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Amateur Golf and appears on January/February issue of January, a job specification and advertisement were ap-

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However, until the association has its own employees, members are requested not to communicate with the STRI, but with regional board of management representatives.

The new association's constitution provides that associa-

STOP THE SILLINESS!
Says Jim Arthur

OUT ON THE COURSE
Minchinhampton Golf Club’s Laurence Pithie talks to John Campbell, who also penned this sketch

NEWS & VIEWS
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BIGGA UPDATE...
At the meeting of the board of management held in York on January 13, it was agreed that a short report should be circulated to members with an accompanying letter from the chairman.

• Appointment of General Administrator
As it was not finally known until late last year that a single association of greenkeepers would be formed, it was not possible to take any action until December to engage a general administrator. At the December board of management meeting, consultants were engaged to obtain a short-list of applicants and, at the meeting held in January, a job specification and advertisement were approved. The ad has subsequently appeared in the January/February issue of Amateur Golf and appears on page 31 of this Greenkeeper. It has also been run in other selected publications.

• Office Location
The BIGGA office is to be located at the Sports Turf Research Institute at Bingley and the general administrator’s first responsibility will be to set up that office and appoint a secretary. Until this time, the Sports Turf Research Institute is assisting the association. However, until the association has its own employees, members are requested not to communicate with the STRI, but with regional board of management representatives.

• Association Sections
The new association’s constitution provides that association regions be divided into areas. It is likely that they will be similar to the old sections. Board of management representatives have been asked to report upon this issue at a meeting to be held on March 2. It is being recommended that all section funds shall, subject to the approval of those sections, be handed over to the constituted new area.

• Annual Subscriptions
As stated in the letter from the chairman, subscriptions will not be demanded until the association has set up its own office.

AERATION IS NOT A PASSING FAD BUT NOW A CONSTANT NECESSITY
Jack McMillan, 40 years a greenkeeper, dwells on a modern-day dilemma

NOTEBOOK

GOLF COURSES - THEIR POTENTIAL AND ARCHITECTURE
Eddie Park continues to detail the ideal library

APPOINTMENTS
If you can’t find that special job in Greenkeeper, where can you? There are 16 vacancies in this issue.

BUYERS’ GUIDE

National Annual Golf Competition and Greenkeepers’ Conference
A golf competition will be organised as previously – further details at a later date. The conference, to be held at Redwood Lodge in April, was to have been the annual conference of EIGGA. This has been postponed. A one-day seminar will take place at the Mere Golf and Country Club on Thursday March 12, organised by the north-west branch of the BIGGA.

Association Magazine
The consultants advising the association on the appointment of a general administrator are also preparing a tender document for submission to those interested in publishing the association’s magazine and tenders will be invited.

In Conclusion
It would appear that the total membership will be over 2,000. The precise number will not be known until all former trade members have been identified and deleted from the list of the greenkeeper membership.

Chairman’s Message
“I feel honoured to be elected chairman of our newly formed association,” Walter Woods said.

“It has been two long years of steering committee meetings. Sacrifices had to be made, but these were unselfishly overcome, with our thoughts set firmly on the future. The new management committee brings together a group of enthusiastic members with one common ambition – to improve the status of the golf course greenkeeper.

“Our first objective is to coordinate the association’s framework, embracing education, finance, communication and any future developments. No major decisions will be made without formal proposal to the membership.

“Over the next few years, we will succeed, but it will take effort and dedication similar to that provided by our ancestors. It took wisdom and foresight to show us why we were wrong to be divided. Together, we can move forward to a more rewarding future.”

“Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the management committee for electing me chairman and also the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the English Golf Union for their valuable assistance.”
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STOP THE SILLINESS!

GREENKEEPING problems seem to crop up on a regular pattern, some seasonal and some topical, judging by my telephone calls. The commonest chronic worry from now on until spring is the concern, to put it mildly, about moss on greens. This always seems to be raised by the keen lawn owner - and if there is one man I dread (much more than farmers who can be educated), it is the lawn owner who extols lush green turf and wants the greens on his course to look like his lawn. It is pointless telling him that his lawn would soon look a sorry mess if it had to withstand the amount of traffic to which the normal green is subjected.

By Jim Arthur

Concern that moss will kill the grass is baseless. There is an old greenkeeping adage to the effect that if greens do not show a little moss in winter, then they will inevitably be too lush and soft all summer. Naturally, as soil ‘fertility’ drops off in winter with the cessation of micro-organism activity in the soil as temperatures drop, that critical level which suits the finer grasses, but is too low for the unsuitable ones to survive, may drop temporarily to a level only just enough for the better grasses and moss can then invade.

Needless to say, such invasion is worst where there is least traffic, e.g. on the backs of greens and the areas furthest from the next tee, and also on ridges that are penalised by closer mowing, etc. One dodge to get rid of moss in the old days was to cut the hole in the middle of a mossy area - it very soon disappeared!

