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#### Front Cover Picture:

Front view of the Victorian Manor House on the Foxhills Estate, near Chertsev, Surrev, site of a new 36 Holes Golf and Country Club complex. Work started May, 1973. (With grateful acknowledgements to Aer Lingus.)

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# **Tee Shots**

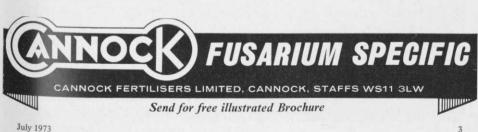
PLANS ARE WELL AHEAD for the International Greenkeepers' Tournament at Ipswich in October. The Association is hoping to organise a Turf Conference in connection with this event at which all those interested in the maintenance of fine turf will be welcome. Further details will appear here and in other golfing magazines shortly.

Bill Machin, Head Greenkeeper at Addington Court, will be international for the next six months, having taken on a young Frenchman, Eric Tairraz from Chamonix. Eric is over here to learn all about greenkeeping, as the shortage in France is even more acute than in this country. He is an expert skier among other accomplishments.

Our cover this month shows the house at Foxhills, Chertsey, lately the home of Sir John Borthwick. Aer Lingus is the major partner in a consortium which has purchased this property. They propose to lay out 2 championship golf courses, both about 6.750 vards, while an eclectic course, chosen out of the two 18's, can be made to produce an even tougher circuit of 7,000 yards. Golf Landscapes Limited were the successful tenderers and work will already have started by the time this editorial appears. The site is typical Bagshot sand country with Scots Pine and Silver Birch and there are some Beech trees, most of which will be retained.

The Elstree Rural District Council has received planning permission for a 9 hole golf course. Land alongside means that eventually 18 holes should be feasible. This method of starting with 9 holes seems quite a sensible one because popular demand inevitably brings the second 9 holes into action at an early date.

George Wilson had some of the Burnham and Berrow members on his golf course at Le Prieuré, near Paris, in May. A party of 12 had flown from Bristol to play against the Racing Club de France at La Boulie and wished to make acquaintance with some of the other courses nearby. It being a Sunday, George was able to join the party to make up the numbers.



#### EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

#### 19th May, 1973

AT THE ABOVE MEETING the proposition put forward by the Executive Committee for increase in subscription rates was passed with one or two minor amendments. The final figures agreed upon were:-

Class 'A'	Head Greenkeeper	Rate to be £4.00 p.a.
Class 'B'	First Assistant	Rate to be £3.00 p.a.
Class 'C'	Assistants	Rate to be £2.00 p.a.
Class 'D'	Greenkeeper/Professional	Rate to be £4.00 p.a.

The first amendment was that Class 'E' Honorary members should remain at £2.50 p.a.

The second amendment was that Entrance Fee should be 50p and not 50% of the subscription. It was agreed that all additional income should be allocated to Head Office funds. This would mean that the allocation of subscriptions would be as follows:-

Class 'A'		Class 'B'	
Section Fund	50p	Section Fund	50p
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The final agreement was that all new members should pay full subscription whatever time of year they join. This would necessitate a change of rules whereby the second part of Rule 7 (b) would be deleted.



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For full details of Atco mowers write to Charles H. Pugh Ltd., P.O. Box 256, ATCO Works, Birmingham, B9 4PR.



# **Basic Principles of Aeration**

by

Tom Mascaro, Director, Product and Market Development, Hahn-West Point Division

\*Roots do not grow in the soil, they grow in the spaces within the soil.' \*Water does not move through the soil, it moves through the pore spaces within a soil.' \*Air does not pass through the soil, it moves in the spaces within a soil.' \*Nutrients do not move in the soil, they move in the spaces within a soil.'

The need for aerification of a turfgrass area is determined by the above statements. Aeration of soils under turf is, simply stated, the mechanical manipulation of the soil to renew soil structure. It is a modified form of ploughing without materially disturbing the turf surface. When soils are ploughed (to renew soil structure) the sequence that takes place is as follows. The shape of the plough is designed to lift the soil, gently turn it over, and move it to a new location. This process of lifting and relocating the entire soil mass, renews soil structure. Spaces are mechanically created to provide channels, or pore spaces, for the free movement of roots, gasses, nutrients and water.

Implements for renewing soil structure on turfgrass areas are specially designed to perform the same function as the plough. The difference, however, is that instead of lifting and relocating the entire soil mass, the operation is modified in order to leave the turf surface relatively undisturbed. This is accomplished by means of concave steel elements, commonly called spoons. The steel elements penetrate the soil, scoop it out and eject it on the turf surface. Like ploughing, the soil is lifted and relocated. The design of the aerating machine determines the number of loose walled cavities created per square foot. Turfgrass areas aerified on a management basis will, over a period of time, have all of the soil relocated and structurally modified.

