SEED RESEARCH OF OREGON

The germination of ideas

SR 7150

COLONIAL BENTGRASS

SR 7150 colonial bentgrass (browntop) is a versatile low maintenance grass that can be used on golf courses and in home lawns. It can also be used as part of an overseeding blend for bermudagrass greens. Under low maintenance conditions with reduced nitrogen, colonial bentgrasses have shown excellent turf quality and the ability to survive where other grasses have given up. They are very wear tolerant and are an important component of links-style turf. The darker green color of SR 7150 makes it better for combining with other species than older lighter green varieties.

FEATURES

- Superior, low maintenance fairway turf
- Reduced fertility and fungicide requirements
- Wear tolerant
- Dark green color all seasons
- Excellent turf quality
- Excellent Dollar Spot and Brown Patch resistance
- Uses: Great for fairways, roughs, parks and home lawns

BENEFITS

- Upright growth for reduced thatch development
- Lower maintenance requirements
- Low water requirements
- Reduced fungicides

SEEDING RATES

- Seeds/lb: 5,000,00
- New turf:
  1.5–2.0 lbs/1,000 sq ft
  65–90 lbs/acre
- Overseeding/Interseeding:
  2 lbs/1,000 sq ft
  90 lbs/acre
- Southern Winter overseeding:
  2–4 lbs/1,000 sq ft on dormant bermuda greens

ESTABLISHMENT

- Germination: 10 days under ideal conditions
- First mowing: approximately 3 weeks after seeding
- Playable in 4–6 weeks

History

SR 7150 was developed from plants collected from an old turf site in Beltsville, MD that had once been planted with the bentgrass Plant Introduction collection at least 25 years before. The best plants were allowed to interpollinate and the progeny screened in Columbia, Missouri for persistence, turf quality, color and Brown Patch resistance when maintained as spaced plants mown at fairway height. The resulting superior plants were cloned and allowed to interpollinate near Corvallis, Oregon and became the basis for SR 7150.

Uses

SR 7150, a fine textured, dark green colonial bentgrass was selected for an upright growth so it does not false crown and scalp like many other bentgrasses. It retains its color into the fall, has excellent winter growth and greens-up early in the spring. It has excellent Dollar Spot resistance and improved Brown Patch resistance.

SR 7150 can be used for golf course fairways from the Transition Zone north, in addition to the Pacific and west. It is ideal for a low maintenance and reduced input fairways, especially when combined with improved fine fescues. It can also be used for low maintenance roughs and home lawns. Colonial bentgrasses are often found in sites with no irrigation, fertilization or management.

SR 7150

COLONIAL BENTGRASS

Quality Ratings of Bentgrass Cultivars – 1998 NTEP
Grown on a Fairway or Tee at Four Locations Using 3/8 Inch Cutting Height
1999–2002 Data

Turfgrass Quality Ratings: 1-9; 9=Ideal Turf

Variety	*Mean*
L-93	6.6
Tiger II colonial	6.4
SR 7150 colonial	**6.3**
Sandhill creeping	**6.2**
SR 1119 creeping	**6.1**
Brighton creeping	**6.1**
Pennlinks II creeping	6.1
Princeville II creeping	5.8
Glory colonial	5.8
Tiger colonial	5.6
Penncross creeping	5.5
Penneagle creeping	5.4
LSD @ 5%	*0.4*

Color Ratings of Bentgrass Cultivars
Grown on a Fairway or Tee – 1998 NTEP
1999–2002 Data

Genetic Color Ratings: 1–9; 9=Dark Green

Variety	*Mean*
SR 7150 colonial	**7.1**
Sandhill creeping	**6.8**
Pennlinks II creeping	6.7
L-93 creeping	6.7
Brighton creeping	**6.5**
SR 1119 creeping	**6.5**
Tiger colonial	6.5
Tiger II colonial	6.4
Glory colonial	6.4
Penncross creeping	6.3
Princeville creeping	6.1
Penneagle creeping	5.9
LSD @ 5%	*0.3*

Dollar Spot Ratings of Bentgrass Cultivars
Grown on a Fairway or Tee; Mean of 5 Locations – 2002 NTEP
2006 Data

Dollar Spot Ratings: 1–9; 9=No Disease

Variety	*Mean*
Tiger II colonial	8.3
Declaration creeping	7.8
SR 7150 colonial	**7.7**
L-93 creeping	6.7
Authority creeping	6.6
Princeville creeping	6.0
Alpha creeping	5.6
Penncross creeping	5.5
T-1 creeping	5.1
Independence creeping	5.1
LSD @ 5%	*0.9*

To determine whether a cultivar's performance is different from another, subtract one entry's mean from another entry's mean. If this value is larger than the LSD value, the observed difference in cultivar performance is significant and did not happen by chance. Complete tables are available upon request.