Cain An Able

BY MARK LESLIE

Theme. Consistency. Aesthetics. Naturalness. These are terms as inherent to Mack Cain as breathing.

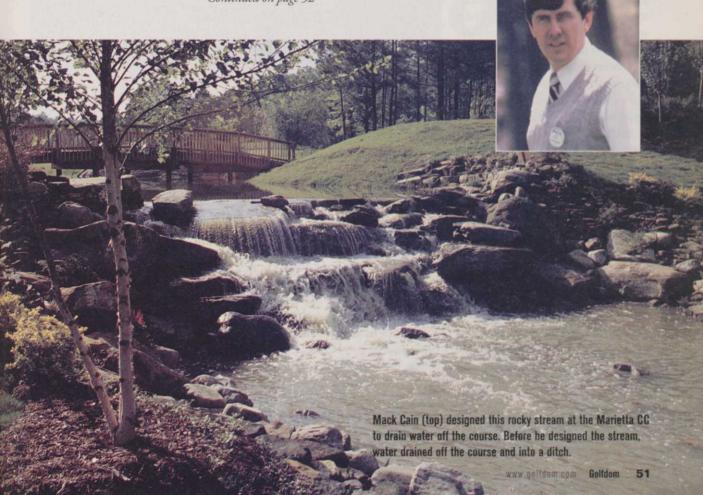
When a golf course grapples to establish an identity—enter Cain. When it sees nonindigenous trees and shrubs struggling to survive on its grounds—enter Cain. When its character is changed by the loss of trees to a hurricane—enter Cain. Even before it opens, if construction has damaged adjacent vegetation and it needs to be dressed up to attract golfers and sell real estate—enter Cain.

A lead architect with Franzman, Davis, Jordan, Jones and Goulding in Atlanta, Cain cut his teeth at the South's quintessential poster course for great looks and good grooming. Since then, he has plied his trade — as a land-scape architect specializing in landscaping (not designing) golf courses — at such storied venues as Atlanta CC, Continued on page 52

An Able Landscape Architect

Grooming golf courses — horticulturally — is his specialty, as the Country Club

c, of Mobile attests



Cain Is Able

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Country Club of Louisiana, Capitol City Club, Golf Club of the South, Atlanta Athletic Club, Charlotte CC and Carolina CC in Raleigh. He has also landscaped at many Caribbean-based courses.

Cain's latest project is Country Club of Mobile (Ala.), home to 1,350 members, including 500 golfers. A historic club, it was organized in 1899, added a golf course in 1915 designed by Donald Ross, and three years ago engaged Pennsylvanian Ron Forse to completely rebuild the course.

Last August, CC of Mobile unveiled its "new yet classic look" to the world, marking its "return to its glory days," says Don Vance, the club's general manager. At that point, the property was ready for Cain to wield his magic.

Cain was excited and felt challenged because he says golf courses present him with creative opportunities that often surpass what he could accomplish at industrial parks, corporate headquarters or other projects. That's because courses deal with a vast amount of space, and the landscaping must marry with a game that demands absence of unnecessary distractions.

It's also a challenge because some golf courses install landscape materials haphazardly, with no theme or consistency, Cain insists. "It changes with each new board and new superintendent," he adds.

Adding to the problem is most superintendents are trained in turfgrass culture, not horticulture, Cain adds.

"They know how to make grass live and tend to treat all other plants like stepchildren," he says. "If the greens and tees aren't [in good shape], they're in trouble. If a tree dies or a flower doesn't bloom, people can still play, and superintendents won't be in trouble."

Cain drafts long-range master plans that facilities can use as road maps for five, 10 and even 15 years. The plans maintain a consistency of design, regardless of the green committee or the superintendent.

At CC of Mobile, Cain's plan calls for spending \$500,000 over the next 10 years, accomplishing a much-needed facelift.

"Landscaping is critical," Vance says,





(Above) The planting of ornamental grasses around a tee box at the Royal Westmoreland GC reveals how plantings in a concentrated area can produce a strong visual impact.

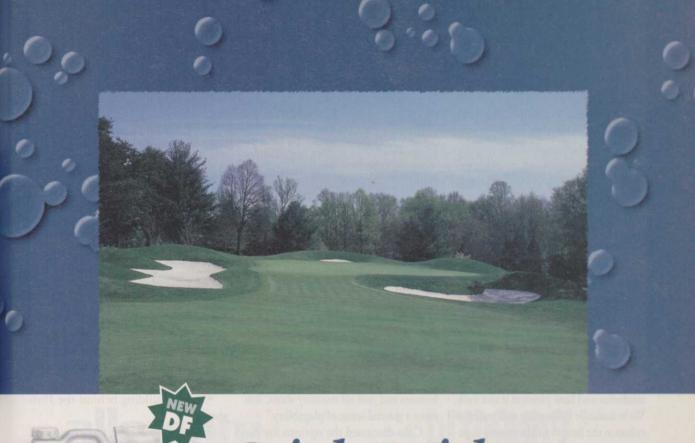
(Below) An army of wildflowers help a fairway blend into the forest.

in explaining the hiring of Cain's firm. "The curb appeal — the first impression a person receives — is crucial to his overall impression of the club. Most of our members are coming to use the fitness facility, pool and clubhouse amenities. They're not going to see the golf course, just the grounds and area around the clubhouse. Landscaping is important to them."