Aeration of turf grass areas should be viewed as a process that actually has a three-fold purpose. The first purpose of aeration is to renew soil structure. The second purpose is to utilize the soil removed in the process to assist in the decomposition of surface thatch. The third purpose of aeration is to keep the grass areas level.

The need for renewing soil structure has already been discussed. The second purpose for aeration, that of utilizing the soil cores to help decompose thatch, is self-evident. Decomposition of thatch is materially hastened when soil with its decomposing organisms, plants and fungi, is in intimate contact with the accumulated material. The third purpose of aeration utilizes the soil removed from the root bed to fill depressions, thus keeping the turf surface level.

Depending upon the type of aerator used, as much as eight to ten tons of soil per acre are deposited on the turf surface. These soil cores, when pulverized with a dragmat of sufficient width, fill depressions.

#### Forces which determine the need for aeration.

It has often been mis-stated that turfgrass areas which have no traffic need no aeration. The facts are, the need is not as great as compared to heavy use areas but the benefits are most decidedly evident.

All turfgrass areas are constantly being subjected to compacting forces. The mechanical action of rain or irrigation water is a compacting force: the movement of water through a soil conveys the finer particles and gradually fills the pore spaces.

The pounding and rolling action of human feet subject soils to severe compaction. It has been estimated that the foot of an average human will apply a pressure of 94 pounds per square inch.

The weight and rolling action of maintenance and other equipment subject soils to severe compaction. In these cases, puddling, due to the kneading action of the wheel, is

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far more of a compacting factor than is the weight of the vehicle. According to a manufacturer, a fully-loaded golf car, equipped with flotation tyres, exerts only eight pounds per square inch. However, they make no mention of the puddling effects of such a tyre. Documentation at the Georgia Coastal Plains Experiment Station reveals that compaction on relatively sandy soils is very severe when subjected to the forces of these tyres.

#### **Compaction Indicators**

Numerous methods can be employed to determine the compactability of soils. Various laboratories equipped to make these determinations are available. For the most part, observation or 'eye balling' can be very helpful in determining the degree of compaction and the need for aeration to renew soil structure. The following are some excellent indicators:

- Poor water infiltration. If the soil does not absorb at least an inch of water per hour, compaction may be a significant factor.
- The presence of knotweed and crabgrass are usually good indication of soil compaction.
- Blue, mottled or putrid soils. Compaction promotes an aerobic activity. Iron in the soil changes to a blue or dark mottled colour. A putrid odour (due largely to methane gas) is evident when a fresh sample of the soil's profile is smelled.
- A shallow root system: as mentioned earlier, roots do not grow in the soil; they grow in the spaces within the soil mass. Roots cannot penetrate solids. Soil particles pushed together by compacting forces severely restrict root growth.
- High salt index at the soil surface. Salts, accumulating from fertilizer and exudated water are held near the soil surface, since compaction prevents downward movement. Detection of excess salts can be determined in the lab. and also by the detection of stem burn at the soil surface.
- Poa Annua, being largely a surface grower, can survive and grow quite well on compacted surfaces. This is essentially true if management practices such as frequent light irrigation, surface feeding, etc., are practiced.
- Run-off-water. Water accumulating in low lying areas indicates that infiltration is poor. It has been determined that as much as 70% of applied water will run-off of a severely compacted turfgrass area.

#### **Management versus Renovation**

The use of aeration equipment can be divided into two separate and distinct categories. One is aeration on a continuing management basis to keep up with soil compaction as it forms. The other is to allow compaction to become so severe that turf has deteriorated to the point that complete renovation is necessary. Specification must be based on the type of programme being followed. Aerification done on an 'occasional basis' should be considered practically worthless.

If a turfgrass area has deteriorated to the point where less than 50% of the turf is composed of desirable grasses, then renovation aeration should be employed.

A complete renovation programme will consist of:

• Complete removal, or chemical kill, of all existing vegetation, or a combination of both.

• Severe aerification consisting of at least 10 passes over the area at full depth with an

aerating tool. (A good rule of thumb is when the area appears to be ruined, you are

half-finished aerating). Each pass over the area should be done from a different angle.

- Lime if needed, and apply fertilizer as determined by soil tests.
- Dragmat the area until soil is pulverised to form a good seed bed. This will also level the area.
- Seed or stolonize the desired grass or grasses.
- Keep moist, but not wet until turf is established.

#### July 1973

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#### **Management** Aeration

When a turf grass area is over 50% populated with desirable grasses, a programme of management aeration can be initiated.

Aeration is done on an 'as needed' basis. In order to minimise disturbance of the turf surface (and its use) the first aeration is done at a slow speed. The area is then carefully dragmatted to pulverise all soil cores. On a management basis, aeration is always done prior to fertilisation and liming.

Water infiltration is correlated with the need for aeration and done when needed. No set rules can be applied to a management aeration programme. The turf manager must correlate all indicators of compaction and perform the operation in relation to them.

