

## U-3 BERMUDAGRASS

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U-3 bermudagrass is a fine-bladed strain of bermudagrass that was selected at Savannah, Georgia, in 1938. It is the most cold-hardy selection of bermudagrass for turf yet found. This strain has been grown in turf in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., since 1938 with no visible sign of winter injury. It has been grown at State College, Pennsylvania, since 1940 and has been used at Norfolk, Neb., at Cleveland, and in the St. Louis area.

While U-3 bermuda is adapted to the northern part of the bermudagrass range, it is also finding favor in many parts of the South. Few strains of bermudagrass have a finer texture and U-3 has performed especially well from the standpoint of turf quality and its ability to hold its green color late in the Fall.

U-3 bermudagrass will probably find its greatest use in the "crabgrass belt". U-3 appears able to make its best growth under the very conditions commonly associated with the worst crabgrass infestations: namely, hot humid weather and plenty of sunlight.

U-3 promises to provide better turf for golf course tees, fairways, and (in some cases) putting greens, athletic fields, playgrounds, park areas, and sunny lawns. U-3's outstanding feature is its ability to form a turf that is extremely wear-resistant and which recovers rapidly. The turf is drought-resistant and can be mowed as closely as necessary to meet the demands of its use.

### Crowds Out Crabgrass

Insects and diseases have not yet presented themselves as a serious problem on U-3 bermudagrass. In the 13 years the Green Section has grown this grass, it has seldom been necessary to apply an insecticide or a fungicide.

The density of U-3 turf prevents the encroachment of weeds. Crabgrass ceases to be a problem when the turf is vigorous and dense during the crabgrass season.

U-3 bermudagrass does have some dis-

advantages. It is vigorous. It will invade flower beds and borders unless the grower is careful to keep the turf edged. The very vigor that makes this grass a potential weed is an outstanding virtue from the standpoint of turf quality. U-3 bermudagrass becomes dormant after the first killing frost in the fall. It remains dormant until early April in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. It has been found that cool-season grasses can be seeded into the turf of U-3 bermudagrass and they will effectively mask its dormant color.

U-3 bermudagrass is not tolerant of heavy shade. It does best in open sunny areas, where crabgrass thrives.

U-3 bermudagrass does not tolerate neglect. It has been described as "a lawn grass for the man who cares". It must be mowed and fertilized regularly.

Propagation of U-3 bermudagrass is by vegetative material. There is no supply of seed. Stolons, sprigs, or plugs of sod may be used in establishing new areas of turf. U-3 bermudagrass may also be introduced into existing turf by sprigging or spot sodding. It is not necessary to destroy the existing turf. It may be planted anytime after the last frost in the spring up until August 15.

### It Must Be Mowed

The only specialized maintenance required by U-3 bermudagrass consists of heavy feeding and frequent mowing. Bermudagrass should receive about 50 pounds of 10-6-4 fertilizer per 1,000 square feet each year. This should be applied in three equal treatments—early spring, early summer and early fall.

For lawns, athletic fields, playgrounds, golf course fairways and similar areas, U-3 bermudagrass should be mowed at about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch. The grower will be rewarded by frequent mowing.

U-3 bermudagrass is available commercially. Neither the Green Section nor the Division of Forage Crops and Diseases has U-3 bermudagrass for distribution. A list of suppliers will be furnished upon request.

## NOW — A BOOK FOR GREEN CHAIRMEN, TOO!

The new USGA-sponsored book **TURF MANAGEMENT** is being acclaimed by many Green Committee Chairmen as "just what we've been looking for". For the benefits to be derived from reading the book, the price tag of \$6.00 is very reasonable. McGraw-Hill, the publisher, reports greatly stimulated sales since turf people began to learn the book is available. At turf conferences all over the United States **TURF MANAGEMENT** is one of the foremost topics of conversation.

**TURF MANAGEMENT**, with its wealth of illustrations and information on all phases of turf management, belongs in the library of every turf enthusiast. The way in which it is written makes it understandable to everyone. Prof. H. B. Musser, of Penn State, who authored the book, had generous assistance from O. J. Noer, Herb Graffis, Marshall Farnham and Fred V. Grau. These four men constituted the Editorial Board. Golf course architects Robert Bruce Harris and Robert Trent Jones prepared the authoritative chapter on architecture. No one should miss Chapter 12 on Golf Course Operation, prepared by outstand-

## COMING EVENTS

- April 16-17: Montana-Wyoming Turf Conference, Butte, Mont. R. Manfred Peterson.**
- April 26-27: Northern California Turf Conference, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. J. J. McElroy.**
- April 30 - May 1: Southern California Turf Conference, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal. V. T. Stoufemyer.**
- May 10-11: Southeastern Turf Conference, Tifton, Ga. Glenn W. Burton.**
- Aug. 27-31: American Society of Agronomy Annual Meetings, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. L. G. Monthey, Madison, Wis.**
- Oct. 24-26: Central Plains Turf Foundation Turf Conference, Manhattan, Kans. L. E. Lambert.**

ing golf course superintendents Farnham, Glover, Baumgardner, Van Gorder and Gerber.

**TURF MANAGEMENT** may be purchased at your local bookstore or ordered directly from the United States Golf Association, 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.

## Tournaments for Your Club

(Continued from Page 15)

score on each hole. Scoring is on a gross basis.

**Round Robin Tournament** — Each entrant plays every other entrant at handicap match play during the season; allow 85% of the difference between handicaps in each match. A time limit usually is set for completion of each round; a player who cannot meet an opponent within the time limit forfeits the match but may continue in the tournament. The winner is the player winning most matches.

**Ladder Tournament** — The names of all players are listed in order, according to handicaps, at the start of the season, those having the same handicap being listed alphabetically. A player may challenge any one of the three players immediately above him to an 18-hole match. If he wins, they exchange places. If he loses, he may not challenge again until he has defended his own position against a challenge from below. Play is usually carried out without handicaps.

**Goat Tournament** — Each member of the club is given an inexpensive token in the

form of a goat, with his name on the reverse side. Any player may then challenge another to a handicap match, the winner to get the loser's "goat." After a player has lost his "goat," he may continue to challenge in an attempt to get another player's "goat." However, if he should lose and not have a "goat" with which to pay, he must purchase a "kid" for a nominal amount from the professional and give up the "kid." The "kid" is convertible into merchandise in the professional's shop. Only players with a "goat" in their possession may be challenged, and players usually are not required to accept a challenge more often than once a week. Records of "goat" play and the current location of each "goat" usually are posted so that a player may know who has his "goat" and who has the most "goats." The winner is the player holding the most "goats" at the end of the season.

**Pro vs. Members** — The club professional agrees to play a handicap match against each member as he is challenged, making a nominal charge for each round. The professional plays from scratch. The member making the best showing in his match receives a prize from the professional at the end of the season.