be necessary to allow for the diluents (carriers). Do not expect rapid coverage as with hulled bermuda. Zoysia is relatively slow, but it’s permanent.

Q—If bermudagrass is as drought tolerant as we are led to believe, why is it that so many bermuda fairways are watered so much? (Oklahoma)
A—One reason is appearances. We have built up an image of “green equals perfection,” which is only partly true. Perfection in fairway turf means smooth, dense, closely-clipped turf that holds up a ball for a true shot. Color is quite secondary to the game of golf. Adequate nitrogen is every bit as important to quality in fairway turf as is water. I’ve seen bermudagrass turf hold a reasonable green color after 90 days in Texas summer heat. It was well fertilized and retained its playing quality. Twenty-five years ago, I was in Detroit hitting shots from different kinds of fairway turf with Al Watrous and Horton Smith. We agreed that the best controlled shots were hit from dry, firm unwatered patches of red fescue. Good golfers do no like soft lush turf, which lets the ball sink into the grass. It could be that we need to reassess our values and redefine priorities.

Q—We hope to establish zoysia fairway turf from seed. Can it be over-seeded with cool season grasses the same as with bermudagrass? (North Carolina)
A—Yes, zoysia can be overseeded with a high degree of success. It will be very important to mow closely (3/4 inch or 1.9 to 2.0 cm.) and to cut the cool season seed through the turf into contact with the soil. Every since I saw my first zoysia in 1931, I’ve noticed that bluegrass acts like a “weed,” if one tried to grow pure zoysia turf. What I’m saying is that bluegrass invades naturally. The most conspicuous winter weed in zoysia turf will be wild onion or garlic.