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GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS MEMO TO:

FROM:

Warrens TURF NURSERIES

WE HAVE THE CORRECT GRASS FOR EACH LOCATION AND EVERY USE AT WARREN NURSERIES ACROSS THE NATION, FROM NEW YORK TO CALIFORNIA.

Following is a schedule of the types, strains and species of grasses

produced at the various Warren Nurseries (see code for the growing location).

NURSERY CODE

NURSERY CODE

Growing Areas of Warren's Fine Lawn and

Golf Course Grasses

Illinois IL Wisconsin IN Indiana N New York O	Minnesota Nebraska Kansas	NE
	Missouri.	MO

NOTE: A word about Warren's Grass developments and discoveries

WARREN'S A-20 BLUEGRASS rated highest in disease resistance by leading universities engaged in turf grass research. It greens up sooner in the spring and stays green longer in the fall. Recovers from injury grouper, taken a short cut. sooner, takes a short cut



WARREN'S A-34 BLUEGRASS is tolerant of up to 65% of the daylight hours in shade.
It is a vigorous grower and can be mowed it is a vigorous grower and can be mowed. down to % inch in open or slightly shaded areas.

WARREN'S & A-10 BLUEGRASS is excellent in hot humid areas where bluegrass usually has trouble. It is a vigorous grower, it is fine-leafed and the color is a beautiful dark green.

Write for address of nearest nursery or franchise grower of Warren Grasses or look in your yellow pages

Keep the grass you plant on your tees, fairways or greens healthy and green with WARREN'S LAWN FOOD used to produce the finest in lawn and golf course grasses at less cost.

> (The world's largest, most experienced and one of the oldest growers of fine lawn grasses)

HOME NURSERY AND RESEARCH FACILITY 8400 West 111th St., Palos Park, Illinois PHONE: (312) 974-3000

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seeding money for fall when you have a chance to get more for your money.

heated discussions O.—Some arise around here concerning "artificial turf." You have been in this turf business a long time; how do you feel about it compared to natural turf?

(Ohio)

A.-My experience has taught me many things. Among them are: 1) There are some areas devoted to intensive use where natural turf never will make the grade. These include practice and teaching tees where space is limited; athletic fields where practice and play must take place, including band practice; and play areas, such as covered domes, where light intensity is too low to support growth. 2) Many intensive use areas are built so that natural turf has two strikes against it from the start. 3) With few exceptions, important turfgrass areas are not provided with intelligent management.

Serious, sober consideration of these factors (and others) can lead only to the conclusion that artificial turf will be used in those intensive use areas where natural turf fails for one reason or another. In discussing this subject with Dr. Joseph Duich, he asked, "Have you ever calculated what it costs to dry-clean football uniforms when all they have to practice and play on is mud?" Apparently the money spent for dry cleaning would make a handsome down payment on artificial turf.

Make no mistake, I am utterly devoted to natural grass turf but I know when to be realistic. Also, some of the artificial turf I've examined is for the birds. The manufacturers still have some homework to do.