This single "good" green is given here because it represents a good green from many standpoints. We cannot say that the soil conditions are ideal, but the soil supports a turf that is nearly perfect from the playing standpoint. Careful management is the rule on this course. It is interesting that the volume weight of 1.30 is about midway between the mean volume weight of the "good" greens (1.22) and the volume weight of the "poor" greens (1.34). Likewise the porosity (51) is between the mean of the "good" greens (53.4) and the mean of the "poor" greens (49.9).

(Continued in next issue)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The answers below are in reply to actual questions received by the Green Section staff in correspondence or at turf conferences and meetings. In some cases the question has been rephrased. Since the authorship of many questions received at meetings is in doubt, reference to location are omitted.

QUESTION—What advantages does B-27 bluegrass have over commercial bluegrass seed? When will B-27 seed be available on the market and what will it cost?

ANSWER—B-27 bluegrass is lower growing, will withstand closer mowing, is more resistant to *Helminthosporium* leafspot and maintains a turf of pleasing color with greater freedom from weeds than does commercial Kentucky bluegrass. There is evidence that it is somewhat more heat tolerant and drought tolerant than is common bluegrass. Cooperative tests in progress will decide some of these points.

Seed should be available commercially in reasonable supply in two years. Acreage increase for seed production is expanding rapidly. Most of the seed will be produced in Oregon.

The cost of B-27 bluegrass will be much higher; it may sell at four to five times the price of common bluegrass. It is expected that less seed will be required to produce good turf. Establishment is more rapid and seedling vigor is greater than with common bluegrass.

QUESTION—We have read in the Agronomy Journal and in the USGA JOURNAL that the Turf Committee of the American Society of Agronomy has recommended that Highland bent be substituted in turf-seed mixtures for redtop. What are the reasons for the change and what are the advantages of Highland bent over redtop?

ANSWER—Highland bent is a close relative of redtop, but it has the advantage of producing a turf of more pleasing texture and color. It becomes a permanent part of the turf, but it acts as a nurse grass by germinating quickly, as redtop does. Highland bent is available in quantity, whereas redtop has been scarce and high in price because of seed-crop failures.

Highland bent is less competitive than redtop when included in turf seed mixtures because it grows less coarse and less rapidly. Highland bent produces excellent turf when seeded by itself on golf-course fairways or when included in lawn, tee and even athletic-field mixtures. Its use in athletic-field mixtures thus far has been confined largely to the Pacific Northwest, where it is used in combination with Alta fescue.

Because of its smaller seed size, three-fourths of a pound of Highland bent can be substituted for one pound of redtop. In a mixture with bluegrass, red fescue, or Alta fescue, Highland bent generally need not exceed 20 per cent of the mixture by weight.

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