DURING the past few years a number of cattle men in Florida and South Georgia have purchased and planted seed of Bahia grass, *Paspalum notatum*, Flügge. Most of this seed has not been scarified. It has been broadcast usually in fair to poor seedbeds and no effort has been made to cover the seed. Although some good Bahia grass pastures have been established in this manner, several years are required and some failures have been experienced. Low viability and poor adaptability of the seed planted, winter injury, and drought probably featured in some of these failures.

Numerous greenhouse studies have demonstrated that Bahia grass seed germinating less than 5% in 3 months can be made to germinate over 50% in 10 days when properly scarified with sulfuric acid. In an effort to determine the value of seed scarification in field plantings and to obtain some information on methods of establishment, the following field experiments were conducted at Tifton, Georgia, in 1939.

On March 28, 1939, scarified and unscarified seed of common Bahia, bulked seed harvested from locally grown plants which originated from foreign commercial sources, and Paraguay Bahia, the latter a cold-resistant strain having seeds about two-thirds the size of common Bahia, were planted in 3 x 42 foot plots on a well-prepared Tifton sandy loam in the manner described in Table 1. The scarified seed used in this study were placed in a small drum similar to one previously described by the author and were treated for 25 minutes in crude $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ used in the manufacture of superphosphate fertilizer (specific gravity 1.69, about 78% $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$). The fertilizer was distributed on the surface and raked in before the seed was planted. The “broadcast and harrowed” plot was raked after the seeding to simulate the covering which would have resulted from a light harrowing with a spike-toothed harrow. A Columbia nursery drill was used to drill, cover, and pack the seed planted in rows.

In addition to the treatments described in Table 1, plots were established in which the same number of seeds were planted per linear foot in rows 1, 2, and 3 feet apart. All rows spaced 2 and 3 feet apart were cultivated with no hand weeding three times during the summer of 1939. The middle row of the 1-foot spacing could not be cultivated. The weed growth was cut back even with the tips of the grass leaves twice during the season.