Just introduce one or more new greenkeeping members to BIGGA and your name will be placed into a draw to win a fantastic BIGGA Clock/calculator/calendar and alarm. Our congratulations go to May’s winner, Andrew Flemmings, of Filey Golf Club.
Playing your Cards Right
When Robert Hogarth took over at a new development in Peebleshire he had a great deal to content with but with the right attitude he is reaping the rewards.

When I arrived at MacDonald Cardrona Golf and Country Club the Course Manager was in the quaint railway station building, acting as the temporary clubhouse until the official opening of the new one, counting money.

This wasn't anything directly concerning his staff wages or the maintenance of the golf course but money which had been taken in for the buggy or cart hire and green fees and Robert Hogarth, calculator in hand, was splitting it into the relevant accounts.

That's the way life has been for Robert since he arrived at the superb resort, just south of Peebles, in October '99. He has turned his hand to just about everything in that time and when Prince Charles opens Cardrona officially next month there will be few people more proud of what has been achieved than him.

Among the tasks Robert has tackled are drawing up the fixture lists; determining the Standard Scratch; naming the holes; sourcing a second hand bridge over the River Tweed... oh and selling space in the pro shop to top clothing and equipment manufacturers. All in a day's work for Robert, who also manages to fit being Scottish Region Education Convenor and GTC Liaison Officer for Lothian and Borders.

On top of that, of course, he had the growing-in of the Dave Thomas designed course from the moment the constructors left the site in November '99.

"Construction had started in May '98, which coincided with an extremely wet time and work was held up dramatically. The first sowing was done in July '99 and I arrived in the October. But, with it too wet to work, the constructors left the site in the November but didn't return the following spring to finish the job. It was the last I saw of them," recalled Robert.

"At that stage it became apparent that I could take one of two attitudes. I could take the view that it wasn't my job, nor my responsibility, and just wait for something to happen. Alternatively I could say 'Right, this is what we've got to work with. It's not the greatest, but let's see what we can do'. Thankfully I chose the latter approach."

And he hasn't regretted the decision. It wasn't the easiest, as he had little or no equipment to work with at the start and no staff, but he set to work about finishing the job that had been started and moving the course forward.

"The whole episode taught me that you can achieve a lot more than you believe you can by having the right attitude and the necessary people skills. There were, and still are, a lot of contractors on the site, building houses and the hotel, using large machinery and by talking to them I was able to get favours done in exchange for games of golf when the course opened. It's what makes the world go round" he explained.

This pragmatic approach was also seen with the designing of the course as well.

"The course was designed and built for £1.5 million out of an overall project cost of £12 million and to meet budget Dave Thomas felt it best not to include every feature he intended for the course right at the beginning."
"What we have achieved for £1.5 million is of a high standard, but what we have actually done is complete the foundations for a superb course with other elements to be added when the budget becomes available.

"For example there are still 40 bunkers to go in and in many cases we have the materials on site and seeded over them for the time being but they will be brought into play in the next couple of years."

The golf course has been designed to fit into the rolling hills and countryside of the local surroundings and uses its main feature, the River Tweed, to great effect.

The river, which is regarded as the best salmon fishing river in the country, also causes some major headaches and, as will be revealed later, to Robert, some leg aches.

"Because we have built a golf course on a flood plain it meant we had to raise all the greens and tees, which are built to USGA guidelines, and create a series of swails and ponds to move the flood water as quickly as possible.

"I was very sceptical at first that it would work but it is superb. There is no point attempting to stop the flooding so we put all the resources into trying to get rid of the water as quickly as possible."

And it needed to be as, three weeks after Robert started, they experienced what was a one in five year flood which drowned the still to be completed fairways under four feet of water.

"I wondered what I was getting myself into but the Tweed is a very fast flowing, clean river, not very silty and leaving very little debris, and we can get the course back into play very quickly. For example last November, the

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most common month for a flood, we had a bad one but had nine holes
playable in 12 hours and the whole course in 24. Last year we were only
closed for a total of 48 hours."

While the river is a superb feature of the area it does mean that the area
is designated a SSSI from the river bank to the golf course and the Scottish
Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) and Scottish Natural Heritage are
very protective of what goes on.

As with the other areas of his responsibility Robert built up relationships
with the people involved, earned their trust, and moved things forward.

