

course is out of play for two or three months there would be little advantage in sodding over sprigging or stolonizing.

Q. Please advise how to kill or remove chickweed in our greens. (Mich.)

A. Arsenate of lead probably is your safest material for eliminating chickweed from your greens. During hot weather apply no more than 5 lbs to 1,000 sq. ft. The chickweed will be hit harder if the plants are damp so that the arsenate powder will cling to the leaves.

In the fall, when cool weather starts, you can apply safely 10 lbs. to 1,000 sq. ft. mixed with a little topdressing to act as a carrier. If some patches are particularly stubborn, rub some lead arsenate directly into the weed. Wear a rubber glove when doing this.

Do not expect the chickweed to go out overnight. It will be a slow, gradual process. Yearly applications should be made until it disappears.

Q. I am building greens at X X X Club in Virginia. I would like to know more about the new grasses being developed for the South. I am familiar with the bent now growing at Winston Salem. I would like more information on bents. Some bents seem to stand up better than others. I wonder if you know which is the better. I am putting in some Tifgreen. I would like to know if there is any special

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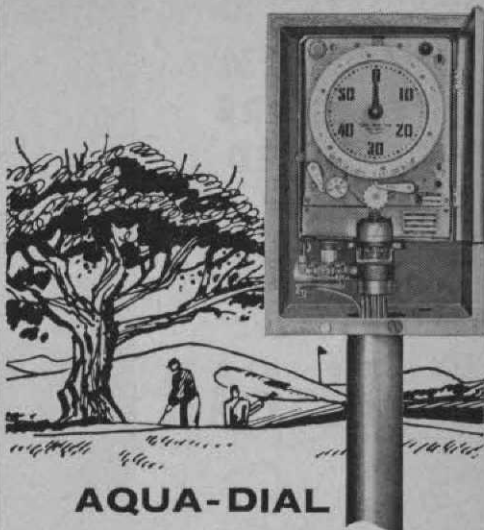
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treatment for this grass. I am familiar with No. 127 but it seems that it is too matty and tough. I would like to know more about Uganda. I read that it has been approved and also Genetift. I find that Genetift comes in very slowly and other Bermudas crowd it out. This seems to be a poor section for greens because of the change from winter to summer grasses. I would like to know; if No. 328 is better than Uganda, or what do you think? Also, do you think someone will ever come up with a grass that will stay green the year round in our section? The bent at Winston-Salem does. (N. C.)

A. The C-1, C-19 combination being grown at Winston-Salem is the same as that being grown by Charlie Danner at Richland in Nashville. These greens are highly successful because they are being managed properly under expert supervision. The same greens could go bad in two weeks if not properly handled.

Cohansey C-7 bent is becoming popular as one goes south because it is extremely heat tolerant. It is a yellowish green compared to the darker green of C-1 and C-19 but entire greens of Cohansey bent are striking in their perfection when they are properly handled. You will find some of the finest greens in the country at Tulsa under the supervision of Alex Repin. This is indeed a hot part of the country for bent greens. In St. Louis, Cohansey bent crowds out almost all other bents because

it seems to be more aggressive and tolerates the extremely bad conditions there better than other bents. I would strongly suggest that you give this every consideration.

Tifgreen requires special treatment much as any other good putting green Bermuda would require. This includes careful irrigation, adequate fertilization and combing, brushing, matting and vertical moving, as required to maintain a good tight, dense smooth putting surface. Apparently others have found, as you have, that No. 127 becomes rough and is virtually impossible to maintain as a finished putting surface.

Ugandagrass is finding favor for putting greens in Washington, D. C., Norfolk, and other areas in southern Virginia as well as in Arizona and California. It also is being used on tees, grass tennis courts and for many other uses. It is being compared with Tifgreen in many areas and the results of these tests largely will determine which is the better under each particular set of circumstances. Uganda seems to be somewhat finer in texture than the Tifgreen and is softer. It requires much the same treatment that the Tifgreen demands and which one will best be suited to any particular type of management is a bit difficult to say at present.

Genetift is eminently satisfactory in many areas, particularly around Houston. Your comments on it are interesting but your findings will not be shared by everyone.