Automatic barriers located at car park entrances have become a common sight at golf courses across Britain in recent years as they provide a reliable and robust means of effectively controlling vehicle access. Safety barriers vary in type, including rising road blockers, automatic gates and one way flow paths. The key is to find the right barrier system for your club's needs. For instance are you trying to keep thieves out, or trying to stop them escaping should they break in? There is so much choice in barrier type there is bound to be one out there to suit each club's individual wants.

Maintaining secure boundaries around a golf course is an age old concern and one that is almost impossible to solve, particularly on courses that have public right of ways. Advice from the Nottinghamshire Force for stopping machinery theft includes creating suitable access control measures. By building ditches and blocking unnecessary tracks you can force offenders to follow dictated routes out of the course. These can either be alarmed or can lead to clearings so there is more chance of them being spotted as they attempt to flee.

While thorny hedges along course boundaries can act as a deterrent, it is crucial not to conceal the greenkeeping facilities themselves. This is very much dependant on the location of the sheds and while the club may not want them on view for aesthetic reason, for security purposes the facilities must be clear from vegetation to ensure criminal types cannot hide during their acts of sin.

**ALARMS**

"Alarm systems are a worthwhile investment in the protection of your property. Studies reveal that it is far less likely that you will become the victim of a burglary if you have a correctly fitted and well maintained burglar alarm system," confirm the Metropolitan Police.

With so many alarm systems on the market, this area of security can be a tricky subject. A basic starting point is that the installation of any alarm should meet with British Standard 4737. This type of installation refers to hard-wired systems as opposed to wire-free. Though more expensive than other packages on the market, hard wired systems are more reliable and conform to the Association of Chief Police Officers Intruder Alarm Policy. The Met recommends remote Signalling Alarms for large facilities and these must be maintained and used in accordance with British Standard. The reaction of the local police to their activation will be based on the assumption that an offence is taking place, but will be measured against competing urgent calls and available resources. A response will also be dependant upon the number of false activations in any 12 month period. Simply put, the more false alarms you incur the lower the police priority and the increased chances of a thief riding away on your quad bike.

**CCTV**

"One of the first principals is that CCTV should not be relied on to be the only layer of security defence. it should form part of an overall security package, for instance, in conjunction with a monitored alarm, staff vigilance or internal motion detectors," advise the Cambridge Constabulary.

The main reason behind the explosion in the use of Closed Circuit Television is that it is extremely useful for both monitoring and deterring criminal activity. However, the luxury of CCTV comes at a price with hidden costs and implications that may not be immediately obvious. The equipment must be regularly maintained and suitably sited, and some systems will require additional lighting. Then decisions have to be made as to who will monitor it, will it be recorded, where will it be placed, who's budget does it come out of and if there is adequate signage to warn of the presence of CCTV, while implications from the Data Protection Act will also have to be considered.

After the system is installed it is then crucial to keep the cameras in a good working state. Making sure the camera's lens is clean and that it is covering the correct area of the golf course is vital, while tapes should be changed daily and used no more than 12 times. The picture that is produced by the system should be continually checked, so it remains crystal clear in order to identify individuals and vehicles.

"CCTV is a powerful weapon in preventing and detecting crime. But without proper maintenance, clean lenses and decent tapes it's a bit like looking at things through a snowstorm," said Sir John Stevens, Metropolitan Police Service Commissioner, in a recent press conference.

The final piece of the security jigsaw is to keep everyone at the club vigilant. From members to the green staff, everyone needs to play their part in keeping the club and its property safe. It is incredible how little things can make a big difference, by reporting suspicious behaviour, keeping gates locked and making sure expensive equipment is out of view can stop even the most skilful criminal. So cover as many aspects as practically and financially possible, stay watchful and gain advice from your local Crime Prevention Officer. Do all of these things and it really might never happen to you.
CROSSWORD - Compiled by Anax

ACROSS
1 Racehorse, once part-owned by Sir Alex Ferguson (4,2,9)
2 Genus of plants containing a milky juice (9)
3 Greek philosopher who taught Aristotle (5)
4 Type of jug in the shape of a stout man (4)
5 Large draft horse originating in Scotland (10)
6 Famous university of Connecticut (4)
7 Stomach upset, especially suffered by tourists abroad (5,5)
8 Simple card game (4)
9 Misrepresentation through deceit (10)
10 Group who reached No 1 in 1997 with Barbie Girl (4)
11 The son of Cain (OT) (5)
12 African country also called Malawi (9)
13 The works of Matthew, Mark and Luke (NT) (8,7)
14 Of spacecraft, return to the earth's atmosphere (2-5)
15 Renowned landscape gardener, proper first name Lancelot (10,5)
16 Double-reed woodwind instrument (4)
17 Identification mark made by burning (5)
18 Particularly pertinent (8)
19 Site of Chinese massacre in 1989 (9,6)
20 Breeding area for some types of birds (7)
21 Term applied to a company with high stock value (4-4)
22 Pivoting rollers on furniture legs (7)
23 "Mind one's ---"; observe polite manners (2,3,2)
24 Name of Sussex’s cricket ground (4)
25 Which nationality is most likely to have a holiday romance? (4)
26 1975 Steven Spielberg film starring Roy Scheider & Richard Dreyfuss (4)