"They were under the misconception that we were big fungicide junkies
and that we'd spill out thousands of tonnes of chemicals, so I arranged,
through Jonathan Smith of the Scottish Golf Course Wildlife Group, to bring
a group from Scottish Natural Heritage here to explain what goes on.

"The argument I put over was that if the area was still agricultural farm
animals would go to the edge of the river and the banks would slide away.
I told them that it was absolutely essential that I maintain the river banks
because that is what protects me from the river. I'm going to look after that
river bank like no-one has every looked after it in the past," said Robert,
who was also responsible for sourcing a second hand bridge over the
Tweed capable of taking all their machinery and a strong gallery, if and
when the course is chosen for a professional tournament.

"CEPA then allowed me to take water out through the bank into the
river as long as it was monitored by them, the work carried out by a
company recommended by CEPA and that the river bank be maintained to
its original standard.

"I got a lovely letter back from them afterwards saying that I'd changed
their opinions on how it would be," he said.

Cardrona is a unique project and with the 280 houses, built by five
different builders to fit varying budgets up to £1 million - a King's ransom
in this particular location - and is actually the first new village to be built in
the Scottish Borders since the 1700s.

"The whole project was the brainchild of local farmer, Tom Renwick,
who had the vision to see that agriculture was about to take a dip in the
80s, and had the idea to build a village together with the golf course. The
idea took off when he contacted MacDonald Hotels in the 90s," explained
Robert, who takes additional pride in the project as he was born in Peebles
and has built a greenkeeping team of predominately local people.

Every visitor to the golf club will have valet parking, their own locker for
the day, their clubs taken to the 1st tee and shoes cleaned for them by the
crash, with 127 hotels but no five stars and although Cardrona
will open with four they are going for five very quickly. Cardrona is going to
be the flagship of the company."

"It will be an all year round resort with golf between March and
October; salmon fishing October and November; December will be
Christmas parties; January and February is the Conference season with
March the start of golf and the wedding season. We have an events
division so we can organise anything including falconry, archery, 4x4 quads
biking, tank driving and ballooning," said Robert, who was Head
Greenkeeper at Peebles at 19 and who arrived at Cardrona from Cathcart
Castle.

"This has been the biggest development in Peebleshire in the last 200
years and so the local team, and it includes many of the others in the hotel
as well, have a vested interest in making it a success."
“And making it a success” saw Robert turn himself into a super salesman and selling shop space to blue chip companies.

“Until recently MacDonald Hotels wasn’t really a golf orientated company and as I had experience of working in the industry my General Manager asked me to find 17 nominated suppliers and sell shop space to them for a three year period to pay for the high class pro shop fitting we’d had done.

“When someone throws something like this at you you panic but that’s what I did. I went through the golf magazines and got the names of companies, then a contact name and called them up. Some turned me down but by the end I’d persuaded companies like Ashworth, Greg Norman, Pringle Burbury Golf, Ping, Maxfli and Taylor Made to come on board and by the end I actually had a waiting list!”

When the club’s new Director of Golf arrived from his previous job at Gleneagles he couldn’t quite believe what had been done as selling shop space to companies is not even done at Gleneagles!

“It gave me a fantastic amount of satisfaction.”

Robert’s approach to maintenance is one of low feeding but he admits to being a realist and that his regime will be dictated by the levels of play.

“On the greens I put on very little feeding and a lot of top dressing and overseeding especially in the early stages which a lot of people might mind strange on USGA greens. I get away with it but I’m a new resort and the hotel hasn’t opened yet - although the course has been open since August 2001 - and I haven’t had the weight of play yet.

“I have good tight bent fescue swards and I’ll do everything in my power to keep them that way but if I have to change the programme to suit customer needs so be it.

“The bottom line is that I’m a realist and I know that if I’ve got 100 golfers out on a soaking wet course in November my bents and fescues probably won’t survive and I’ll have to build a programme to suit that need. But that’s modern golf. You must meet the requirements of the customer,” he said.

“I’m very conscious of the company’s role more than my own and it would take a stronger person than me to tell a Chief Executive that we can’t take £50,000 worth of business at a weekend because it was going to damage the course.

“I used to see the golf course as my own but since coming here I’ve found that there are other ways, and there are better ways. I’m not saying that everything I did in the past was wrong, but you can always open up your eyes to something better.

Robert is delighted with the attitude and commitment of his seven man team which he will grow by one more in the summer.