Calling his club "the crown jewel of the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill," Vance says Cain's beautification project parallels the restoration of the clubhouse, which features the addition of several thousand square feet, a fitness facility and tennis shop.

"We had a 100,000-square-foot clubhouse with a 25,000-square-foot sports center, 14 tennis courts and all the rest, but precious little landscaping," Vance says. "Since Mack came on board, there is a lot of landscaping around those areas, as well as around many of the islands of the parking lot and elsewhere."

Continued on page 54





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Cain Is Able

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Key to Cain's master plan is to complement Forse's design, which became a completely new course inspired by classic architect Ross. When Cain saw Forse's blueprints, he scrapped his original master plan for the golf course's landscaping. He opted to wait until Forse finished his work before he began his project.

Coordination and cooperation with a course architect is vital, Cain and Forse agree.

"Landscape architects look at design from a different perspective," Cain says. "We're not looking at a golf course in terms of play, cart traffic or the other things architects, pros and superintendents look at. We're looking strictly at aesthetics and how pleasant it can look. We're basically decorating and trying to enhance the beauty of the overall experience, but not necessarily the experience of the play.

"But we need to blend our work and their work together so they don't conflict," Cain says. "We want the azaleas to be beautiful, but not close to a prime landing zone. Then they become an annoyance to the players rather than a beauty to look at."

When Cain and Forse met, they superimposed their plans one over the other and then made hole-by-hole revisions.

"We modified my plan to fit his plan and his goals for the course," Cain explains. "There were some views and approaches that he wanted to have open, landing areas he wanted to be free from interference."

Forse says, "The key [for the landscaper] is not to interfere with the play of the game." He adds jokingly, "We have one rule: Do not plant petunias around the bunkers."

Forse says it's the first time in his career that a landscape plan and a course renovation have been so interconnected.

"We gave Mack two goals — the first was to keep play unaffected; the second was to keep the vistas open on each hole," he says. "There are certain guidelines. We need the golfers to be able to hit recovery shots around greens; we don't want



Mack Cain will give Country Club of Mo a much-needed lan scape facelift over next several years.

them blocked by trees. Recovery is impossible when you have bunkers and trees in the same line of play. The golf corridor has to be sufficiently wide so people can hit long shots, play the ground features and pull off recovery shots. You want a general sense of playability."

Cain discussed the options for the CC of Mobile with Forse, Vance and superintendent Steve Wright.

"They wanted the grand, old-park style of the turn of the century, where you could see from fairway to fairway but they were still defined by plant materials," Cain says. "The No. 1 thing was to start taking out trees that were closing views, making the fairways like long tunnels, and crowding and choking out more important plants. Then we started to introduce accent color, creating masses close to the back of greens or close to tees that can be seen from a great distance."

Crews also trimmed up the property's massive oaks and pines, and are removing hundreds of dead Siberian elms. "Back in the 1980s, the club planted hundreds of them, perhaps because they grow so fast, but they are meant to grow no further south than Minnesota," Cain says.

To add zest to the property with splashes of colors, Cain is overseeing plantings of an array of items. At the same club that held the Azalea Open about 50 years ago, it's appropriate that Cain is planting azaleas, along with dogwoods and red buds in the "understory" of existing trees, while adding Asiatic jasmine as a ground cover in ornamental gardens around the clubhouse.

Cain's selection of free-standing species

includes magnolia, crepe myrtle, Carolina holly, bald cypress, Chinese pistachio and Chinese elm, as well as sugar maple.

Besides the clubhouse surrounds, places to be planted include:

- a pool building behind the 18th green;
 - a pump station on the course; and
- the par-3 14th hole where housing needs to be screened in an area.

"The most challenging task in golf course landscape design philosophy is scale," Cain says. "You don't plant five azaleas, you plant 500. You don't put in four dogwoods, you put in 50. So when golfers play a hole, they see this mass of color from a distance. That sort of massive planting would be out of scale for somebody's house, but it's perfectly in scale for a golf course.

"Also, you don't plant an area with shrubbery that's the same age and size," he adds. Otherwise, it won't look natural."

Cain encourages clubs to use plant materials that are native, indigenous or naturalized that will live without a lot of maintenance.

Despite the help that Cain and others can offer, many clubs never hire a land-scape architect, especially public courses, because of cost. But Vance spoke for the courses that do, underscoring landscaping's importance to the CC of Mobile.

"We have some beautiful grounds and Mack's work will greatly enhance them," Vance says. "When he finishes, it will be, 'Wow.'"

