. is about right. This adds up to almost 400 lbs. actual N per acre for the season.

The use of selected strains of Bermuda on fairways is becoming popular in the far South. Ormond is a favorite in south Fla. Some of the older courses are changing to it. They burn the common Bermuda turf with sodium arsenite at heavy rates. Fairways are aerified and cross-disc'd several times. Then the Ormond sprigs are broadcast and cut into the soil with a straight disc. Fertilization and light rolling complete the task. Sea Island planted fairways on its new 9-hole course with a new, promising selection. There are several promising new ones on the plots at Tifton.

Tifton 57 Thrives Here

The fairway soil on the municipal course at Fernandino Beach in north Fla. is sand of the dune or beach variety. The much maligned Tifton 57 strain of Bermuda is doing well there without showing any of its matty characteristics. Maybe this grass is the answer on this type soil where it is impossible to improve its physical qualities with suitable amendments.

One of the new courses in the Palm Springs, Calif. area has planted tees, fairways, and greens with Tifgreen (Tifton 328) Bermuda. It has gotten off to a good start.

U-3 Bermuda continues to be the favorite in the transition belt from Kansas City across to Philadelphia and Washington. It is being used on tees in the open, and is being tried on fairways. Several methods of fairway planting are employed. Some do it by setting plugs into existing turf. This is the slowest method because of competition of cool season grasses and crabgrass. Two to three years may elapse before coverage is complete. Others burn existing vegetation with sodium arsenite at heavy rates and plant U-3 Bermuda grass sprigs in rows spaced 18 to 24 ins. apart. June plantings have produced turf by Aug. with generous fertilization supplemented sometimes by light spraying with sodium arsenite to hold cool season grasses and the crabgrass in check.