DOWN
1 Of a business, to fail (2,5-2)
2 Of a business, to fail (2,5-2)
3 Of a business, to fail (2,5-2)
4 Identification mark made by burning (5)
5 Particularly pertinent (8)
6 Of spacecraft, return to the earth’s atmosphere (2-5)
7 Renowned landscape gardener, proper first name Lancelot (10,5)
8 Double-reed woodwind instrument (4)
9 Identification mark made by burning (5)
10 Particularly pertinent (8)
11 Site of Chinese massacre in 1989 (9,6)
12 Breeding area for some types of birds (7)
13 North Korea’s capital (9)
14 Term applied to a company with high stock value (4-4)
15 Pivoting rollers on furniture legs (7)
16 “Mind one’s ---”; observe polite manners (2,3,2)
17 Name of Sussex’s cricket ground (4)
18 Which nationality is most likely to have a holiday romance? (4)
19 1975 Steven Spielberg film starring Roy Scheider & Richard Dreyfuss (4)

ANAGRAM
Can you identify these two Beatles’ songs?

SEEDY TRAY NAVY BLUE COMET

QUICK ‘NINE HOLE’ QUIZ
1. In tennis, who won this year's men's Australian Open title?
2. From Amarillo to which soap for rejuvenated singer Tony Christie?
3. What are The Rolling Stones, Nicole Kidman, Tommy Cooper and Ricky Gervais all about to appear on?
4. At what weight does Junior Witter currently box at?
5. Which iconic singer celebrated her 47th birthday in hospital with three cracked ribs, a broken collar bone and a broken hand?
6. What is the name of Sussex’s cricket ground?
7. Which nationality is most likely to have a holiday romance?
8. Which football legend made his small screen debut as a TV talk show host in his home country in August?
9. In 1988, which golfer became the first ever to win one million US dollars in a calendar year?

SUDOKU
Fill in the grid so that every row, every column and every 3x3 box contains the numbers 1 to 9. You solve the puzzle with reasoning and logic.

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SPOT THE DIFFERENCE
Look closely at the pictures below and try and spot the difference between them. You should be able to spot six!
Get Your Water Away

James de Havilland inspects the equipment currently on the market to aid in house drainage work.

Even the best courses can have problems with drainage. To help, there are several items of kit that can help produce effective DIY solutions. It is all too easy to get tripped up when writing about golf course drainage. The way in which courses have evolved, and more recent developments in how they are constructed, means there is no definitive 'right way to do it' drainage blueprint. Then there are issues to consider that will include soil types, slopes, run off areas, collection points, irrigation systems, water tables, lakes, ponds, water courses, effluent control, underground services, disruption of play, budgets, available labour; the list can be endless.

So first things first. The aim of this article is not to give a potted history of golf course drainage. Nor is it going to attempt to suggest the right and wrong way to deal with problems on an otherwise well drained course. The idea is to outline some of the equipment that is available to help a club tackle some of its drainage problems in house, with an overview of how they operate.

Starting with the basics, any drainage system will only work if water is able to reach the drains. This is pretty obvious, but it is all too easy to blame drainage when it is in fact compaction that is the cause of the problem. If water is puddling in areas that where once free draining, the first job is to find out why. All fairly obvious, but it is all too easy to overlook the impact year round mowing can have on a course that was once left pretty much mower free from October to March. Year round play does not help either.

Digging a neat small hole with a spade can help identify if there is a compaction layer and its depth. Regular spike tests can also help spot when a problem is building. It follows that knowing how the soil profile is altering is a key to understanding what work will be needed. Assuming compaction controls and aeration measures are all up to snuff, the next issue is ensuring any permanent drainage system is running freely. Again, pretty basic stuff, but it is surprising how blocked and collapsed drains can be missed when seeking to remedy a problem. Drain jetting seems to have gone out of fashion, but it can be an effective in both curing a problem and pinpointing where a drainage pipe is blocked or damaged.

