

NO UGLY seed heads

with



FYLKING KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS

In spring most lawn grasses sprout green and beautiful turf. Then an ugly problem arises. Seedheads begin to appear with gypsy abandon, turning the green scene into a jungle of wiry straws even sharp mowers fail to sever. This wire-like growth remains an eyesore.

You can always survey your lawns with pride if you grow 0217® Fylking Kentucky bluegrass. Fylking shoots up a spring abundance of new green leaves, never produces wiry stems and ugly seedheads. This sensation of the sod and seed industry is low-growing, always mows smooth and thrives on close cutting. Fylking produces thicker, greener turf which is more disease, weed and wear-resistant than any variety yet (proven by 10 years of international testing — rated best obtainable by turf authorities).

Turf-forming qualities make it possible to lift sod in 110 days.

You'll never have ugly seedheads if you specify 0217® Fylking Kentucky bluegrass. See your seed distributor. For information or names of authorized distributors, write Jacklin Seed Co., Dishman, Wash. 99213.

For more information circle number 238 on card



Answers to turf questions

by Fred V. Grau

A turf museum?

In 1927 at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, it was my privilege to help plant and care for a living plant museum. We grew on several acres in rod rows every plant that could be grown in that climate: beans and barley, cotton, corn and castor beans, einkhorn and emmer, oats and okra, speltz, soybeans, wheat, wheatgrass.

In 1937 in England I saw a living weed museum, which was maintained at the Board of Greenkeeping Research, Bingley, St. Ives, Yorkshire. Each weed of turf was grown in a clump bordered by a path of neatly mown turf and was identified by a label. To date, I've seen nothing comparable to it in this country.

In September, 1968, at the Turf Valley CC I addressed a joint meeting of the Mid-Atlantic and the Philadelphia Superintendent's Associations. While showing a 1946 picture of a wheelbarrow seeder, then at least 25 years old, I said that the turfgrass industry should maintain a museum that would house relics and artifacts of the industry: tools, machines,

sod cutters, mowers, boots for horses that pulled the mowers and many, many more.

Among the first men to comment favorably on the idea were Elwyn Deal, University of Maryland, and Eddie Ault, golf course architect. Superintendents also expressed interest. One thought was to locate the museum near Washington, D.C., to best serve the nation's turfgrass industry.

While writing this column for GOLFDOM, another thought came to my mind: Why not create a museum for tools associated with a living turf museum in which all growing grasses and weeds would be displayed? And to top it off, what would be wrong with establishing a turfgrass hall of fame?

I can dream, can't I? Does anyone have a relic in his attic? Or a nomination for the hall of fame? Hopefully, we can begin to gather ideas as to how all of this can best be accomplished. Comments are invited.

Q.—With the trend toward blends of bluegrasses there seems to be a tendency to use less red fescue in mixtures. What is your view?

(Maryland)

A.—The more I see of quality turf from bluegrass blends the more I realize that red fescue is losing its place in the traditional bluegrass-fescue mixture. Red fescue has a different standard of maintenance and, when subjected to the level of nitrogen feeding required for bluegrass, it tends to disappear. The improved bluegrasses can stand on their merits, especially in blends in which the weakness in one variety

Continued on page 83