

STIMPMETER

Instructions

Introduction

One of the most significant aspects of a golf course is the uniformity of its greens. Variations in speed – whether from one green to the next or on different parts of the same green – can do more to negate a player's skill than can ragged fairways or unkempt bunkers.

Most golf course superintendents are well aware of this problem, and constantly seek better ways to establish consistent speed on all their greens. The problem they face, however, is extremely complex. There are a host of variables that affect the speed with which a ball rolls on a putting surface.

Some 60 years ago, Edward S Stimpson, the 1935 Massachusetts Amateur Champion, addressed himself to precisely this problem: how to achieve accurate, objective, statistically valid measurements of the speed of a putting green.

The result of his efforts was the Stimpmeter. Mr. Stimpson's device was modified by the USGA's technical department in the mid-1970's and made available to golf course superintendents and course officials in 1978.

The Stimpmeter is a simple, accurate device manufactured by the USGA that allows one to make a standard measurement of – and place a numerical figure on – the speed of a putting green. It has proven to be an invaluable asset to the game of golf and a helpful management tool for the golf course superintendent, but it is not intended for course comparisons.

What is a Stimpmeter?

The Stimpmeter is an extruded aluminum bar, 36 inches long, with a V-shaped groove extending along its entire length. It has a precisely milled ball-release notch 30" from the tapered end (the end that rests on the ground). The underside of the tapered end is milled away to reduce bounce as a rolling ball makes contact with the green.

The V-shaped groove has an included angle of 145 degrees, thereby supporting a golf ball at two points ½" apart. A ball rolling down the groove has a slight overspin, which is thoroughly consistent and has no deleterious effect on the

ensuing measurements.

The ball-release notch is designed so that a ball will always be released and start to roll when the Stimpmeter is raised to an angle of approximately 20 degrees. This feature

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ensures that the velocity of the ball will always be the same when it reaches the tapered end.

Although the Stimpmeter is sturdily built, it is a precision instrument and should be protected from damage. When not in use, it should be stored in a plastic tube or case. Even relatively slight damage to the release notch or to the groove may cause errors.

How to Use a Stimpmeter

Equipment Required:

- *Stimpmeter
- *Three golf balls
- *Three tees
- *10- or 12-foot measuring tape
- *One Data Sheet

Step 1 Select a level area on the green, approximately 10 feet by 10 feet. (A simple means of checking for a level area is to lay the stimpmeter on the green and place a ball in the V-shaped groove – the movement of the ball will indicate whether or not the area is reasonably level).

Step 2 Insert a tee in the green, near the edge of the area selected, to serve as a starting point. Holding the Stimpmeter by the notched end, rest the tapered end on the ground beside the tee, and aim it in the direction you intend to roll the ball. Put the ball in the notch and slowly raise the end until the ball starts to roll down the groove. Hold the Stimpmeter steady until the ball reaches the putting surface.

Repeat the same procedure with two more balls, keeping the tapered end on the same spot.

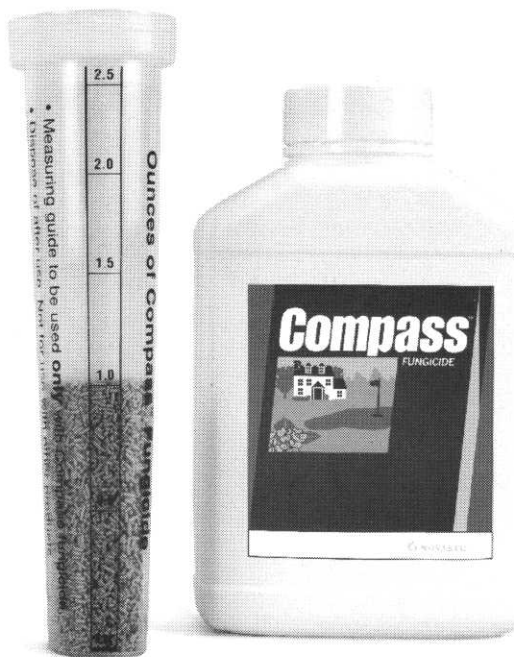
Step 3 All three balls should come to rest not more than 8 inches apart. (Should they be farther apart than that, the Stimpmeter may have moved too much during the series, the balls may be damaged or of inferior quality, or unusual conditions may exist. In any event, a pattern larger than 8 inches is of dubious accuracy, and the three-roll series should be repeated.)

Assuming the balls stop within the prescribed 8-inch limit, insert a second tee in the green at their average stopping point. The distance between the two tees is the length of the first series of rolls.

Step 4 Repeat Step 2, using the second tee as a starting point and the first tee as an aiming point. (In other words, roll a series of three balls along the same line, but in the opposite direction.)

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Step 5 Repeat Step 3, thereby establishing the length of the second series of rolls.

Step 6 Measure the two distances – for the first series and the second series – and calculate their average. Record this as the speed of the green.

Note: Should the difference in length between the first and second series be greater than 18 inches, the accuracy of the resulting average may be questionable. The area selected for the test may not have been sufficiently level – or sufficiently representative of the green – in which case it is advisable to select another area and repeat the test. Sometimes a green may be so severely undulating or sloping that a level area is simply not available (which the data record should indicate).