With the basics in place, supplementing an existing system with additional drainage need not be difficult or costly. All a drain does is control the height of the water table to prevent the top layer of soil remaining saturated in wet conditions. Any water above the level of the water table established by an existing drainage system needs to be able to drain away via a medium that can be a slit or trench backfilled with sand, gravel or purpose developed material such as Lytag.

The simplest tools that can be used to create backfilled drainage slits are sand/gravel band drainers. These include the AFT Sandbander, this unit comprising a 1.0cu.m stainless steel hopper and hydraulically powered vibrating single filling blade that can create a 25mm wide slit to a depth of 250mm. Twin leg variants also being available. AFT recommend the use of sand for this type of work, the unit consolidating the infill to prevent voids and to leave a firm, level finish. Shelton also offer a single leg slitter and hopper unit, but describe it as a gravel band drainer. Again, the tool produces a slit, which can be 25mm wide, and will deposit a band of kiln dried sand, gravel or Lytag at depths adjustable from 100mm to 350mm.

A basic pedestrian trencher, such as a unit from Barreto Trenchers, will be priced from £5,500, with a four-wheel drive model costing near £9,000. This type of machine is ideal for work that can include installing irrigation pipe, pedestrian control doing away with the need to tie up a tractor.

For either type of blade slitter to work effectively, ground conditions need to be just right; too wet and there is a risk of damaging the turf and smearing the soil; in clay this can lead to lateral compaction. If the soil is too dry, the slits can be difficult to produce cleanly and the ground may be too hard for the blade to ease through the soil. It is for this reason the powered slitters are often seen as a more versatile alternative. As an aside, BLEC can fit its Groundbreaker slit aerators with a Sandhopper to produce four or more filled slits per pass. These units are claimed to be able to work in dry conditions.
Chain trenchers can produce a clean, narrow slot. This can be backfilled or used to install a drainage pipe. When spoil needs removal, think carefully about the trailers used to do the job. On the wrong tyres and liable to overload, a trailer can do tremendous damage.

Next up are machines like the Shelton System 25. In the place of a slitting leg is a powered trenching wheel. Again, this will produce a 25 to 95mm slit, with a working depth adjustable between 200mm to 400mm. A vibrating backfilling hopper is fitted, this allowing the slit to be filled with a drainage medium that can again include gravel or Lytag.

Unlike vibrating leg slitters, those with a powered trenching wheel can work in dry conditions, but are not recommended for use in soils that are anything more than moderately moist. In other words all types of 'light' surface 'micro' slit drainage needs carrying out at exactly the right time, but when the job has been completed there will be little surface damage, even to a green, with a good operator, and so play will suffer minimal disruption.

'Microband' drainage using sand, gravel or other infill medium will typically comprise slits of between 250 to 300mm in depth, with spacing at 400, 600 or 800mm centres. Buying a system will cost upwards of £8,500. Hiring in the equipment is possible, as is using an operator to do the job with their own slitter; Shelton suggest a green can be 'drained' by one of its operators using a powered slitter for around £650 with support from club staff.

Although the operation of these tools sounds pretty simple, getting it right takes practice and good timing. A compact tractor of 20hp plus will be needed to power these tools, with wide, low inflation pressure tyres helping reduce the impact the tractor has on the playing surface.

Taking powered slitters one step further, Shelton and AFT also offer larger trenching units that can be fitted with soil removal elevators. AFT 'conventional' digging chain trenchers, such as its tractor mounted AFT 45 model, can be fitted with a choice of chain types or a Slitting Wheel alternative. There are also pedestrian powered chain trenchers available. These include machines from Barreto, Case, BT Trac Systems and Ditch Witch.

Trenching machines can do a great deal more than produce a 'slot' into which a drainage medium can be backfilled. They can be used to lay drainage or irrigation pipe as well as be used to install under ground services including water and electric cables. Although it is tempting to compare this type of kit with 'microband' drainage tools, the way in which trenchers can be used is different. For a start, a chain
Tools such as the Shelton ‘Microband’ single leg gravel band drainer produce a slit between 6 and 25mm wide. Kiln dried sand, gravel or Lytag can be deposited in the slit, the depth of which can be varied from 100mm to 350mm. Soil conditions need to be right for this type of non-powered unit to operate correctly, ruling their operation out in dry conditions.

trencher such as the AFT 45 can produce an opening that ranges in width from 40 to 200mm and can be up to 1.20m deep.

The sheer volume of removed material that even a modest trencher can produce can mean there is a need for a secondary tractor and trailer to cart it away. This adds to the need to plan how and when to start using the equipment, with most courses using trenchers finding they are confined to winter project work.