As ‘fertility’ rises naturally in the spring, the moss will go equally naturally, though it can be speeded on its way by the application of a light ammonia and iron dressing in March. Try and kill if off with (expensive) moss killers in the autumn and inevitably we are left with bare areas that can only recolonise with more moss.

In the growing season, savage attacks against moss all too often merely result in the scars recolonising with annual meadow grass. Moss will never kill grass in the accepted sense of the term. It is easily controlled by creating conditions that suit the finer grasses and less so the moss, but great care is needed not to overdo the ‘improvement’ which would replace moss with annual meadow grass.

A great deal of unnecessary worry could be avoided if a little moss were accepted as normal and a good sign that soil conditions are about right. It also needs stating that very little moss is caused by bad drainage or by compaction - as these have to be so marked that other problems loom first and demand correction. Nothing exasperates me more than the worried committee man who goes on and on about the moss, but admits that the greens are putting perfectly. Yet they never see annual

Continued on page 15...
"EVER since school days in Edin-
burgh, the job of greenkeeping
appealed to me - I used to help
out on a local course where I was
a junior member during the
weekends and holidays," Laurence Pithie said. "Although I
was a keen low-handicap golfer, I
did not see myself joining the
professional ranks. My ambition
was a career in greenkeeping, as
long as I could attend college and
study the theory, as well as the
practical side, of golf-course
management.

"After a three-year appren-
ticeship at Bruntsfield Links in
Edinburgh, I moved across town
to Mortonhall GC for another
three years, where I was soon
promoted to first assistant. Both
these courses were extensively
remodelled, so I gained a great
deal of construction experience
at an early stage.

"In 1976, I took the plunge and
headed south to Sandiway GC in
Cheshire as head greenkeeper.
Sandiway is a semi heath/
woodland course on light sandy
soil. I spent five years there and
made many friends in the north-
west before moving further south
to Minchinhampton where there
are two 18-hole courses. My wife
Sandra and children Jennifer and
Alistair have settled well into the
rural community. We enjoy life in
the Cotswolds and are fortunate
to live and work in such a
beautiful part of the country.

"The Minchinhampton club
formed in 1889. Golf was
played on part of the local com-
on, which became known as
the Old Course. Golf had been
played there many years before
and the area is, in fact, steeped in

history, Charles I having stayed at
a local inn. The common now
comes under the auspices of the
National Trust, so I have to work
within regulations imposed by
the Nature Conservancy Council.

"The area is deemed as a site of
special scientific interest. Added
to that, I also have to deal with a
commons committee represent-
ing the local people. Their an-
cient charter allows them to graze
animals on the common for a
nominal fee.

"The main problem on the Old
Course is dealing with the
depredation caused by the
animals, of which there are ap-
proximately 450 grazing on the
common. Cattle damage is usual-
ly inflicted when they bed down
for the night on the greens and
foul up the putting surfaces. The
50 or so horses can be more of a
problem and often give us a few
headaches."

Looking after a golf course on
commonland is not an easy job (as
I recall from my early ex-
periences at Westward Ho!), so I
asked Laurence if he had any ad-
vice for others with similar
responsibilities.

"We are allowed to 'fence-off'
up to six greens at any one time in
a given year for repair and
renovation. The fencing is usually
left around these greens for a
period afterwards to permit
recovery. This is a big help.

"The introduction of short flag-
sticks, about one foot high,
helped. Normal length pins were
always a target for the animals,
being the only prominent objects
on open expanses of windswept
common. But having the short
sticks now, they cannot rub their
flanks against them, so they don't
have the same attraction - this has
reduced a lot of the damage.

"Routine control treatments,
such as selective weedkilling and
worm control, carried out on most
courses are virtually out of the
question. These chemicals can
only be applied when no animals
are grazing, between April 1 and
May 13. In these parts, the
weather is generally cold and dry
so early in the season, therefore
none of these treatments would
really be practical. In addition,
there is no irrigation on any part
of the course."

"The course is well drained, hav-
ing a few inches of soil overlying
limestone rock. Old quarries and
gulleys where stone was once
removed, along with old ditches
and mounds dating back cen-
turies, form the natural features
along with a few clumps of
hawthorn hedging. Grass cover is
a varied mixture of species, but
mainly fescue. The greens are
predominantly fescue, with root
depth of at least six inches. This is
in spite of the fact that they
receive virtually no aeration, no
fertiliser, no water and next to no
top-dressing. In fact, almost
nothing except a 20in mower plus
what falls from the sky. Their
quality is superb.

"There is a head greenkeer
and assistant employed full time
on the Old Course, but there are
occasions when the strength is
supplemented by bringing in staff
from the New Course for com-
petitions or special jobs. Greens
are cut with pedestrian mowers,
fairways maintained with Rans-
somes trailed gang units

Horses for one of Minchinhampton’s courses...
and tees, aprons and surrounds are mowed with a Toro 70 machine. There are no bunkers to worry about and the rough is kept very short by grazing animals."

