

shifted — it is simply a matter of interpretation.

Q. We have an experimental green at our course of Tiffine (127) Bermuda, which has done very well. We'd like to know what grass seed to use and what procedure of sowing to keep it green in the winter. We'd also like to know what grass you consider as the best of the Bermudas for greens. Could it be Uganda-grass? (Mo.)

A. We're pleased to hear of your success with Tiffine Bermuda. In general, this grass has been somewhat difficult to manage in producing a smooth, true putting surface. Please give us your management procedure so we may pass it on to others who have greens of this particular grass.

In your area, it may not be possible to keep any grass green through the winter without dye or paint. Cold weather can knock the color out of almost any grass. Usually, for keeping a Bermuda green in color during the winter, ryegrass is used. In some cases a chewing fescue could be added to the ryegrass. Fescue seems to maintain a very good color through the winter, particularly the first winter after it has been sown. Some use bentgrass, but this is difficult to establish and does not hold its color well in a cold winter. Others use bluegrass and redtop. These two can be tinged with brown in sharp frost and may not stay as green as you would like.

We wouldn't say Ugandagrass is the last word in grass for greens. In more southerly parts, Tifton 328 or Tifgreen Bermuda is being used rather extensively. Ugandagrass has been doing an excellent job in a number of areas further north where Tifgreen has not been tested widely. Points in favor of Ugandagrass are that it is as fine or finer than bent, it is virtually without grain when properly managed and the seed-heads, what few there are, stand straight up so that the mower cuts them off cleanly. It requires only a minimum of irrigation and holds excellent color when adequately fertilized. Tifgreen also has excellent color and, like Uganda, starts rapidly and covers quickly and produces a putting surface of medium texture somewhat like Tiffine, but a little bit finer. Both grasses are vigorous and highly disease resistant.

I'd first establish experimental areas in comparison with your present satisfactory Tiffine.

Q. For the last two years I have been Pres. of a Pa. country club and I have read every GOLFDOM article of yours, particularly when it refers to Merion bluegrass. I have had a Merion bluegrass lawn for the past two years. My grass has a disease not described in any literature I have seen on Merion bluegrass.

This disease started under some red gum trees last year and thinking it may have been caused by the trees. I did not take action until fall. The disease is white (possibly fungus) that appears on the grass leaf as a powder and re-

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