Tractor mounted trenchers are not as easy to price up as all-in-one slit drainage systems simply because the list price will relate to the type of chain fitted and whether a soil removal elevator is also specified. As a guide, a basic AFT 45 frame is priced from £3,730 to which a digging chain, boom and crumbler assembly will need adding. These will be priced upwards of £2,400. Dedicated self-propelled trenchers, such as a 13hp Barreto Hydraulic Trencher, will be priced from upwards of £5,500. These units will dig down to 910mm and produce a trench from 100 to 150mm in width.

Carrying out any drainage related work needs careful consideration not only of the equipment, but the conditions as well. Note the large tyres fitted to the tractor. If the tractor wheels mark the turf, it follows that any work done to alleviate drainage problems will be compromised.
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Drain or Drown

David Shelton grabs his umbrella as he looks at the advances in drainage techniques.

The very mention of installing drainage on golf courses conjures up for many pictures of upheaval and disruption lasting weeks or even months. It was not that many years ago but drainage technology and equipment have made rapid strides in recent times. Disruption is too strong a word to use, inconvenience would be more appropriate and is now measured in days.

As with so many facets of modern living, technological developments have reduced costs overall rather than increased them. The approach to installing drainage has to change too. Beloved by the senior member of the Green Committee the herringbone layout, which he remembers from his younger days, has no place on today’s fairways. He would frown on small diameter pipes, not realising that they may be more effective than pipes two sizes bigger.

As an example let us consider the drainage of a fairway and green that has many wet places during the six months of winter. The grass is noticeably poorer in the very wet areas and on the greens, such much so that a temporary green is generally in use. The members are not happy and the greenkeepers complain of equipment getting bogged down. The consensus of opinion is that the very wet patches must be drained.

It’s decision time! Is it to be an overall scheme or just in selected areas? Time and time again I hear stories of how one wet area was successfully drained only to find another wet area appeared a little distance away. So frequent are these happenings the only way to please everybody one has to be by formulating an overall drainage scheme.

As a general rule, the lateral drains will need to be a maximum of 10 metres apart across the fairway. They will probably be 60mm diameter land drainage pipes, installed snugly in the trench which has been dug 78mm wide. The depth may be of the order of 500-650mm. No permeable fill is placed under the pipe but will be placed over the pipe and brought close to the surface.

These pipe trenches may be topped with free draining sand, or a free draining loam based compost, which is then seeded. Better still is to turf over these 60mm wide scars with matching turf. If there is no natural fall across the fairway then the laser-guided trencher will ensure that the pipes are laid on a suitable gradient. These laterals in turn will flow into a main drain sited off the closely mown area. In this way the connecting sites, which cause the biggest scars, are less conspicuous. Nowadays drainage water is too valuable a product to waste, so the designer should consider where and how best it could be stored.

A Supertrencher installing a 80mm diameter piped drain. There need be no disruption. The trailer has to spread the weight and the 4 wheels in line protect the turf.

Fastflow 3 tonne capacity gravel backfiller places permeable fills at fast walking pace; no spills, no wastage.
Depending on the annual rainfall, the pattern of that rainfall and the soil types, pipe spacing of 10 metres may not suffice. The spacing can be reduced to seven metres or even five metres but the budget may not allow this. Hence it is commonplace to superimpose a secondary drainage system over the piped system in those areas that are particularly wet. To spread expenditure this may be done at a later date.

Of the several secondary systems from which to choose let's concentrate on three. Slit trench drainage, synonymous with sand slitting, consists of 50mm wide trenches 250mm deep and spaced two or three metres apart. Running at approximately 90 degrees to the drainage pipes they are backfilled with gravel and topped with sand. They are effective but have drawbacks in that they leave noticeable scars down the fairway. They may need topping-up once, twice or even three times, which not only adds to the cost but also more importantly delays the rehabilitation process.

Should one purchase the specialist equipment and do it yourself or should one use a specialist contractor? What about hiring in the specialist equipment or hiring with skilled operator? Every drainage scheme is different and the various alternatives should be considered at the planning stage. One route that finds favour with those on a tight budget is to engage a contractor to install the pipes and hire or purchase equipment for the secondary drainage.

Do not underestimate the amount of materials that have to be handled. In digging a trench 200 metes long, 110mm wide and 600mm deep, 13.2 cubic metres of soil are extracted. In the loose that is approximately 20 cubic metres. In weight terms, of the order of 20 tonnes, this has to be handled and carted away in less than an hour. This trench has to be backfilled with permeable fills totalling a similar gross weight. If the trencher is laying pipe while it digs then 40 tonnes may be handled in under 60 minutes.

