fore settling. For 10 in. it will take 33 cu.
yds. to each 1,000 sq. ft. Grade the base of the
green so that there are no pockets to hold water. The center of the base should
be the highest point so drainage water will
move laterally out of the putting green
area. This should largely eliminate the
need for tile drains.

After placing the soil on the subgrade
to a depth of 8 or 10 in., add another two
inches of mixture to which peat or sawdust
has been added in the proportion of 5
cu. yds. sandy loam to 1 cu. yd. of organic
material plus 20 to 40 lbs. of 10-10-10 fer-
utizer, all thoroughly blended. Use the
larger quantity of fertilizer with sawdust.

Now you are ready to contour the surface
so that surface drainage will carry
water away in at least two directions, with
no pockets where water can stand. Do not
spill all the surface water onto the ap-
proach. Create gentle contours which will
permit easy maintenance. Thoroughly soak
the green to promote settling and firming
of the loose-packed soil. Finish grade with
rakes and you are ready to plant.

The choice of the bentgrass is very im-
portant. From all available information it
would seem that one of the best choices
would be Pennlu creeping bent which is
propagated from stolons. Sources of plant-
ing material may be found in the ads in
GOLFDOM. Suppliers usually furnish de-
tailed planting instructions. Keeping the
stolons constantly moist, and starting to
mow as soon as there is anything to cut,
are cardinal principles. For details on main-
tenance consult your neighboring golf
course superintendents.

Note: These are principles for your
guidance. There are other methods of
building greens, each capable of interpre-
tation on the basis of local conditions.

Q — We plan to replace an old green
with a new and large one. We want to use
Seaside bent and I wonder if we should
wait until spring to seed it. We have only
a few frosts here. (Calif.)

A — It is not necessary to wait until
spring. Seaside may be seeded any time the
green is ready. However, Seaside tends to
become increasingly troublesome over a pe-
riod of time. Have you ever considered
using a superior stolon bent? Pennlu, the
latest, has been the best over a wide area.
Stolons can be shipped in by air at a cost
not greatly in excess of the cost of seed.
Disease resistance and vigor and aggressive-
ness are the main features of Pennlu, plus
a good dark green color and a splendid
putting surface. I suggest that you consult
with Dr. Stoutemeyer or Dr. Youngner at
UCLA as to the stolon bents which have
consistently performed best in your area.

Q — We planted stolons of C-1 and C-19
shortly before winter set in. Should some
treatment for snowmold be used on this
new grass? (Utah)

A — You should need no snowmold
treatments on newly planted bent stolons.
The disease is very unlikely to attack until
a green is a couple of years old. New grass
tends to be healthy grass.

Q — Our bent greens are very slow to
regain color in the spring. Is there any way
we could make them green up more quickly?
(Mont.)

A — Some strains of bent are very slow
to regain color. Possibly you have Wash-
ington bent which tends to lose its color
early in the fall and to be long delayed in
becoming green in the spring. I suggest you
try experimental plantings of Pennlu bent
and Congressional (C-19). These two bents
are noted for early greening and for hold-
color late in the fall. C-19 is resist-
ant to snowmold. Also, greens should be
kept mowed closely late into the fall.
A "top" on the green would discourage early
spring greening.

Q — Could you identify the enclosed
weed specimen and offer suggestions for
controlling it? (Pa.)

A — The weed is pearlwort which is
commonly found in bent putting greens
and also is a lawn weed. The appearance
in the two situations is quite different,
mainly because of maintenance. Arsenicals
seem to be a "specific" for pearlwort. To-
day you can choose from several types of
arsenicals —

Lead arsenate — slow, mild, non-burning.
Sodium arsenite — rapid, drastic, burns
foliage, turns grass brown too, temporarily.
Di-sodium methyl arsonate — an organic
arsenical that works in a week to 10 days,
is safe, rated as non-poisonous, and does
not burn good grasses when properly used.

Q — What quantity of bent stolons should
be used to plant a green? Is a nursegrass
necessary? (N. M.)

A — Bent stolons for greens usually are
planted at the rate of 5 to 10 bushels to
1000 sq. ft. The higher rate is used when
speed of coverage is important and when
the budget can stand it. The heavier cov-
ering does not dry out so easily which may