

DESCRIPTIONS

High Density Creeping Types

These varieties have highest shoot density with range of 2,200-2,600 shoots per decimeter². These are best adapted to golf course greens, croquet, tennis courts and bowling tops. They often require frequent top dressing and mowing and prefer low mowing heights of 125,000ths or less.

Penncross Creeping

Expensive to produce seed due to parent production field established vegetatively. Open type with 1,000-1,100 shoots per decimeter². Continues to be used regardless of age and lack of improvements. Penncross requires high levels of nitrogen which results in high thatch production and reduced disease resistance.

Dry-Arid Creeping Climate Types

Developed from germplasm collected from dry arid regions of the western US. All have high shoot density ranging from 1,400-1,600 shoots per decimeter². These varieties are very susceptible to dollar spot but have excellent turf quality and have been used successfully around the world.

Highland Dryland Types

Highland Dryland bentgrass *Agrostis castellana* has been incorrectly referred to as a colonial bentgrass. It has large robust stolons which under low height of cut and infrequent mowing produce unacceptable "false crowning" in manicured turf. Highland continues to be used for low cost roadside and utility turf situations.

Colonial Bentgrass

Compared to creepers, colonials are more upright with a weaker lateral growth habit. It has better wear tolerance at high height of cut (fairways) and is typically brighter green, maintains better color in cool weather, has better resistance to dollar spot, but is more susceptible to brown patch than creeping bentgrass.

Velvet Bentgrass

Velvet bentgrass is the densest of the bents used for turf and tends to have better shade tolerance than creeping or colonial bentgrass. Compared to creepers, velvet has a brighter green color, better dollar spot and brown patch resistance, and less prone to localized dry spot.