Carrying out drainage operations in the winter months and using trailers with unsuitable wheels and tyres can easily rut fairways and surrounding areas. Undertake drainage in the drier months.

Now that waiting lists and joining fees are, for the majority, a thing of the past the golfing fraternity naturally move to the better drained courses. To remain viable golf courses on the heavier soils have to make good drainage a priority. With today's low rates of interest taking out a loan for such improvements can be a cost effective option. So what are you waiting for?

David Shelton heads Shelton Sportsurf Drainage Solutions. The company can be contacted on 01507 578288.
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The Tractor Factor

Some names just roll off the tongue as though they were always meant to be linked together. Morecombe and Wise, Torvill and Dean, Rolls and Royce, Marks and Spencer but in the world of tractors there can be no more a fruitful union than that of Massey and Ferguson.

Just as Eric and Ernie, Jane and Christopher, Henry and Charles, Michael and Tom formed alliances known the world over Daniel and Harry laid down the beginnings of a similar legacy almost 75 years ago and since then their tractors have become a worldwide institution.

Massey Ferguson tractors can be found in every corner of the world - Sir Edmund Hillary even took one to the South Pole - and there are literally thousands of Course Manager and Farmers who have had reason to toast their faithful old red machines.

The company is now entering a new era and although tractors may no longer be assembled at the famous Banner Lane factory in Coventry - Beauvais in France is the main manufacturing base - the drive to ensure that Massey Ferguson remains in the elite band of tractor manufacturers is as strong as ever and the future looks bright.

Banner Lane will remain the UK Headquarters of Massey Ferguson’s parent company of Agco until next year but a new custom built facility is currently being developed for the company at Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, to handle Massey Ferguson and the other companies which operate under the Agco banner - Fendt, Challenger and Valtra all producers of superb tractors in their own right.

That new era extends to Massey Ferguson’s recently appointed Ground Care and Utility Vehicle UK and Ireland Sales Manager, a man well known to virtually everyone in the fine turf industry.

Colin Gregory only took up his new position in June but he is already well on his way to ensuring that his extensive list of contacts, friends and associates are au fait with the qualities of the Massey Ferguson range. He has also been quick to sign Massey Ferguson up as a Golden Key Supporter of BIGGA to renew a personal relationship with BIGGA that goes back to the Association’s formation in 1987.

“We have eight tractor ranges from 16.5 horsepower up to just under 300 horsepower with everything in between. In fact, if you were to line up every variation or tractor and tyre combination it would stretch for miles and miles,” said the man whose enthusiasm for the industry is measured in gallons not teaspoonfuls.

Colin joined the fine turf sector 25 years ago and is beautifully placed to chronicle the changes within the industry since then.

“When I started, golf courses were using small compact tractors for aeration equipment but then there was a spell when they moved away from the compact to utility vehicles like the Workman, Cushman or Pro Gator. Now though there is a tendency to go back to compacts again but much more powerful versions than before.

“Back in the early 80s I was selling compacts up to 30 horsepower but now we have a situation where small compacts - 16, 18, 21 horsepower don’t go well on the golf course and people are looking for 27, 30, 35, 40 or 47 horsepower because they need the power for larger tools like vertidrains and deep slitters. Indeed golf courses which don’t run a fairway mower need a fairly powerful tractor to pull gang mowers.”

However, the benefits a tractor of whatever size can bring to a golf course are growing and Colin feels the old need to have one large tractor with turf tyres has also changed. One thing is for sure, while the market for tractors for golf course use has grown so has the competition with at least a dozen companies out there trying to attract the golf course business.

“We are synonymous with tractors. We don’t sell ride-on rotaries or cylinder mowers we are predominately a tractor company and that’s why people should come to us if they are looking for a tractor,” he said, showing evidence of his well honed selling skills.

“Years ago it used to be that a golf course had one large, 60 or 65 horsepower tractor, but now golf courses are buying tractors up to 80-90 horsepower similar to what local authorities do, to run the really big kit.”

“Golf clubs can now have more than one tractor, a small one of perhaps 20-25 horsepower, a middle range one of around 45-50 horsepower and perhaps a larger one of 75-80 horsepower depending upon the equipment they have at the club.”

And while tractors can be ordered with any array of bells and whistles and Massey Ferguson can oblige, Colin is firmly of the view that there are many people who’d rather keep to the basics.

“You can get too much sophistication and people don’t want it as there is more to go wrong. Rather than an electric switch they want to pull a lever so they can get a feel for what they are doing,” said Colin, who took time out of his schedule to meet many of his greenkeeping friends and customers at The Open at St Andrews.