

# Grass growth on small tees

**The Setting:** The small but scenic 16th tee at Secluded Woods Golf Club. Dappled light flickers on the teeing ground through the tall oaks. After several practice swings and a few divots, the golfers prepare to play. **The Comment:** "Why can't we grow grass on this tee!" James Snow gives some answers.

**O**nly a lucky few golf course managers have never had to answer this question. Most

speakers of their problem tees with a hint of frustration and forced resignation, feeling that the ultimate solution to improving them would not be acceptable to the golfers. While this may be true in certain instances, it is often possible to make adjustments to the tee itself or to the surrounding environment so that acceptable turf can be maintained.

Problem tees usually suffer from one or more of the following maladies:

- small size
- tree effects
- poor construction
- insufficient maintenance and management

Most often a combination and interaction of three or four of these factors leads to turf failure, but it is probably safe to say most problem tees have one thing in common: they are simply too small to accommodate the play they must take. To a certain point, adequate tee size can compensate for almost any other weakness. The ability to distribute wear over a large enough area is the key.

A good rule suggests that there should be at least 100 square feet of usable teeing area for every 1,000

rounds of golf played annually, with 200 square feet available for every 1,000 rounds played from tees where irons are used. If this was the situation at most golf courses, there would most certainly be fewer problem tees.

Many tees were not small to begin with, but rather, they evolved over

---

*Old tees  
can't handle  
the same traffic  
as modern tees*

---

the years. Consider the great architects of the 1920s building golf courses to accommodate perhaps 5,000 to 10,000 rounds. Had they only known that today their courses are being stampeded by up to 40,000 to 50,000 golfers each year. Construction specifications, too, were not what they are today. Old tees built of native soils can't handle the same amount of traffic as a tee constructed to modern specifications.

Finally, the growing environment around many tees has changed over



*A small tee before and after trees were removed.*



## MANAGEMENT

the years. The negative effects of maturing trees and the demands for more closely cut turf have pushed tees beyond their limits without intensifying maintenance practices. When this occurs, most golf clubs would be best advised to rebuild or enlarge their tees to better accommodate the traffic they receive.

**A** major complicating factor contributing to problem tees is the effect of nearby trees. While most golfers consider the shade and aesthetic beauty of these trees, from a turf standpoint they are a nuisance. Shaded turf is inevitably weaker, less vigorous, more prone to traffic injury, and less able to recover quickly from damage. Too many trees block air circulation, leading to problems with heat and disease.

Wherever possible, nearby trees should be selectively culled, and branches on remaining trees should be pruned and thinned to increase sunlight and increase air circulation. If it is done carefully, the turf can be significantly improved without harming the aesthetic appeal of the area.

While it is easy enough to see how shade affects turf, tree roots are the hidden menace. Contrary to popular opinion, tree roots can extend well beyond the dripline in their search for moisture and nutrients, robbing the turf of essential elements. In most instances, root pruning around the outside of the tee can make a dramatic difference in the condition of the turf on the tee. Tree root pruning is easily done by slicing or digging a two- to three-inch-deep trench between the tee and trees. If a trench is used, place tar paper or sheets of heavy plastic along the wall of the trench and backfill. Root pruning may have to be repeated every three to five years, depending on the species and their proximity to the tee.

Trees also affect tees by effectively making them smaller. As trees planted off the front and sides of tees become larger, they block part of the tee. As a result, the actual usable teeing area is reduced, and the remaining surface is subjected to greater and greater play. Where this has occurred, trees should be removed or branches should be pruned back to help reclaim the entire surface.

**M**any problem tees were unknowingly built to self-destruct. While it is common for new greens to be built to the latest improved specifications, such is not the case with many new tees. The use of pond dredgings or on-site topsoil, the lack of adequate drainage, and poor grading are among the common mistakes.

Where substantial quantities of fill are used, the material is not always compacted or allowed to settle adequately before the topmix is added and the finishing work is done. As a result, settling occurs later and the tee becomes uneven. When this happens, the usable area on the tee is reduced, and the remaining level areas are subjected to heavier play than anticipated.

New tee construction should receive the same kind of consideration as if it were for a green, especially where heavy play is anticipated.

Where time and resources are available, intensifying maintenance practices can partially overcome the effects of small size, poor construction, and tree competition on problem tees.