Aerifying 'by the calendar' is as senseless as irrigating every third Monday. The type of soil, the use of the area, etc., are all determining factors as to when management aeration should be done. Generally speaking, however, the autumn period is a critical time for aeration. This is a period in the life cycle of the grass plant when root growth is at its greatest. Aeration will contribute to good growth at any time during the growth period but aeration of the turf in the early autumn will largely determine the health and vigour of the grass for the following season. Many good turf managers follow the rule, 'What I do for my turf today will determine its condition a year from now'.

Costs for aerification are difficult to determine on a national basis. Consideration must be given to the size of tractor used, prevailing manpower costs and whether the turf grass area is open and clear, such as a fairway, or landscaped with trees, shrubs and walks, such as park areas. Depreciation and repairs must also be taken into consideration. All of these factors can best be determined by the turf manager.

One of the greatest misconceptions relating to the practice of aeration is the fear that disturbing the turf surface will promote weed invasion. This concept is as relevant as keeping soils acid to prevent weeds. The presence and growth of weeds in a turf grass area is the most reliable indication that something is basically wrong with the management programme. Unless the basic problem or problems are determined, weeds will always be present. Basic problems which must be determined and alleviated are: soil compaction, the wrong grass for the climatic area and use, improper irrigation practices, inadequate or imbalance of nutrients, or mismanagement, such as height of cut, air drainage, etc.

Aeration, therefore, is the catalytic agent that allows the turf manager to utilize all the other methods he employs to produce healthy turf. We must conclude, therefore, that the turf manager who is reluctant to aerate because he fears weed invasion, is the man who has not learned to seek out and correct the basic problems.

#### **SELSDON PARK HOTEL**

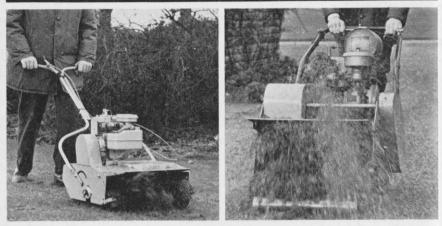
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# Will Elm Trees Vanish from the Golf Courses?

by

#### Arthur Mason and William E. Knoop, Ph.D.

American elms have a chance to survive if certain precautionary measures are taken. Researchers are also diligently at work to find ways to combat Dutch elm disease, which has already killed too many trees. Unfortunately this disease has been occurring on British Golf courses as well.

THE AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus americana*), once a picturesque landmark of many golf courses across the country, is gradually disappearing from the landscape. This tree is in a battle for survival against a foreign invader.

Our beautiful, graceful American elms are under attack by a fungus (*Ceratocystis ulmi*) that produces symptoms commonly called Dutch elm disease. This fungus was first discovered in Holland in 1919. It is generally believed that the fungus found its way into the United States in Carpathian elm logs shipped from Europe to be used for furniture veneer and spread un-noticed until detected by a Cleveland pathologist in 1933. Now Dutch elm disease has spread from the eastern United States to the Rocky Mountains, leaving broad bands of dead trees.

#### **Carriers: Beetles**

The principal carrier of the fungus is a tiny beetle known as the smaller European elm bark beetle, *Scolytus multistriatus*. Although of less importance, the native elm bark beetle, *Hylurgopinus rufipes*, can also be a carrier of the fungus.

The smaller European elm bark beetle usually breeds in logs and in dead or dying trees, including those killed by Dutch elm disease. The female beetle enters the tree and forms a 1- to 2-inch long tunnel or brood chamber parallel with the grain just under the bark. She lays from 80 to 140 eggs in niches along the sides of the brood chamber or main gallery.

After the eggs hatch, the larvae tunnel away from the parent gallery across the grain forming a brood gallery. Following larval development and pupation in the outer bark, the young beetles break through the surface of the bark and leave the tree. The beetles that emerge from a diseased tree carry the fungus spores on their bodies. These beetles transmit the fungus spores by feeding on the tender twigs of healthy trees.

The disease may also spread from infected trees to healthy trees by natural root grafts when elms grow close to each other.

The adult beetles feed on living elm trees throughout the growing season. Elm trees attacked by the fungus in the spring and early summer usually are more seriously affected than those attacked later in the season. The reason for this is that the long vessels of the trees' spring wood are near the bark surface and are open and functioning early in the season. Spores of the fungus introduced into these vessels by the insect are carried rapidly to all parts of the tree. These spores germinate quickly and the resulting fungal growth culminates in disease development that may kill the tree.

#### Symptoms

The symptoms of Dutch elm disease include wilting and yellowing or drying of the leaves followed by leaf drop. If the disease progresses unabated, the tree will die. Symptoms

Arthur Mason is an entomologist on the staff of the New Hampshire Department of Agriculture. Dr William E. Knoop is an extension turf specialist, Department of Plant Science, College of Life Sciences and Agriculture, University of New Hampshire.