Key Things to Remember

Selecting a reasonably level test area is important. Measurements taken up or down a slope, over mounds, etc., will result in misleading data.

Conditions during a test are important. Initially, test your greens under optimum conditions – a cleanly mowed, dry, smooth surface on a calm day. Once this basic speed has been established, you can then document speeds as they vary under unusual conditions: windy days, wet surfaces, non-mowed, recently topdressed, time of day, before and after fertilizer applications, etc. The data thus accumulated will lead to a better understanding of how different management practices affect the speed and consistency of each green on your golf course.

Practice makes perfect. A relatively small amount of practice in using the Stimpmeter will increase the accuracy and consistency of your data.

Keep thorough records. Obviously, complete and accurate record, maintained over extended periods, are the most useful.

The Potential of the Stimpmeter

Once the Stimpmeter is put into use at your course and the resulting information is analyzed and acted upon, the

possibilities for improved playing conditions are virtually endless. Speed charts have been developed, based on data from tests performed by the USGA Green Section agronomists over the years. The charts are presented for general information only; it is NOT the intention of the USGA to attempt to standardize green speeds, which should remain up to the course officials, with the input of the superintendent, of each facility.

Speeds of Regular Membership Play 1

Fast > 8' 6"
Medium = 7' 6" – 8' 6"
Slow < 7' 6"

Speeds for Tournament Play 2

Fast > 9' 6"
Medium = 8' 6" – 9' 6"
Slow < 8' 6"

1 Bermudagrass putting greens typically are slower.
2 These speeds can be used as a guide for club events. National competitions may require higher speeds.

The Effects of Management Practices

The manner in which putting greens are managed has a tremendous influence on their speed and consistency. Most of these factors are known to some degree, but almost all are worthy of research. Following are some of the major variables that using the Stimpmeter will help us to understand more effectively:

Mowing height and frequency of cut are extremely important considerations. The mower's bench setting is no guarantee that greens are cut at a prescribed height. More over the condition of the mowers; the type of mowers (floating or rigid cutting units); attachments such as Wiehle rollers, groomers, brushes, and combs; all can make a difference in the cut and green speed. So does double-cutting, verticutting and rolling. The precise effect of each of these factors can be measured with the Stimpmeter.

Watering practices and surface moisture (dew) are crucial to green speeds. Moist turf will be slower than dry turf at any mowing height.

Fertilizing practices can be studied, such as the effects of rate and frequency of application, nitrogen source, and nutrient balance.

Grain is sometimes a deterrent to uniformity of speed. How grain is affected by changes in direction of cut, use of vertical mowing equipment, riding versus single unit mowers, etc., can be studied as they relate to green speed.

The effects of aeration, spiking, and topdressing can be measured, both before and after treatments.

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Speed variations among the different grasses presently used for putting greens can be documented.

By keeping good records, you will be better able to observe, determine, and explain variances in green speed throughout the year and compensate for them. For example, in spring, when *Poa annua* produces excessive seedheads, greens can be slower and more bumpy. Your records will serve as a reminder to topdress, begin vertical mowing, or schedule other practices calculated to help maintain the desired speed and consistency.

General Comments

Knowing the speed of the greens may assist in determining whether a hole location is fair or unfair. A green so fast (or a hole cut in such a position) that a ball cannot be stopped near the hole from any point on the green, for

example, is an unfair challenge.

Championship greens should be fast and uniformly paced, firm but resilient. They should place a premium on well-executed shots, while exacting a penalty for less precise shots.

Close daily mowing, a light nutrient program, proper irrigation scheduling, a good topdressing schedule, and a minimum of thatch are the accepted means of achieving excellent greens. The test for determining whether a surface is properly firm but resilient is the type of ball mark that results from a distance shot onto the green. If the turf within the ball-mark depression holds together, the green has the firmness required of a championship green.

Strive for championship conditions only for limited periods of time, principally for important club events. Turfgrass failure is common when championship conditions are maintained for too long or when adverse weather conditions occur.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP SET FOR GOLF COURSE SUPERINTENDENTS

Golfweek's Superintendent News Team Championship to be held at TPC Four Seasons

Golfweek's Superintendent News and its sponsor, Par Aide, will host the inaugural Superintendent News Team Championship Wednesday, February 14, 2001 at the TPC Four Seasons golf course in Dallas, Texas. The Team Championship will take place the day before the GCSAA Trade Show.

Space is still available for entry

The Superintendent News Team Championship is an 18-hole, 2-man best-ball tournament.

Any currently employed Class A, B or C golf course superintendent is eligible to participate in this one-day event. The tournament field is limited to 56 teams.

Tournament entry fee is \$400 per team, and includes green fees, awards dinner (casual dress) and prizes.

Winners will receive publicity in Golfweek's Superintendent News.

The field is set on a first-come, first-served basis.

The TPC Four Seasons golf course, one of Texas' most exclusive courses, is 15 minutes from the Dallas Convention Center and home to the PGA Tour's Byron Nelson Classic.

For more information on how you can play in the Golfweek's Superintendent News Team Championship, please contact Armand Cimaroli at toll-free at 1.877.805.4653 or ac@golfweek.com.

A part of The Golfweek Group, Golfweek's Superintendent News is a bi-weekly publication, which delivers the latest news on golf course maintenance, development, design and construction.