

"Merion continues to grow during heat and drought — common Kentucky bluegrass and creeping red fescue did not grow."

"Crabgrass a minor problem in Merion bluegrass turf."

"A wonderful sod to move because of new rhizome growth if sod is cut to depth of one inch or less."

Here are some of the points stressing disadvantages of Merion bluegrass:

"Slow to start — takes patience and care."

"Merion highly susceptible to powdery mildew."

"Seed contains off-types — plants highly susceptible to leafspot and rust."

"Seedlings after September were unsuccessful in most cases."

"Sensitive to injury from PMA formulations."

"As susceptible as common Kentucky bluegrass to *Rhizoctonia solani* and *Septoria spp.*"

We recognize that many of the answers in this survey are not backed by research. This is something to develop and is a responsibility of the experiment stations. Additional surveys such as this are planned, not only with Merion bluegrass but with all improved turf grasses.

### HOW GOOD IS DELTA BLUEGRASS?

A short seed crop and increasingly heavy demands render the Merion bluegrass market a "bullish" one. Delta bluegrass is being promoted in some quarters as a "substitute" for Merion bluegrass and consumers are being led to believe that it is "as good as" Merion bluegrass.

Delta bluegrass was developed as a higher yielding pasture bluegrass. It is a good seed producer in Oregon,

where the seed is being grown. It is very susceptible to the leafspot diseases which periodically ruin common Kentucky bluegrass. Whenever weakened by recurring attacks of disease, it is very severely injured by close mowing. Under such conditions the turf becomes thin and permits infestation of crabgrass and other weeds. It has little or no advantage over common Kentucky bluegrass and will not produce a turf comparable to that produced by the Merion strain in areas where the leafspot diseases are troublesome.

### NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO GREEN SECTION SERVICE

Berwind Country Club, San Juan, Puerto Rico  
Cock Bros., Windsor, Ont., Canada  
Davis, George T., Phenix City, Ala.  
Fairfield Gardens, Inc., Travis Air Force Base, Cal.  
Hoerr, D. A., & Sons, Peoria, Ill.  
Loewith, Julius, Inc., New York, N. Y.  
Mid-Ocean Club, Tuckers Town, Bermuda  
Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.  
Nordan's Grass Farm, Abbeville, Ala.  
Ruppert, James J., Washington, D. C.  
Sawan, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

#### NOTE TO GREEN SECTION SERVICE SUBSCRIBERS

A few Green Section Service Subscribers have printed on their letterheads either "Member United States Golf Association Green Section" or "Subscriber United States Golf Association Green Section."

The latter term is correct, and we are glad to have it so used. The former term is incorrect.

Data obtained in Rhode Island indicate that two-year-old plots of blue grasses mowed at 1 inch and treated similarly for two years show the following percentages of crabgrass, the figures representing the percent of the area covered by crabgrass on September 12, 1952:

Kentucky bluegrass (commercial seed)	65%
Delta bluegrass	47%
Merion bluegrass	6%

According to the existing data and observations, we are justified in concluding that those who plant Delta bluegrass can expect performance comparable to that from common commercial Kentucky bluegrass seed.