Tifdwarf bermudagrass is a highly disease-resistant selection with a very dark green color. As a consequence, it maintains a desirable green color longer and with less nitrogen than most other selections. Tifdwarf starts growth earlier in the spring than most bermudagrasses. It is also more frost resistant and will, therefore, remain green later into the fall. It is also more tolerant of golf-cart traffic than common or Tifgreen, but is less tolerant than ‘Tiflawn’. It is more resistant than Tifgreen to sod webworm and mole-cricket attacks. Tifdwarf makes a very dense sod and is more weed resistant than most bermudagrasses. It will also tolerate heavier concentrations of 2,4-D than Tifgreen. Tifdwarf has short seed stalks that bear heads with light reddish anthers which shed no pollen. Since Tifdwarf never produces seed, it must be propagated by planting sprigs.

Tifway is well adapted throughout the southern United States and will do well where common bermudagrass will grow. Although it has survived moderate winters as far north as Beltsville, Md., it suffers a greater loss of stand and is less winter-hardy than Tifgreen.

Tifway is superior to other Tifton bermudagrasses for lawns, fairways, and tees. Its fine leaves, stiffer than Tifgreen, make it superior to Tifgreen for putting greens, but superior for tees where greater stiffness gives the edge in lie. Tifgreen, because of its greater softness, continues to be the best grass for golf greens. Tiflawm is still the best heavy-duty grass for football fields, athletic fields, school grounds, etc.

Foundation plant material is maintained by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga. Additional information on this variety has been published.

Tifdwarf Bermudagrass

Glenn W. Burton

‘TIFDWARF’ was found occupying areas about 18 inches in diameter by T. M. Baumgardner and Marion McKendree on a golf green on the Sea Island Country Club, Sea Island Ga., and by James B. Moncrief on a golf green on the Country Club at Florence, S. C. A careful examination of all evidence indicates that Tifdwarf is a vegetative mutant that occurred in ‘Tifgreen’ at Tifton before the first planting stock was sent out for early testing. The golf courses at Florence and Sea Island which got sprig or two of this mutation. Its superiority to Tifgreen under golf-green maintenance allowed it to spread until it occupied an area about 18 inches in diameter on each green. Mr. Baumgardner reports that the tiny circle of grass on his course has, on several occasions, looked better than the Tifgreen around it, particularly when Tifgreen was in trouble.

Tifdwarf has been tested for 3 years at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., where it has been equal, or superior, to Tifgreen (Tifton 328) on nearly every score. For the modern golfer demanding fast greens, Tifdwarf is a vegetative mutant that occurred in “TIFGREEN” at Tifton before the first planting stock was sent out for early testing. The golf courses at Florence and Sea Island which got sprig or two of this mutation. Its superiority to Tifgreen under golf-green maintenance allowed it to spread until it occupied an area about 18 inches in diameter on each green. Mr. Baumgardner reports that the tiny circle of grass on his course has, on several occasions, looked better than the Tifgreen around it, particularly when Tifgreen was in trouble.

Tifdwarf has been tested for 3 years at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., where it has been equal, or superior, to Tifgreen (Tifton 328) on nearly every score. For the modern golfer demanding fast greens, Tifdwarf is a highly disease-resistant selection with a very dark green color. As a consequence, it maintains a desirable green color longer and with less nitrogen than most other selections. Tifdwarf starts growth earlier in the spring than most bermudagrasses. It is also more frost resistant and will, therefore, remain green later into the fall. It is also more tolerant of golf-cart traffic than common or Tifgreen, but is less tolerant than ‘Tiflawn’. It is more resistant than Tifgreen to sod webworm and mole-cricket attacks. Tifdwarf makes a very dense sod and is more weed resistant than most bermudagrasses. It will also tolerate heavier concentrations of 2,4-D than Tifgreen. Tifdwarf has short seed stalks that bear heads with light reddish anthers which shed no pollen. Since Tifdwarf never produces seed, it must be propagated by planting sprigs.

Tifdwarf is well adapted throughout the southern United States and will do well where common bermudagrass will grow. Although it has survived moderate winters as far north as Beltsville, Md., it suffers a greater loss of stand and is less winter-hardy than Tifgreen.

Tifdwarf is superior to other Tifton bermudagrasses for lawns, fairways, and tees. Its fine leaves, stiffer than Tifgreen, make it inferior to Tifgreen for putting greens, but superior for tees where greater stiffness gives the edge in lie. Tifgreen, because of its greater softness, continues to be the best grass for golf greens. Tiflawm is still the best heavy-duty grass for football fields, athletic fields, school grounds, etc.

Foundation plant material is maintained by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga. Additional information on this variety has been published.

