



Adobe Creek Lodge in Santa Clara County (Calif.) has been converted to a 9-hole course, a three-dimensional model of which is shown. Formerly a picnic area, the course was constructed under the supervision of Frank Martinelli, Jr. (above), who headed a group that purchased the property. An artificial lake (extreme right) is being hollowed out by the new owners.

2,4-D or Brush Killer 2,4-D and 2,45-T should be added to the di-sodium to effect a kill on the silver crab. If, however, the grass is already in a weakened condition, this treatment easily should get rid of the bent as well as the crabgrass. In contemplating a chemical treatment on the greens, every step first should be taken to strengthen the grass so that it can withstand the shock.

Another factor is topdressing. If you are using unsterilized topdressing, it may be that you are planting the crabgrass into your greens.

One of the good tried and true methods of reducing injury during these hot, humid periods is light dusting with hydrated lime. This seems to have a very good effect on the grass, reducing diseases and strengthening it against heat and humidity. About two lbs. of hydrated lime dusted on dry to 1,000 sq. ft. seems to do the trick.

If the soil drainage is poor, if there is compaction, if you have very shallow root systems and if you are not following a good fertilizer practice, practically everything that I have told you can be thrown out the window. First, you must make the conditions right for the successful growing of the grass. Then you can begin to expect better results.

Q. We greatly appreciate your answer concerning control of crabgrass and a grass better adapted to our hot, humid summers. We are interested in learning more about the Cohansey (C-7) bent, including the proper time to plant, the best way to plant and some idea as to cost.

I feel that you hit the nail on the head in suggesting we may be planting crabgrass with our topdressing. I have been trying for years to get this fact across to our green chairman, but with only little success. With your letter to back me up, I believe we can now correct this fault. For the past two years we have watered by hand only when the temperature is 90 or above. We hand water in the morning

and during the heat of the day we go back and hand water just enough to cool down the grass and the surface of the soil. When the temperature is below 90, we usually water in the early morning for about an hour. There are several members who insist that we should really soak the greens during this hot weather, but I have agreed with our supt. that to do so would be to invite more trouble. Are we right in this, or should we keep them soggy? We do have some trouble with compaction which we reduced greatly by aeration. We open the greens as often as they seem to need it. In this manner we have been able to keep our bentgrass growing much better during hot weather.

We are forced to use city water. It is deep well water and very hard, containing lime and other minerals as well as chemicals used for purification. In your opinion is it likely that this kind of water could have an important bearing on our problem?

When we begin to prepare our topdressing, what method do you recommend for the sterilization? (Missouri)

A. The best time to plant any creeping bent in your area is in the early fall. The only way in which Cohansey can be planted is by stolons. These are scattered, usually at the rate of five, seven and sometimes ten bushels to 1,000 sq. ft., rolled, lightly topdressed, rolled again and kept moist until they have caught. I cannot give you

(Continued on page 102)