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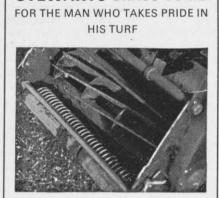
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usually occur on one or several branches. then spread to other areas of the tree. In some case the entire tree may suddenly show disease symptoms simultaneously and die within a few weeks. If a branch displaying symptoms is cut with a knife and examined, a brown ring may show in the annual growth ring and brown streaks may be seen just under the bark.

Are all American elms doomed? What is being done? What can be done? How long does a diseased elm have to live? What should one do if he suspects that an elm tree has the diseases? These are typical questions asked about Dutch elm disease.

There is no positive cure for Dutch elm disease at this time, although recent research indicates there may be a breakthrough in the control of the disease. New developments will be discussed later in the article. Up until now, however, once a tree had been invaded by the fungus there has been no chemical or other treatment that could be effectively used to kill the fungus.

#### **Avenues of Prevention**

There have been four ways to reduce the chances of Dutch elm disease contamination, as follows:

1 *The practice of good sanitation, which includes the prompt removal and burning of dead and dying branches and trees.* This will aid in reducing the beetle population by eliminating their breeding sites. If antiburning laws prevent this recommended treatment, then the infected wood should be carried away and buried. Stripping and burying the bark from the main trunk and stump will also prevent beetles from breeding.

2 *Keeping elms vigorous with fertilizer treatments and sufficient water.* Spring and fall are the most favourable times of the year to fertilize trees. Any complete commercial fertilizer such as 10–6–4, 10–10–10, 7–8–6 or 10–5–5 is suitable. For large trees the amounts generally recommended are 3 pounds of fertilizer for each inch of tree diameter at breast height. For small trees, 1 to 2 pounds per inch is generally adequate.

The fertilizer should be put in holes that have been previously placed in the ground under the trees. These holes should be 15 to 18 inches deep, made with a crowbar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch auger or other sharp instrument. The holes should be dug 3 feet apart in concentric circles 3 feet apart, starting 3 to 4 foot from the trunk and extending just beyond the drip line. The holes should be filled with the selected fertilizer to 3 inches from the top. The top 3 inches of the holes can be filled with sand or a core of soil to prevent patches of abnormally green grass from developing around the holes. This is followed by soaking the areas under the trees after fertilizing.

Water alone in dry areas is important. Watering from 2 to 4 hours at a time twice a week is recommended if the soil is not a heavy clay type.

Soil testing is important and the results of soil tests may determine the fertilizer and water amounts and schedules. Contacting the nearest county agricultural extension service for advice on soil testing is advised.

3 The fumigation of the soil around the diseased tree to prevent the spread of the fungus to nearby elms via root grafts. This is necessary only if elms are closely spaced Vapam or MC-2 (methyl bromide plus chloropicrin) may be injected into the soil around the tree to kill possible root grafts.

4 The prevention or reduction of the feeding by the elm bark beetles in living elms, especially during the spring and early summer by applying an insecticide. Since various states have different pesticide regulations, the county agent should be consulted for the suitable chemical pesticide that is legal and available in the given state. Methoxychlor has generally replaced DDT in the control of the elm bark beetles. Methoxychlor is applied at the label-recommended doses as a dormant spray – i.e. before the buds break in the spring.

If Dutch elm disease is suspected and expert advice is desired, there are several places to which one can turn. State universities can help through their Co-operative Extention Service facilities. The Extension Service has a county agricultural agent in nearly every county in every state. There are also university or state specialists who can give assistance. These are free services. There are also a great number of commercial tree maintenance services that are in the business to save trees and improve the vigor of their growth.

#### The Future

Research is continuing in an attempt to develop or find disease-resistant elm trees and to develop fungicides that will control the fungus. This has been and will continue to be a long process.

Some successes with a new fungicide (benomyl) injected directly into the tree have been reported. Preliminary trials in the laboratory and the greenhouse at the University of Wisconsin have revealed the potential of benomly treatments, which have now been extended to field tests. A Michigan State University plant pathologist has also been conducting studies that have shown that treating mature American elms with the systemic fungicide benomyl resulted in a significantly lower number of trees becoming naturally infected with Dutch elm disease.

This fungicide is now registered in some states for Dutch elm disease control but is restricted to use by trained arborists only. Conclusive results on its overall effectiveness are yet to be revealed. In the meantime, the remaining elms should be protected by the best methods known: by maintaining tree vigor, by sanitation, by reducing breeding areas for the beetles and by correct use of recommended chemicals.

With grateful acknowledgements to the "Golf Superintendent"



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#### **Head Greenkeeper**

for COURSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

High Salary and a Bonus on completion. Easy maintenance. Golfer preferred.

Apply in writing:

**BUCHAN HOUSE BUCHAN HILL FARM** CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

#### **Experiment Ground** Superintendent

A responsible and interesting post is vacant at the St Ives Research Station. Bingley.

The post involves supervision of over 10 acres of experimental plots of turf and co-operation with technical staff in laying down new trials and recording existing ones. Salary to be negotiated. Pension scheme in operation.