At the beginning of the 1970s, the problems of playing golf on the Old Course were gradually mounting as the number of people using the common for other recreational purposes increased. Weekend competitions became intolerable and, indeed, dangerous with the public roaming around oblivious of the risk to life and limb. This finally prompted club members to look around for a suitable piece of land to build another golf course.

Some 135 areas of farmland were eventually purchased on the other side of Minchinhampton village, three miles from the Old Course and next to Gatcombe Park, home of HRH Princess Anne. The New Course was designed by Fred Hawtree and constructed by a local firm of contractors with no experience of golf courses and also on a limited budget. It was opened for play in 1975 and then suffered the following year’s severe drought. From a somewhat troubled start, it is now a thriving club with a full membership of around 700. A new clubhouse created from an old Cotswold tythe barn includes an indoor alley for skittles, a popular West Country game.

“There are five staff including myself on the New Course, with my deputy doubling as mechanic. We have first-class facilities, which include a large purpose-built maintenance building, a soil shed that holds 160 tons of sand, soil and peat, etc, and also five outside concrete storage bays. There is an automatic irrigation system to the greens and a manual system for the tees, which was upgraded in 1984. We have recently acquired our own water supply, via a 300 foot borehole, so we expect a substantial saving in future water charges.

“We are fully mechanised with a good range of equipment, including three tractors, two Cushman, two triplex mowers, three motor triples, hydraulic mounted gangs, motor rake and shredder, etc.

“We usually have three greens meetings a year, which I attend along with other members of the greens committee. Any reports, plans, recommendations, etc, are submitted for discussion at this point and, once agreed, a plan of action is implemented immediately. This system has worked very well and I am fortunate to have the full backing of an enthusiastic committee behind the agreed policies. I am in regular contact with the chairman and liaise closely with the secretary, who has been a great help.”

When asked about new machinery, he said: “as far as performance is concerned, I don’t think I am qualified to comment, but I do have some reservations regarding certain machinery. Quite recently, we spent nearly £1,000 on one machine, through
no fault of our own. We had a faulty hydrostatic pump, which even baffled the local distributor. Spare parts for some equipment can be extremely costly, especially when you are charged £145 for a windscreen motor and arm.

"The majority of my time is spent on the New Course, since there is a well-established routine on the common. My main problems on the New Course stem from design and construction, soil depth and grass species. The overall design is good, but individual styling of greens, tees and bunkers has left a lot to be desired. They are artificial in appearance and little thought was given to maintenance and the flow of traffic.

"Another problem, which is somewhat related, is the distinct lack of soil covering the limestone rock. As the volume of play has increased, the amount of wear on certain areas around the greens has left limited grass cover, which is even non-existent in some places. The exposed nature of a 500 foot plateau does not help either, since we are particularly prone to cold east winds and summer drought.

"Perhaps the greatest difficulty concerns the Ryegrass mixture with which the course was sown. Unfortunately, it was fashionable in the early 1970s for misguided advisors who totally ignored the indigenous sward content growing naturally on the common three miles away, which provides an ideal playing surface for golf. I cannot understand how we are expected to maintain a good playing surface containing two such opposing grass species.

"Our maintenance year is a very definite seven months intensified greenkeeping and five months construction work. Top-dressing of greens, tees and front approaches is the cornerstone of our policy, followed by aeration and regular light-brushing and verti-cutting, etc. We are now gearing ourselves up to top-dress five fairways each year in an attempt to improve the sward density along with other management techniques.

"Perhaps the most interesting period is during winter, even during the arctic-type conditions common to the Cotswolds. Our policy of improvement has been to redesign several bunkers, construct numerous tees and create large mounds, hollows and ridges, etc, in an attempt to break up the landscape and add character to the course. Last year, we constructed a lake and four tees, moving over 20,000 tons of material, mostly rock. All good fun! One problem we still have to solve is what to do with some of the green surrounds. Ideas and plans have been drawn up, so possibly next winter we will make a start."

"I like my men to feel part of the team and treat them as individuals with a contribution to make. When assigning them daily tasks, it is important for all staff to feel involved by discussing any aspects of the work programme and for them to express opinions."

Laurence's advice to young greenkeepers is: "be prepared to take the rough with the smooth and don't get too upset every time you hear someone complain about something on the course, since the majority of these remarks are often trivial. Ill-founded observations from a golfer who has had a bad round is something every greenkeeper has to take in his stride, hence the need for a thick skin and two deaf ears!

"To succeed in the job, you must learn to be observant, have an open mind and, above all, be ambitious and have the courage of your convictions. It's good to visit other courses, find out how they tackle their problems, study other methods of maintenance and compare notes with other experienced greenkeepers. Photographs or slides can also be a big help in forming a reference library.

"I still hold two main personal ambitions. One is to write a book in my later years on golf-course management, after I have accumulated a wealth of experience on a variety of golf courses. The other is to construct a course. I've seen so many courses with glaring faults. Too often, contractors seem to get away with murder. Very few courses built since the last war have been of a high standard, with many needing greens and tees, etc, reconstructed at great cost and inconvenience."
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