Tifdwarf Bermudagrass

Glenn W. Burton

‘TIFDWARF’ was found occupying areas about 18 inches in diameter by T. M. Baumgardner and Marion McKendree on a golf green on the Sea Island Country Club, Sea Island Ga., and by James B. Moncrief on a golf green on the Country Club at Florence, S. C. A careful examination of all evidence indicates that Tifdwarf is a vegetative mutant that occurred in ‘Tifgreen’ at Tifton before the first planting stock was sent out for early testing. The golf courses at Florence and Sea Island which got sprig or two of this mutation. Its superiority to Tifgreen under golf-green maintenance allowed it to spread until it occupied an area about 18 inches in diameter on each green. Mr. Baumgardner reports that the tiny circle of grass on his course has, on several occasions, looked better than the Tifgreen around it, particularly when Tifgreen was in trouble.

Tifdwarf has been tested for 3 years at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga., where it has been equal, or superior, to Tifgreen (Tifton 328) on nearly every score. For the modern golfer demanding fast greens, Tifdwarf is a highly disease-resistant selection with a very dark green color. As a consequence, it maintains a desirable green color longer and with less nitrogen than most other selections. Tifdwarf starts growth earlier in the spring than most bermudagrasses. It is also more frost resistant and will, therefore, remain green later into the fall. It is also more tolerant of golf-cart traffic than common or Tifgreen, but is less tolerant than ‘Tiflawn’. It is more resistant than Tifgreen to sod webworm and mole-cricket attacks. Tifdwarf makes a very dense sod and is more weed resistant than most bermudagrasses. It will also tolerate heavier concentrations of 2,4-D than Tifgreen. Tifdwarf has short seed stalks that bear heads with light reddish anthers which shed no pollen. Since Tifdwarf never produces seed, it must be propagated by planting sprigs.

Tifdwarf is well adapted throughout the southern United States and will do well where common bermudagrass will grow. Although it has survived moderate winters as far north as Beltsville, Md., it suffers a greater loss of stand and is less winter-hardy than Tifgreen.

Tifdwarf is superior to other Tifton bermudagrasses for lawns, fairways, and tees. Its fine leaves, stiffer than Tifgreen, make it inferior to Tifgreen for putting greens, but superior for tees where greater stiffness gives the edge in lie. Tifgreen, because of its greater softness, continues to be the best grass for golf greens. Tiflawm is still the best heavy-duty grass for football fields, athletic fields, school grounds, etc.

Foundation plant material is maintained by the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga. Additional information on this variety has been published.

Brave Oats

C. M. Brown and H. Jedlinski

‘Brave’ oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 7690, III. 58-1951, was selected at Urbana, Illinois, in 1938 from the F1 generation of the cross ‘Putnam’ 5x ‘Landhafer’ 3x ‘Nindo’ 2x ‘Hajira’ x ‘Joanette’ 4x ‘Andrew’. It was developed and released cooperatively by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Stations and the Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. The final cross that led to the development of Brave was made in 1955. Putnam was the female parent; an unnamed selection from the cross Landhafer 3x Nindo 2x Hajira x Joanette 4x Andrew, obtained from Minnie Brown, was the male parent. Increases of foundation seed were made in several North Central States in 1964, and seed was distributed to certified seed growers in 1965.

Brave has been used in performance trials in Illinois since 1961. It was included in the North Central States Uniform Early and Midseason Oat Performance Nurseries from 1961-64. Regional tests and Illinois test have shown Brave to be a high-yielding variety with wide adaptation. Table 1 presents comparative yields and test weights of Brave and three oat varieties widely grown in Illinois.

Table 1. Mean yields and test weights of Brave and 3 other oat varieties widely grown in Illinois at 3 locations from 1961-64.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>DeKalb No. III</th>
<th>Urbana Central III</th>
<th>Brownstown de III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bu/A</td>
<td>Lb/bu</td>
<td>Bu/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haired</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranford</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodfield</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brave heads several days earlier than ‘Clinton’ but often ripens about the same time as, or somewhat later, than Clinton. The kernels are large with medium to thin yellow hulls. Up to 1% of the kernels may appear ‘off type’ under ultraviolet light. Some of these ‘off type’ kernels vary in hull color, size, and test weight.


2 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Cooperative investigations of the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture Experiment Stations, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga. Received Dec. 4, 1965.

3 Principal Geneticist, Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the University of Georgia, College of Agriculture Experiment Stations, Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Ga.

4 Registered under a memorandum of understanding between the Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, and the American Society of Agronomy. Received Oct. 8, 1965.

5 Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, University of Illinois and Research Plant Pathologist, Crops Research Division, ARS, USDA, respectively.