Please apply to The Secretary. The Sports Research Institute, Bingley, Yorkshire BD161AU

### Ashridge Golf Club Head Greenkeeper

Required to succeed our present Head Greenkeeper who is to retire after more than forty years service with the Club.

The appointment will be effective from 1st October 1973 and the successful applicant will have the benefit of working in conjunction with the retiring Head Greenkeeper until June 1974.

The Position will be filled by a man who is currently a Head Greenkeeper and/or possesses much practical experience at the highest level, as our Club enjoys one of the country's finest golf courses. Salary will be above the recommended scale and considerable additional financial

benefit will accrue from our staff gratuity scheme.

A modern three-bedroomed house in a lovely and secluded setting will be provided free of overheads on a Service tenancy to the successful applicant.

Applications which will be treated in confidence to:

The Secretary Ashridge Golf Club Little Gaddesden Nr Berkhamsted Herts

# Letter to the Editor

#### Dear Sir,

#### **Ransomes Do It!**

Yes, gentlemen, its here with a bang, Ransomes-Hahn Triplex from the other side of 'Lake Atlantica'. For better or worse, who knows, only time will tell. Well, everybody knows that! But how did it come to this poor old Greenkeeper? This I wish to tell you.

Did it arrive at yours truly's shed in the middle of the course, or somewhere in a deserted corner of the back car park at posh clubhouse? Well, in our case, it came with surprise – and a big one too – not experienced in my 20 years of greenkeeping. Local Ransomes agents, Burrows Ltd., of Manchester, can be congratulated to last word!

Date was fixed in person (not left over message in secretary's office), greens-committee Chairman informed by phone.

Delivery time was  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minutes late. Next came Ransomes engineer with two Burrows Sales Reps and a van full of precious tools (even these did not fit all nuts and screws), and the fun started which lasted  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days. At last there she was, the beauty, like a pretty girl in a wedding gown. Everything was checked, tested, set and tried. Information was fed in, to you *mate*, in full and practical experience shared with the Ransomes engineer. Parting was brief, no celebrations of any kind, just a last word – 'any problems let us know'.

Well, halleluja, myself and my No. 1 felt we knew everything about this pretty girl-wedding is over, dear, to work you go. Between us we did very successfully.

But Ransomes have not finished with us yet. Out of the blue Burrows Reps appeared and asked us, very polite, to attend Ransomes-Hahn operators' course at Harrogate. What a course it was! It made you feel that you are not anymore a so-and-so sod digger, groundsman, man on course etc. After coffee and biscuits, came technical lecture, so expertly performed by Ransomes Technical Adviser. He did it better than most university lecturers do; he also had that fatherly touch to feed it to you. What a eye opener! Expertly shown on slides, as well.

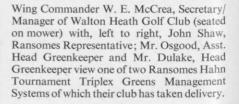
Afterwards, an excellent lunch where beer flowed freely. Then outside for more information and advice on Triplex mowers and practical demonstration on maintenance.

Home we went, like a dog with its tail between its legs. So mate, you thought you knew everything – what about this then !

Congratulations to Ransomes with my full respect: you have done it at last. Poor greenkeeper has seen what ticks under bonnet.

My only worry is, will good old 'Auto-Certees' sell well across 'The Lake Atlantica', to recover your expenses for our lovely day at Harrogate.

Yours faithfully, R. Janovskis, Head Greenkeeper, Swinton Park Golf Club







### from the Sections

#### Special occasions

- June 12 Sheffield Section outing to Cannock Fertiliser Ltd.
  - 13 East Midland Section Presidents v **Captains Match**
  - Midland Section Presidents Match 14
    - 10 Welsh Section Summer Tournament
    - 18 Sheffield Section Annual Tournament
    - 23 Midland Section A.G.M. and Summer Cup
  - 13)
- Aug 14 B.G.G.A. Annual Tournament 15
- Sept

July

- Southern Section Autumn 5
  - Tournament 12 Welsh Section Autumn
  - Tournament North East Section Autumn 18
    - Tournament
  - 30 Southern Section Trip to Bingley
- Oct Southern Section Secretaries Match 10

#### **NORTH-WEST**

Chairman: O. P. JONES, Bramhall Golf Club

#### By H. M. Walsh Hon. Secretary: Horrobin Cottage, OldLinks Golf Club, Montserrat, Bolton, Lancs

#### Spring Tournament

Our sincere thanks are due to the Captain and Council of the Leigh Golf Club for their kindness in granting us the courtesy of their course and the facilities of the clubhouse, and

the very warm welcome extended to us by the Captain, Mr Tatlock. Our thanks also to the stewardess. Mrs Johnson, for the excellent catering provided, to Mr R. Vickers and his staff for the wonderful condition of the course. and to Messrs Barlow, Vaughan and P. Wyatt for their help with the score cards, meal tickets etc. Our very sincere thanks to all prize donors both individual and the trade. Thank you, once again, every one.