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excellent colour and enhanced turf durability. Now available in organic and liquid forms, all Greenmaster fertilizer products are nutritionally balanced for superb results. Greenmaster, the best for multi-purpose fertilizer programme. The uniform size, free flowing homogeneous granules spread accurately and easily, giving balanced growth.
"I've put together a really strong and willing team although there have been casualties along the way, people who have come in and worked very hard but been unable to maintain it. I'm very proud of the guys I have," he said, while revealing that at the beginning of March the team, along with the fire brigade had been out fighting a fire which accounted for 150 tubed trees.

"A grow-in is hard graft and on this site we've got stones eight inches below the surface and when you dig stones they never seem to go away," while in addition they had carried out an extensive wood clearance programme.

"This is my first grow-in and I swore 18 months in that I'd never do another one but as time goes on the pain dulls and I think I would do it again," said Robert, who is indebted to the support he's received from local dealer, George Henderson, and, in particular, Graham Miller and William Smith.

One pain that has taken some time to dull is the one from his right leg after he broke his ankle falling into the river last year.

"I hopped over the dyke to check the outlet of the no-return valve but got my legs tangled up in the long grass and took a four foot drop into the river onto my right leg shattering my ankle in three places. I've had a metal pin inserted in it and I'm afraid my five-a-side days are over. I was indebted during this time to all my staff for a fantastic job, especially Deputy Course Manager, Colin Noble and First Assistant Donald Campbell."

However when Prince Charles arrives to open MacDonald Cardrona Golf and Country Club officially next month Robert will hopefully be able to forget even that pain and feel nothing but pride in what has been achieved.
Course Feature

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Annual bluegrass (Poa annua L.) is one of the most widely distributed weed problems that Course Managers' and greenkeepers' face. It can be found in greens, tees and fairways throughout the world in both cool-season and warm-season regions. This species has proven over the years to be one of the most difficult weeds to control. While some headway can be made in reducing it, Poa annua always seems to have a way of winning the ultimate battle.

Poa annua is a cool-season grass that can be identified by its boat-shaped leaf tip, folded vernation, and prominent membranous ligule (Christians, 1998). Botanic texts generally class it as a winter annual and as a bunch grass. Those who have worked extensively with this species, however, know that this can be misleading. A true winter annual should germinate from seed in the late summer to early autumn, live through the winter as a mature species, produce a seed crop in the spring and then die. While Poa annua is capable of acting in this way, it is also commonly observed to germinate almost any time during the season and may act more like a perennial than an annual. There are also many types that are capable of producing stolons and its designation as a bunch type is not always accurate.

There are a number of factors that make this such a difficult species to control selectively in golf-course turf. It is a highly productive seed producer. This gives it huge competitive advantage over grasses like Agrostis stolonifera. The seed can live for years in the soil and will germinate when it is exposed by a ball mark or divot. While Poa annua is not very competitive with other grass species at higher mowing heights, it is highly competitive at low mowing heights and can even be observed to produce seed at mowing heights as low as 0.254cm (0.1in). This gives it a big advantage over Poa pratensis which is poorly adapted to mowing heights below 4cm.

Its greatest competitive advantage, however, comes from its genetic diversity. While this grass is identified as a single species, it is really a compilation of hundreds, if not thousands, of biotypes, each with their own distinct characteristics. There are annual bluegrasses termed Poa annua var. annua L. Timm.(Beard, 1978) that are bunch grasses that act as true winter annuals. There are also types known as Poa annua var. reptans (Hauskn) Timm. (Timm, 1965) that act as weak perennials and may have stolons. Between these two extremes are the other biotypes, some closer to the annua types and some closer to the reptans.

On older courses, it is not unusual to find distinct biotypes that are common to fairways, others that are common to greens, and yet others to tees (Lush 1989). It is common to also observe variable biotypes under each of these management regimes (Cline, 2001; Wu, 1991). Variations in colour, texture and time of seedhead production are often observed on the same green. This diversity of biotypes helps explain the variations in response to herbicide treatment that are often reported.

In 1996, I spent several weeks looking back at over 85 years of research on attempts to control annual bluegrass in golf course turf. My findings were later published in a Golf Course Management article titled 'A historical perspective of annual bluegrass control' (Christians, 1996). The history of attempts to control this troublesome grass has been one of temporary excitement about new herbicides or plant growth regulators in early testing stages, followed by disappointment once the material hit the market.