Any practice that improves the





# MANAGEMENT

health and vigor of the turf is certainly helpful on problem tees. One of the easiest and yet most overlooked programmes is turf fertilisation. Tees frequently require twice as much nitrogen fertiliser as greens, yet they often receive less than greens. Because of heavy wear and their need to recover quickly from damage, use of 3/4 to one pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet per growing month is common.

To help overcome the effects of heavy traffic and soil compaction, aerify (core cultivate) problem tees as often as possible. If the soil is poor, remove the cores and incorporate good quality topdressing into the holes, then overseed the tee with the appropriate type of grass, which in the case of problem tees is often perennial ryegrass. Ryegrass germinates and develops quickly, is wear tolerant, and it survives on shaded, compacted tees better than bentgrass.

One of the best techniques for encouraging quick recovery of damaged areas is to fill divot scars daily, weekly, or as often as possible

with a mixture of top-dressing and seed. This helps to keep the tee surface smoothed and helps minimise the establishment of certain weeds.

Because mowing problem tees with triplex mowers can contribute to soil compaction and turfgrass wear problems, try to use walk-behind units. If this can't be done, then request that the triplex mower make its turns off the teeing surface itself.

In the realm of tee management, many things can be done to maximise usable teeing area and to take advantage of every available square foot of space. Depressions should be selectively topdressed on a regular basis until they conform with adjacent turf. Severe undulations or settling over irrigation lines may require that the sod be lifted, the subsurface levelled and the sod replaced.

Trees which interfere with play or block the use of part of a tee should be removed or pruned back so that golfers can legitimately use the entire surface.

Where the situation presents

itself, build ladies tees (or forward tees) to take a certain amount of traffic off the regular tee and to open up a new area for the regular markers where the forward markers had previously been placed. The construction of alternate tees at a different distance or angle would serve a similar purpose.

Careful movement of tee markers from day to day can also be very helpful in distributing traffic over the entire usable area. Using just 1/3 or 1/2 the width of the tee when possible, move the markers in a set rotation so the golfers are forced to use the entire tee over a period.

Dealing successfully with problem tees involves intensifying maintenance and management practices and minimising the effects of nearby trees. When this does not resolve the problem satisfactorily, enlarging or rebuilding the tee to good specifications is the only alternative.

*James T. Snow is Director of the North Eastern Region of the USGA Green Section.*

## GREENSWARD ENGINEERING CO.

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH QUALITY RECONDITIONED AND GUARANTEED TURF MACHINERY

FORD 1200 4wd tractor 339hrs	£2,450.
BROUWER Power gangs	£1,495
LLOYDS 3 Leda gang mowers	£1,850
RANSOMES Motor Triple	£2,950
RANSOMES Auto-Certes. New engine from	£595
RANSOMES 3 sportscutler trailed gang mowers	£1,850
RANSOMES 3 Magna trailed gang mowers	£1,850
RANSOMES 3 Hydraulic gang mowers	£2,200
RANSOMES 180 706 hrs. c/w lift kit	£2,795
KUBOTA L225 c/w cab & turf tyres	£2,450
KUBOTA B7100 4 wd 178 hrs - immaculate	£3,450
CUSHMAN c/w top dresser, slitter, brush etc	£4,450
BUCHER flail mower for steep banks	£1,495

Ring NOW for full machinery list. National delivery arranged.



LEEDS (0532) 751627

Harold Terrace, Headingley, Leeds LS6 1PG

## F. HIRD & SONS

Nationwide suppliers of railway sleeper and crossing timbers. Wooden and Concrete, all grades suitable for retaining walls, roads, path edgings etc. Prices available for delivery or collection from all areas.

For further information phone

BARBARA

Doncaster (0302) 831339



## THE BRITISH MASTERS.

Lindum are Masters of growing fine turf for golf greens and tees.

"I am absolutely delighted with the quality of the Lindum turf supplied for the greens of our new south course." Michael Hunter, Estate Manager, Wentworth Golf Club.

Need we say more? If so, ask for a copy of our new brochure.

**LINDUM** Seeded Turf  
FOR LANDSCAPE AND LEISURE

For more information, telephone Stephen Fell, 065 261 329, Lindum Seeded Turf, Church House, Horkstow, Barton on Humber, South Humberside DN18 6BG.

THE MASTERS OF FINE TURF PRODUCTION