Prizes v	vere presented	by	the	Captain,
Mr Tatlock	, and prize wini	ners w	ere a	s follows:
Best Gross	E. Walsh	112	ove	r 27 holes
2nd Gross	F. Fletcher	117	ove	r 27 holes
Best Nett	H. McAddey	1031	ove	r 27 holes
2nd Nett	H. M. Walsh	109	ove	r 27 holes
3rd Nett	F. Fletcher	1091	ove	r 27 holes
			C.I	P.O.
4th Nett	B.S. Gregson	1091	ove	r 27 holes
5th Nett	R. Janovskis	110	ove	r 27 holes
6th Nett	E. Walsh	$110\frac{1}{2}$	ove	r 27 holes
			C.F	P.O.
7th Nett	J. Robinson	$110\frac{1}{2}$	ove	r 27 holes
8th Nett	R.L. Thomas	111	ove	r 27 holes
9th Nett	W. Sumner	1111	ove	r 27 holes
10th Nett	M. Sheehan	112	ove	r 27 holes
11th Nett	J. Wright	113	ove	r 27 holes
			C.F	.0.
12th Nett	G.A. Hall	113	ove	r 27 holes
13th Nett	H. Sumner	116	ove	r 27 holes
14th Nett	R. Lewis	117	ove	r 27 holes
15th Nett	K. Holmes	117늘	ove	r 27 holes
Over 50's				
Presidents (	Challenge Cup			

109 over 27 holes H. M. Walsh Visitor's Prize

71 over 18 holes C.P.O. S. Dogger

#### Annual General Meeting

There was a good attendance for the Annual General Meeting. The election of officers was as follows:

Vice Presidents voted en bloc

Chairman, O. P. Jones, Bramhall Golf Club

- Vice Chairman, E. Walsh, Childwall Golf Club Secretary, H. M. Walsh, Old Links Golf Club,
- Bolton
- Treasurer, R. Janovskis, Swinton Park Golf Club
- Committee, Messrs Drage, Rhodes, Bond, Sumner and R. Vickers ex Officio.

#### New Members

We welcome to the section the following new members and hope their association with us will be a happy one.

- F. Longworth, Swinton Park Golf Club Vice President
- R. M. Hurley, Houghton Lane, Swinton Associate Member

July 1973

#### SHEFFIELD SECTION

G. HERRINGTON (Lindrick) By H. Gillespie Hon, Secretary/Treasurer: 63 Langsett Avenue, Sheffield S6 4AA

#### A.G.M.

The Section Annual General Meeting was held at Renishaw Park Golf Club on Tuesday, Ist May 1973, at 7 p.m. when 27 members were present with the President, Mr S. K. Arnold, in the Chair. The minutes of the 1972 A.G.M. were read and accepted; a copy of the Balance Sheet was available to all present and this was accepted.

The following officers were elected – President, Mr S. K. Arnold; Vice Presidents, Messrs Elliott, Haynes, Hickling, Nunn, Park and Webster were re-elected enbloc along with Mr Crowther, Secretary at Hallamshire Golf Club.

Chairman, G. Herrington; Vice Chairman, J. Baxby; Secretary/Treasurer, H. Gillespie.

Committee: J. Hague, H. Herrington, B. Lax, E. Palmer and R. Whithead.

It was unanimously agreed that Mr H. Tanfield be elected a Life Member following his retirement.

A lengthy discussion took place on the proposed increase in subscriptions and it was agreed to send a resolution to the Extraordinary General Meeting to be held in London later in the month, and it was also agreed to send Mr G. Herrington as the Sheffield delegate.

It was agreed that the lectures for the '73/74 season would again be held at Abbeydale Golf Club on the first Thursday in the months of November, December, January, February, March and April; the meetings will commence at 3.30 p.m.

#### **Annual Tournament**

The Section Annual Tournament will be held at Hillsborough Golf Club on Wednesday, July 18th 1973, over 27 holes, the morning 9 holes starting at 10.00 a.m.

#### President's Trophy

The President's, Mr S. K. Arnold's, Trophy was played at Renishaw Park Golf Club on 1st May 1973, with 25 members playing an 18 holes Stableford competition in perfect weather conditions on a course in wonderful condition for the time of the year. Congratulations to Mr L. Allsebrook and his staff.

Scoring was on the high side, no doubt due to the very lush wet fairways not providing much run on the ball.

The winner with 35 pts. was T. Baxby;

2nd, H. Herrington 31pts. on last nine from M. Egginton 31 pts.

Our thanks to the President for providing the prizes and to the Captain and Officers of Renishaw Park Golf Club for allowing us to use their course and clubhouse and also the Stewardess for a very nice meal afterwards.