That doesn't mean that all attempts at control have met with failure. Some have provided limited, usually regional, success in selective control. Ethofumesate (Prograss), for instance, has proven to be quite effective at removing Poa annua from perennial ryegrass fairways and tees in the Midwestern United States. When used in other species and other locations, however, its use has been less successful.

Nick Christians, University Professor, Iowa State University, gives an update on where we are in the battle to rid our courses of the old enemy.
Fenarimol, marketed as the fungicide Rubigan in the US, has been a very successful postemergence control of the annual types of Poa annua along the Gulf Coast in the Southern US, but has been shown to be much less effective on perennial types in the rest of the country. Plant growth regulators such as flurprimidol (Cutless) and pacybutrazol (TGR and Trimit) have also shown positive results in some situations and some environments and have been less effective in others.

The problem, again, can generally be related to the genetic diversity of the target species. I have conducted research on experimental herbicides that effectively killed Poa annua in both Agrostis stolonifera and Poa pratensis fairways. When the same material was applied to other biotypes, however, 12 times the rate of the herbicide would not even discolour the treated Poa annua.

Little has changed in the seven years since the Golf Course Management article. There are new materials such as rimsulfuron (TranXit GTA), that is showing some promise as a control of Poa annua in Cynodon spp turf in the Southern US (Walker et al. 2003).

Another experimental herbicide, bispyribac-sodium (Velocity), has also met with some success as a selective control in Agrostis stolonifera fairways. If these materials follow the history of earlier herbicides, however, they will likely be effective in limited situations and only certain biotypes of Poa annua.

I ended the 1996 article with the statement that I did not believe that a single 'magic bullet' herbicide would ever be developed that would be the final answer to the Poa annua problem. Nothing in the past seven years has changed my mind. However, there is some new technology on the horizon that may greatly impact the science of weed control. That is the developing science of biotechnology and genetic transformation. The most promising example of this new technology in the turf industry, is the recent development of Roundup ready creeping bentgrasses (Agrostis stolonifera).

Roundup (glyphosate) is a nonselective, systemic herbicide that has been used since the late 1970’s to control a variety of grasses and broadleaves. It is very effective on all of the major cool-season and warm-season turfgrasses and is often used in the renovation process where all existing vegetation is to be killed before reestablishment.

Scientists have discovered that a gene exists that allows some plants to tolerate the effects of this herbicide. Recent advancements have made it possible for scientists to isolate this gene from an agrobacterium and place it in plants that normally would be susceptible to Roundup. This has been a very successful technology in crops like soybeans and has revolutionised weed control in many agricultural areas in the US.

Scientists at the O.M. Scotts Co. of Marysville, Ohio, in conjunction with scientists from the Monsanto Co. of St. Louis, Missouri have successfully inserted this gene into creeping bentgrass. This Roundup ready bentgrass is still experimental and has not been approved for sale as of spring 2003. When this technology does reach the market, it will provide one of the first truly effective means of removing Poa annua, which is susceptible to Roundup, from creeping bentgrass turf. In addition to Poa annua, the Roundup should also control most other weeds that compete with bentgrass on the golf course.

The technology is not fool proof. It is possible that resistance may develop in weeds over a period of time as Roundup is applied and Roundup ready Poa annua could be eventually develop. However, this would take time and if Roundup ready bentgrasses are released for sale, they provide the promise of many years of Poa annua-free greens, tees and fairways.

At Iowa State University, work is presently underway to determine the best procedure for converting existing turf to Roundup ready bentgrasses. The research is designed to study the effects of Roundup timing before and after seeding. The objective is to convert to Roundup ready bentgrasses while taking the renovated area out of play for the shortest possible time. The work began in the autumn of 2002 and involves the conversion of existing creeping bentgrass greens and fairways, as well as the conversion of fairways presently consisting of Poa pratensis and Lolium perenne.

Initial results indicate that conversion to Roundup ready bentgrass can be easily performed by seeding directly into existing turf, combined with Roundup applications to kill the existing turf. This project will continue for at least one more season and will include further work on the management of the areas once they have been converted to Roundup ready bentgrasses.

Footnote:

Literature cited


The importance of a rootzone is a subject often overlooked and frequently misunderstood. We’re not sure whether this is because it is out of sight or whether its importance has not historically been communicated properly. Whatever the reason, it’s a fact that the rootzone is really the starting point in the long-term success of any green. Get it wrong and you’ll have an uphill struggle on your hands from the beginning. So let’s start with a brief refresher.