Leslie is a free-lance writer from Monmouth, Maine.

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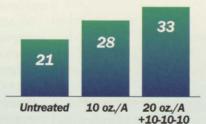
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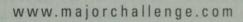
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SOLVING FAIRWAY DRAINAGE WOES

Firming Up the Fairways

Siphon system helps Florida course solve fairway drainage woes

BY LARRY AYLWARD, EDITOR



rchitect Donald Ross has been praised for his routing of Seminole GC, built in 1929 in North Palm Beach, Fla. It's a spectacular layout that plays along impressive sand dunes separating the Atlantic Ocean and the course's perimeter. But the dunes, while adding greatly to the course's character, have posed challenges to Seminole's superintendents, especially when it comes to drainage. Some of the dunes are as high as 40 feet above sea level. So when it rains, and it pours in south Florida in the summer, the water flows to the middle of the course. "The course has a bathtub effect," says Hal Hicks, Seminole's superintendent since 1989.

Problem

South Florida rains caused major flooding on the fairways of the Seminole GC. Standing water and soggy fairways did not equal a fine golfing experience.

Solution

Seminole superintendent Hal Hicks turned to a drainage system that siphons water from fairways without grading pipe.

The problem

Hicks recalls a storm that dumped more than 20 inches of rain in 24 hours. Occasionally, water has been up to Hicks' waist on some fairways after heavy rains. The water drains slowly after such storms. "We've had to shut down the course for up to a week," Hicks says.

The heavy rain and standing water created a twofold problem:

- How to get the water off the fairways quickly so the course doesn't have to shut down?
- After the water is removed, how to firm up the soggy fairways so the course returns to the playability its members expect?

In the early '90s, Seminole GC installed a drainage system with a series of interconnected concrete drain lines that led to a sump. The system did a decent job of draining the water after a hard rain, but it didn't help solve the problem of soggy turf. "The ground was still soft, and golfers' balls still plugged," Hicks says.

Hicks knew he needed to find a way to firm up the fairways quickly to satisfy members, who prefer the course to play hard and fast.

The solution

In 1995, Hicks met Dennis Hurley, president of the Marrero, La.-based Turf Drainage Co. of America. Hurley told Hicks about his company's Turf Drain Siphon System, and Hicks decided to test it on his course.

Seminole presents a huge challenge from a drainage standpoint, Hurley says, citing five potential problems:

- the proximity of the ocean;
- the high water table;
- · difficult digging conditions; and
- · a layer of rock below the surface.

The Turf Drain Siphon System siphons water from fairways and can be installed without grading pipe. The system makes sense for flat courses with little elevation change or any course where it's difficult to grade pipe, such as Seminole.

The system is a transportation system for water collected by any means — open inlet or seepage. It works the same way you would siphon gasoline out of a car. Once the system is primed by



(Left) Seminole assistant superintendents Alan Brown (left) and Chris Deariso display a siphon basin used in the system. (Below) A basin installed in the ground.

using a normally closed valve installed in the irrigation system, the system will transport water over or around mounds and obstacles that are higher than the collection point, and then release the water in an area that is level with or lower than the collection elevation. What's important, however, is not how it works, but what it does. It allows water to be collected at a deeper depth throughout the drainage area — thus giving the soil more storage capacity for future rains.

"On a property such as Seminole, we create an adequate relief with a pump," Hurley says. "What is different with our system is once we've created one pumped area, we can replicate that area with siphons. So if there are 50 siphons going to one pumped elevation, it's like having 50 pumps. But only one pump and one electrical point have to be maintained."

Hicks opted to test the Turf Drain Siphon System in the summer of 1995. He picked the third hole — the worst draining area on the course — as the guinea pig for the system. The hole is part of the lowest area on the course and is bordered by a sand dune that runs parallel to the fairway. The constant seepage out of the dune down to the lower elevation of the No. 3 fairway was a factor in the fairway being particularly wet.

The fairway drained well and dried quickly after installation of the system. Hence, Hicks decided he wanted to install separate systems on other holes. The course has been adding systems to a few holes every year.

The original siphons installed in 1995 and

1996 featured 2-inch systems. While the systems were adequate to harden fairways after surface water drained, Hicks asked Hurley if he could make a 4-inch system to remove surface water faster. Hurley agreed, and the first 4-inch system was first installed at Seminole in 1997.

While the Turf Drain Siphon System easily handles surface water, Hicks is especially impressed with the system's ability to firm up soggy fairways rapidly. Not only can members get on the course quickly after a heavy rain, they're playing on firm fairways where their balls don't plug.

Outlook

Seminole's members have been receptive to the drainage improvements. "We've explained to them what we're doing, and they can see the difference the system has made," Hicks says.

So can Hicks, who says the Turf Drain Siphon System has helped cure Seminole's drainage woes.

"We're not closed for as many days [because of hard rains], and members are able to get out and play," Hicks says. ■

You can reach Aylward, the author of this story, at laylward@advanstar.com.



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