#### Handicaps

The following handicaps have been adjusted:-T. Baxby24 to 20J. Baxby10 to 12M. Egginton24 to 22A. Goldthorpe7 to 8R. N. Maltby 17 to 15H. Gillespie18 to 20H. Tanfield10 to 12

#### WELSH

Chairman: H. FRY By J. Rees Hon. Secretary: Neath Golf Club, Cadoxten, Neath, Glamorgan

#### Spring Tournament

Our Spring Tournament was held at Whitchurch Golf Club on Wednesday, 18th April. The weather condition being perfect made it a most enjoyable day. After the prize giving, Mr H. Fry, our Chairman, thanked the Captain and Committee for once again allowing us to play over their course which was in an excellent condition for the time of year. We must congratulate Mr Tom Lloyd for the hard work he has put in. Tom is one of the longest serving greenkeepers of the Welsh section; he has been at Whitchurch for the past 44 years.

Thanks were also given to the indoor staff for looking after us so well. The prizes were presented by the Captain of Whitchurch Golf Club. The following were the prize winners:-

Best Gross-J. Rees

Score 122 for 27 holes

Prize given by Chipman Fertilizers

Division I

- Best Nett J. Rees  $111\frac{1}{2}$ 2 pairs Sheets
- 2nd Nett H. Fry  $111\frac{1}{2}$ 1 set wine glasses
- 4th Nett D. H. Jones 115 1 set of wine glasses

Division II - One prize only

Best Nett W. Jones

1 Sports shirt given by Whitchurch G.C.

116

#### New Members

We welcome to the section the following new members:-

Messrs A. James, A. Brown, M. Murphy and C. Paulfry

The British Golf Greenkeeper

#### Summer Tournament

The date for this tournament has been changed by Royal Porthcawl Golf Club from the 3rd July to 10th July 1973.

To conclude, I would like to add my personal thanks to Mr C. Murphy and Mr P. Wyatt for taking over the clerical work of the tournament.

#### **NORTH-EAST**

Chairman: Mr. J. SIMPSON By G. Jeffries Hon. Secretary: 55 Brackenfield Road, Framwell Gate Moor, Durham

#### **Spring Competition**

Our Spring Competition was held on Thursday 12th April, at the Chester-le-Street golf club, by kind permission of the captain and committee.

#### Results

The winner over 18-holes was K. Barrs (Ravensworth), net 68, Salver; 2nd, B. Skipper (Eaglescliffe); 3rd T. McDonald (Durham City Golf Club).

Our Chairman, Mr J. Simpson, thanked the captain and committee for the courtesy of the course and clubhouse. He then introduced the captain who had kindly consented to present the prizes. Thanks also to the steward, and staff for the nice meal they provided, and to Tom Oliver for running the raffle.

#### MIDLAND

Chairman: G. HART (Gay Hill) By R. Goodwin Hon. Secretary: 4 Burton Old Road, Streethay, Lichfield, Staffs.

#### Summer Cup and A.G.M.

The Summer Cup will take place at Habberley Golf Club, Kidderminster, on Monday 23rd July, by kind permission of the Captain and Directors. The members of Habberley are again providing the prizes for this event and I look for good support from greenkeepers for this event.

The Annual General Meeting will take place at Habberley, after the Summer Cup at 4.00 p.m.

#### Spring Tournament

The Spring Tournament was held over 27 holes at the Edgbaston Golf Club, on Tuesday 8th May. A large entry of 41 took part in this event, which developed into a two-horse race for the Ransomes Cup, between Alan Cutler of the home club, and new-comer Stephen Spence. Cutler's Nett score was  $33\frac{1}{2} + 67 =$  $100\frac{1}{2}$ , with Spence just  $\frac{1}{2}$  stroke behind, 34+67=101.

Alan Kite was 7 strokes further back in 3rd place.

Prize winner's were :--

A. Cutler  $100\frac{1}{2}$  Nett – Ransomes Cup and Watch.

**Gross Prize** 

R. Goodwin, 120 Gross – Sutton Cup and Cut Glass.

2nd NettS. Spence101Cut Glass3rd NettA. Kite108Cut Glass108108

- 4th Nett T. Jones 110<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Bottle of Scotch Whiskey
- 5th Nett T. Morris 111
- Bottle of Scotch Whiskey 6th Nett B. Lowe 113
- Table Lighter
- 7th Nett T. Cutler  $113\frac{1}{2}$ 6 Golf Balls
- 8th Nett R. Chandler 114 6 Golf Balls 9th Nett J. Boffy 114
- 50 Cigarettes
- 10th Nett H. Drewitt 115 50 Cigarettes

Mr W. Blake, won the Visitor's Prize of 6 Golf Balls with a Nett score of 69.

The Captain of Edgbaston, Mr Pudmore, kindly presented the prizes and said that he hoped everyone had enjoyed their day at Edgbaston.

