Duncan McGilvray, course manager at Letchworth Golf Club:
The following points, which I have wanted to discuss with colleagues for some time, are, I believe, essential so that the perception of us and the work we do improves, as it certainly needs to.

POINT 1: If we manage a golf course we should be titled golf course managers. No employer will argue that point unless you do NOT manage a golf course.

POINT 2: We, as golf course managers, must hold seminars in the clubhouse so that all facets of our work can be presented and our golfing membership can question our actions and decisions. All golf course managers who do this (and there are a growing number) know that our work is made easier if we make the effort to communicate (a point expanded on elsewhere in this issue).

POINT 3: We present (as well as conduct) ourselves in a professional manner. This, in part, can be achieved by supplying our greenstaff with a uniform (not overalls) so that an image of professionalism can be projected.

The grass growing environment that a particular green or tee is located in has a big impact on water management and this is sometimes overlooked. Pocked, shaded greens produce weaker, less stress-tolerant turf that is more prone to disease problems. This type of turf requires less water due to its reduced vigour and because the lack of sunlight and air circulation reduce the amount of water lost through evaporation. The end result is that thinning and loss are common problems for turf located in a poor grass-growing environment.

We regularly recommend trying to improve poor grass-growing environments through tree removal and even through the installation of electric fans. This may sound like a peculiar suggestion, but properly used fans can improve the turf's ability to cool itself. They can also help reduce disease pressure by reducing the level of free moisture. Obviously, they are not appropriate in every situation and removing trees and underbrush often improve a bad grass-growing environment to a sufficient degree. However, electric fans offer an effective alternative for especially difficult locations.
I have sand greens at Mottram Hall. God, have I had problems. Some of these problems are from a form of compaction and compaction is not something I would normally worry about on sand greens.

My greens are sat on a very correct stone carpet which, in turn, is blinded by a geotextile separation membrane. On top of this is a sand which, although it conforms to a recognised specification, everything is at its maximum regarding particle sizes. Add to this the fact that the depth varies somewhere between 12 and 18 inches and you may start to recognise signs of problems.

Firstly, with natural rainfall and irrigation, plus normal maintenance, the 2 per cent clay and the 2 per cent silt and the 2 per cent fines have all started migrating downwards leaving all the larger stuff at the top. When the fines reached the geotextile membrane, they blocked it up. This caused three distinct problems:

1. Water cannot pass through at the rate it was intended;
2. Now the build-up of fines in the lower reaches acts as a compacted layer and a filter for any nutrients that are trying to pass by;
3. Water and nutrients race through the top 4 or 5 inches where my grassroots need them to be. Because of this filtering effect I have got what can only be described as a hot layer, and when roots reach it, they burn off causing the death of the plant.

Our solution was to cut through the membrane. But without a separation layer, the sand would eventually pass through into the drainage stone below and block that up too. So we hired in a verti-drain, a big verti-drain, the one with the 18-inch tines on and passed over each and every green. We followed up the verti-drain by filling in the holes with Lyt-ag, the idea being that it would act as a blinding layer, therefore stopping the migration of sand but allowing the reasonably normal amounts of water and nutrients to pass through. Incidentally, we filled in the holes by hand using scoops and funnels. You should have seen my lads’ faces! In general, it worked. It solved three of my problems, but not the other 17. When I’ve solved those, you’ll read about it here first.

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patchy germination on greens. Although inevitably very young, the course opened for limited play at the end of September and was played throughout the winter, only closing on one day when covered with snow. The greens came through remarkably well and are now improving quickly with the spring growth.

Because of the need for cover, the greens were fed with high nitrogen fertiliser until the end of October and we were on guard for disease problems. In the event, we had little disease although it was often a damp winter.

In November, we constructed the nine-hole par 3 and had the greens ready for sowing at the beginning of December. Wanting to speed the growing in of the greens, I decided to sow at once with pre-germinated seed and cover the greens with gro-cover. We sowed the second week in December but were only able to get the covers on two greens because of heavy rain. The seed germinated anyway due to the mild wet weather and by the middle of January we had a light cover. At the end of February we commenced feeding and in March we were able to start weekly mowing. This has gained us several months on the greens.

If we can continually work on just these three points, I am certain we will be held in much higher regard by our employer and even the general public - that way the greenkeeper, who in my experience always puts pride in his work before all else, will be rewarded with higher esteem and a better salary. He will then give a far superior service and therefore better product, ie golf course.

**CONTROVERSY OF THE CONFERENCE**

You would imagine that one of the 17 talks would have provided the most controversy. But, no, it was the sixth to last question at the quiz night. The question was: How many broken clubs can a golfer replace during each round? Most contestants said none, but the answer Trivial Pursuits gives is one. We checked with the R&A who said: "As many as you like provided they were broken DURING THE COURSE OF NATURAL PLAY." Thus, if the player swings at a ball and wraps his club round a tree in the follow-through, he can't. If a golf cart runs over his bag and breaks all his clubs, he can get a new set. If he chucks the bag in a lake, he can't. If we can continually work on just these three points, I am certain we will be held in much higher regard by our employer and even the general public - that way the greenkeeper, who in my experience always puts pride in his work before all else, will be rewarded with higher esteem and a better salary. He will then give a far superior service and therefore better product, ie golf course.

David Oatis, director, green section Northeastern Region, USA

What can be done to avert a disaster, such as massive loss of turf? The first step is to take an offensive approach rather than a defensive one. Act, don't react. Call in appropriate consultants and begin a fact-finding mission. Analyse the course's strong points as well as its weak ones. Look for potential problems in the water management systems, including irrigation and drainage, since failure here guarantees turf loss. Examine the growing environment around greens and tees. What is the air circulation situation like? Are trees becoming a problem? None, but the answer Trivial Pursuits gives is one. We checked with the R&A who said: "As many as you like provided they were broken DURING THE COURSE OF NATURAL PLAY." Thus, if the player swings at a ball and wraps his club round a tree in the follow-through, he can't. If a golf cart runs over his bag and breaks all his clubs, he can get a new set. If he chucks the bag in a lake, he can't.