Tifway 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. Tifway starts growth earlier in the spring than most bermudagrasses. It is also more frost resistant and will, therefore, remain green later into the fall. Tifway is 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. Tifway 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. Tifway has short seed stalks that bear heads with light reddish anthers which shed no pollen. Since Tifway 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 inferior to Tifgreen for putting greens, but superior for tees and fairways where greater stiffness gives the ball a better lie. Tifgreen, because of its greater softness, continues to be the best grass for golf greens. Tiflawn 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.

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**Tifdwarf Bermudagrass**

(Reg. No. 8)

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 evaluation 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, each got a 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 real improvement. Many of its tiny leaves hug the ground closely and are never cut by the greens mower. This characteristic helps it to tolerate a 3/16-inch cutting height much better than Tifgreen. Its softer leaves and fewer seedheads also contribute to its superior putting qualities. When clipped on a 6 days-a-week schedule at 3/16- and 1/4-inch heights, Tifdwarf contributed to its superior putting qualities. When clipped on a 6 days-a-week schedule at 3/16- and 1/4-inch heights, Tifdwarf contributed to its superior putting qualities.

Tifdwarf, like most dwarfs, has smaller leaves, internodes, and seedheads. As a consequence, it will form a sod quicker than Tifgreen when planted on 12-inch centers. A square yard of Tifdwarf sod, as fast as a square yard of Tifgreen in the same area. Once established, Tifdwarf will form a sod quicker than Tifgreen in Tifton tests. A fertilizer recommendation currently underway suggests that a 14-14-14 fertilizer containing KClO will satisfy the nutrient needs of Tifdwarf with a minimum waste of plant food.

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

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C. M. Brown and H. Jedlicka

'BRAVE' oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 761, were selected at Urbana, Illinois, in 1958 from the cross 'Putnam' 5x 'Landhafer' 3x 'Majestic' 2x 'Joanette' 4x 'Andrew'. It was developed cooperatively by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Department of Agriculture. The final cross was made by Matthews, 3x Mindo 2x Hajira X Joanette 4x Andrew. Minnesota, was the male parent. Increases were made in several North Central States and distributed to certified seed growers in 1960. Brave has been used in performance trials in Illinois since 1960. It was included in the North Central Early and Midseason Oat Performance Numbers. Regional tests and Illinois tests have shown that Brave is a high-yielding variety with wide adaptation. Comparative yields and test weights of Brave compare favorably with varieties widely grown in Illinois.

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Brave Oats

(Reg. No. 196)

C. M. Brown and H. Jedlicka

'BRAVE' oats (Avena sativa L.), C.I. 761, were selected at Urbana, Illinois, in 1958 from the cross 'Putnam' 5x 'Landhafer' 3x 'Majestic' 2x 'Joanette' 4x 'Andrew'. It was developed cooperatively by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment, Crops Research Division, Agricultural Research Department of Agriculture. The final cross was made by Matthews, 3x Mindo 2x Hajira X Joanette 4x Andrew. Minnesota, was the male parent. Increases were made in several North Central States and distributed to certified seed growers in 1960. Brave has been used in performance trials in Illinois since 1960. It was included in the North Central Early and Midseason Oat Performance Numbers. Regional tests and Illinois tests have shown that Brave is a high-yielding variety with wide adaptation. Comparative yields and test weights of Brave compare favorably with varieties widely grown in Illinois.

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Table 1. Mean yields and test weights of Brave oat varieties widely grown in Illinois at 3 locations.