G. Hart, on behalf of the Greenkeepers, thanked Mr Pudmore for the courtesies extended to Greenkeepers throughout the day. He paid tribute to Mr J. Clemence, the Head Greenkeeper, and his Staff for the fine condition of the course. He also thanked the Catering Staff and Mr Bill Payne and Frank Cashmore for all the paper-work they had done during the day. An enjoyable day was rounded off when Mr Blake kindly asked all present to take liquid refreshment with him.

Our thanks go to the following prize donors: Ransomes Ltd; Flymo Ltd; Sparkbrook Golf Ball Company Ltd; Stewart and Co Ltd; Sutton and Sons Ltd; Fissons Ltd; F. W. Lees and Co Ltd; Kings Heath Mowers Services Ltd; Cambridge Soils Ltd; Mr R. Pilsbury and Mr E. White.

#### Handicap Revision

A. Cutler	13-11
S. Spence	24-20
A. Kite	20-19

July 1973

#### SOUTHERN

C.A	<i>airman:</i> . Moore nmore)	By F. W. Ford Hon. Secretary: 68 Salcombe Garder Mill Hill, N.W.7 Tel: 01-959 2847	ns,
Sprin	g Tournament	101.01-303 2047	
The f	following are th	he results of the Sp	ring
	nament played a on Wednesday 9	at the West Byfleet ( th May:-	Golf
Scrat	ch Prize	G	ross
	J. Kirkpatrick	(Dulwich)	152
First			
1st	R. Lance	(Surbiton)	154
2nd	J. Newman	(Easthampstead	
		Park)	158
3rc	A. Morton	(West Byfleet)	169
Over	60		Net
	E. Foulkes	(Flackwell Hth)	74
2nd	G. Hitchcock	(Coombe Hill)	75
Besta		(	
	F. Ford	(South Herts)	70
Bestr	o.m.		
	J. Bishop	(Tandridge)	67
36 Ag	gregate		
1st	B. Richardson	(Effingham)	134
2nd	R. Hargreaves	(West Essex)	138
3rd	M. Owen	(Roehampton)	144
4th	R. Peters	(Bush Hill Park)	145
5th	D. Major	(Betchworth Park)	145
6th	W. Machin	(Addington Court)	145
7th	A. Martin	(Haste Hill)	146
8th	T. Price	(Whitewebbs)	146
9th	L. Coyte	(Romford)	146
10th	J. Risbridger	(Beaconsfield)	148
11th	P. Whitehead	(Shooters Hill)	150
12th	R. Plain	(Beaconsfield)	151

Our thanks to everyone at the West Byfleet Golf Club for the warm and friendly way in which we were received and looked after; to 'Mac' for the good 'nic' of the course, to the Steward, Mr Cullen, for the excellent 'Grub', no after effects yet following the deep-tyned grapefruit, scarified beef or pork, pop-up watered greens, peas, beans or potatoes and fertilized sweets with cream, nitro chalk or PS4, etc.

Mr Cullen was also responsible for a free barrel of beer via Mr Hancock of Whitbreads which meant 'drinks all round', and a bottle of Glenn Drummond for the Benevolent Fund Draw.

Again our grateful thanks to our willing band of members in the trade who kept things running so smoothly from the 'Starting' at dawn, to the Prize presentation in the evening. The proceeds from the Benevolent fund draw totalled £26.00.

Trade contributors to the Prize giving:-R. C. Craig, Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Pattisons & Co, Flymo Ltd, Parkers & Sons, Suttons & Sons, Maxwell M. Hart, Kingston House Mowers, May & Baker, Universal Mat Co, Huxleys Garden Machinery and Gibbs Ltd.

#### New Members

A warm welcome to the new Members whose names are as follows:- A. K. Gadd (New Zealand), J. P. Smith (Ellesborough), G. Moss and D. R. Piggott (Henley), P. J. W. Scales (Arkley), R. Bowey and P. C. Quarmby (Berkhamsted) and A. Morton of the West Byfleet Golf Club.

#### **Bingley Trip**

A reminder to members not to leave it too late before advising me if they intend to travel to Yorkshire on 30th September.

#### POLYTHENE DRAINAGE TUBING

Muntz Plastics 'Landcoil' Polythene Land Drainage Tubing was primarily developed for draining agricultural land but, in recent years, it has been used quite extensively on sports grounds, tennis courts, etc and has an application on golf courses. The piping is supplied in black only.

'Landcoil' is a 2 in. diameter tube manufactured from polythene in coils 660 ft. long. The polythene from which it is made has been selected to give a tough tube which has a high crush resistance. At the same time, it is sufficiently flexible to allow it to be manufactured in easily handled coils.

In order to provide maximum water absorption, there are 16 rows of small slots running along the length of the tube. These slots are scientifically designed to prevent larger soil particles from entering the tube. Where it is necessary to make a joint between two lengths of 'Landcoil', or it is required to discharge through an outfall into a dyke, a slightly larger diameter tube is available to sleeve over the perforated tube.

'Landcoil' may be used with or without permeable fill, except that permeable fill must be used in all situations where it would be used with conventional materials.

20

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